

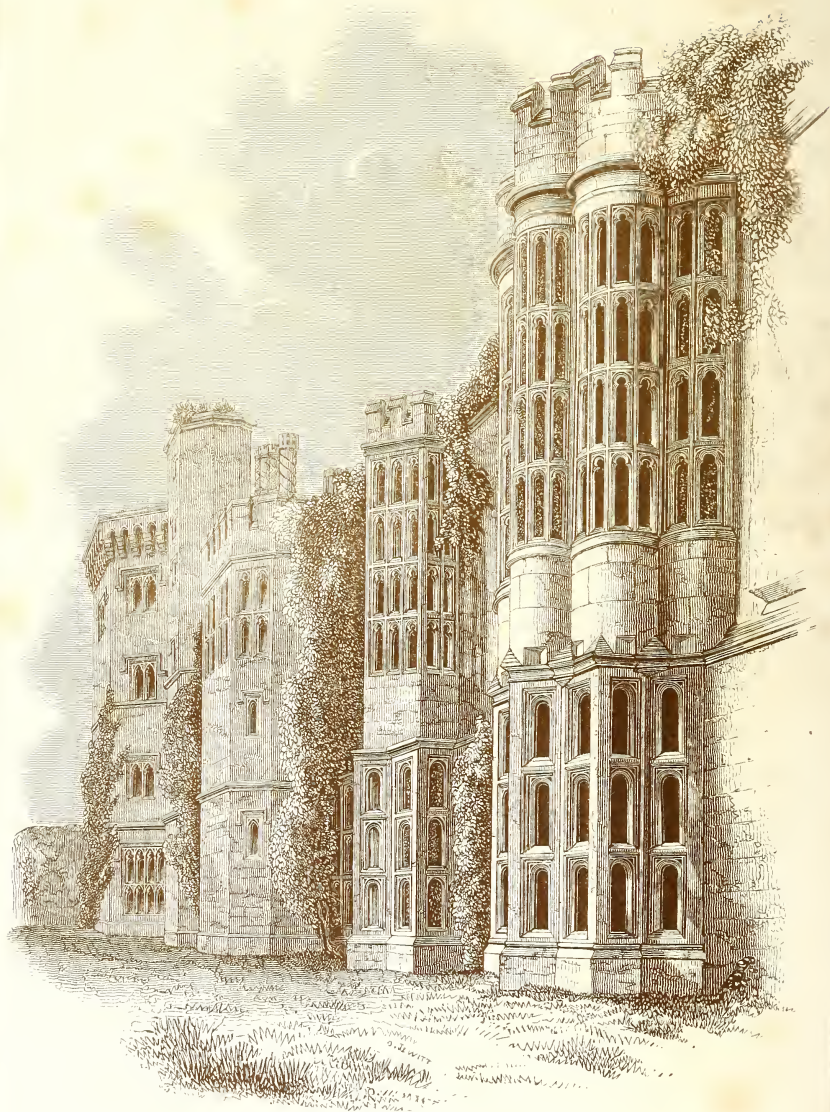


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PERPENDICULAR.



THORNBURY CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Belmont

414. Bede, describing the wall which the Britons are said to have built at this date as a defence against the Picts, by direction of the Roman auxiliaries, says,

“The islanders, raising the wall, as they had been directed, *not of stone*, as having *no artist capable of such a work*, but of sods, made it of no use.” (Hist. Eccl., lib. i. c. 12.) Immediately afterwards, speaking of the last succours sent by the Romans to the Britons, Bede observes, “Thinking that it might be some help to the allies, whom they were forced to abandon, they built a strong *stone wall* from sea to sea . . . which was built at the public and private expense, the Britons also lending their assistance.” [This wall is strongly built of large stones, but without mortar.]

Portions of walls at St. Nicholas' church, Leicester; Wroxeter, Shropshire; York; Lincoln; Burgh castle, Suffolk; Silchester, Hampshire; Dorchester, Dorsetshire; Littleton, Somersetshire; Castor, Northamptonshire; Richborough, Kent; tower in Dover castle, (vol. iii. Plate 38.) &c.

430. THE ROMANS DEPART FROM BRITAIN.

Romanesque.

Architectural remains of this era in England very doubtful.

450. THE SAXONS ARRIVE IN BRITAIN.

The Saxons, in their invasions, destroyed the Roman towns and buildings—“*ruebant ædificia publica simul et privata.*” (Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. i. c. 15.) See a still stronger picture of the destruction of the towns and buildings, in Gildas, § 15. During the subsequent Anglo-Saxon period we only hear of Roman towns as being in ruins. Bede, speaking of the period immediately preceding the mission of St. Augustine, says, “There still remained the ruins of cities destroyed by the enemy, and abandoned.” Lib. i. c. 22.

481—511. CLOVIS, the founder of the French monarchy.

He embraced Christianity, and was baptized at Rheims in 496.

490—493. Palace and mausoleum of Theodoric, at Ravenna.

The style is an imitation of Roman, but with round-headed doorways, and small pillars supported by brackets, and carrying small round arches, used as external decorations. The mausoleum has a dome 36 feet in diameter, cut out of a single stone.

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plates 7 and 8;
D'Agincourt, Plates 17, 18, and 59.

533—550. S. Sophia, at Constantinople.

Originally built by the emperor Constantine in 323—334, but rebuilt by the emperor Justinian: considered to be the type of the Byzantine style.

D'Agincourt, Plate 26, Nos. 1 and 2; Plate 27, No. 13; Plate 67, No. 4; Plate 69, Nos. 9 and 10.

more modern casing and plastering. They have however evidently been rebuilt of old materials, amongst which are a number of Roman tiles.]

601. Pope Gregory's letter to Mellitus.

"When therefore Almighty God shall bring you to the most reverend bishop Augustine, our brother, tell him what I have, upon mature deliberation on the affair of the English, determined, viz. that the *temples of the idols* in that nation ought not to be destroyed; but let the idols that are in them be destroyed; let holy water be made and sprinkled in the said temples, let altars be erected, and relics placed. For *if those temples are well built*, it is requisite that they be converted from the worship of devils to the service of the true God." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. i. c. 30.

602. Canterbury cathedral founded by St. Augustine.

"Augustine having his episcopal see granted him in the royal city, and being supported by the king, recovered therein a church, which he was informed had been built by the ancient Roman Christians, and consecrated it in the name of our holy Saviour, God and Lord, Jesus Christ, and there established a residence for himself and his successors. He also built a monastery not far from the city to the eastward, in which, by his advice, Ethelbert erected from the foundation the church of the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, and enriched it with several donations." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. i. c. 33.

604. The church of St. Paul, in the city of London, and the church of Rochester, founded.

Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. ii. c. 3.

621. St. Agnes, Rome.

"Rebuilt by pope Honorius. This church is built on the usual plan of the Basilica, but with galleries over each of the aisles, and side windows above the galleries, an arrangement nearly identical with the triforium and clerestory of the middle ages. The pillars are taken from earlier buildings, and are of the rarest marbles." Their capitals are either their own, or an imitation of the antique.

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 18.

625—638. Pope Honorius I.

He had a taste for splendid cathedrals: much money spent in building churches.

627. Conversion of Edwin, king of Northumberland: the church of York built.

"He was baptized at York, on the holy day of Easter, being the 12th of April, in the church of St. Peter the Apostle, which he himself *had built of wood*, whilst he was being catechised and instructed in order to receive baptism. . . . As soon as he was baptized, he took care, by the direction of the same Paulinus, to build in the same place a larger and nobler *church of stone*, in the midst whereof the same oratory which he had first erected should be enclosed. Having therefore laid the foundation, he began to *build the church square*, encompassing the former oratory; but before the wall was raised to the



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wall. It happened again, some time after, that the same village and church were burnt down the second time, and even then the fire could not touch that post; and when in a most miraculous manner the fire broke through the very *holes in it wherewith it was fixed to the building*, and destroyed the church, yet it could do no hurt to the said post. The church being therefore built there the third time, they did not as before place that post on the outside as a support, but within, as a memorial of the miracle." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 17.

652. St. Finan built a church in the isle of Lindisfarne.

"Nevertheless, *after the manner of the Scots*, he made it *not of stone*, but of *hewn oak*, and covered it with reeds." Eadbert, afterwards bishop of that place, "took off the thatch, and covered it, both roof and walls, with plates of lead." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 25.

653. St. Cedd "built churches in several places" in Essex. (Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 22.) The Middle-Saxons converted. Sax. Chron.

654. "Botulf began to build a minster at Ycean-ho." Sax. Chron., Florence.

He took for his model the similar buildings which he had seen in France. The nearly contemporary writer of his life (Vit. SS. Bened., sæc. iii. part i. p. 6.) states, *Brevi necdum elapso tempore ad instar monasteriorum ubi conversatus fuerat in partibus Galliæ, cœptum opus perfecit.*

655. The monastery of Medeshamstede (Peterborough) begun by Penda, king of Mercia. (Sax. Chron.) It was finished in 657. Ibid.

Immanissimos itaque lapides in fundamentis cœpit jacere, quales octo paria boum vix unum traherent, quos et nos vidimus, cum esset combustum et destructum ipsum monasterium. Hugo Candidus, p. 4. Hugo lived in the twelfth century.

657. Hilda built the monastery of Streonshalch, or Whitby. Florence; and Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 24.

660. Monastery of Gilling founded.

660. Monastery of Lestingau, or Lestingham, near Whitby in Yorkshire, built by St. Cedd.

"In the process of time, a church was built *of stone* in the monastery, in honour of the Mother of God, and his body interred in the same, on the right hand of the altar." (Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 23.) The present church of Lestingham is a very ancient structure.

662—671. The old cathedral in Brescia.

"This church was built by Marquadus and Froardus, two Lombard dukes, father and son, with the assistance of king Grimoaldus. The walls are of

A COMPANION
TO THE
FOURTH EDITION OF A
GLOSSARY OF TERMS
USED IN
GRECIAN, ROMAN, ITALIAN,
AND
Gothic Architecture,
CONTAINING
FOUR HUNDRED ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES,
A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,
AND
A GENERAL INDEX.

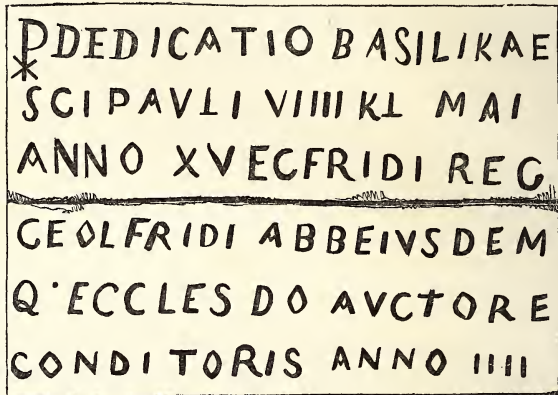
OXFORD,
JOHN HENRY PARKER:
DAVID BOGUE, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

M DCCC XLVI.

The present tower of Monks Wearmouth is very rude both in design and workmanship, and evidently of remote antiquity. The church of Jarrow was dedicated in 684, when Ceolfrid was abbot of that monastery under Benedict Biscop: the following inscription is still preserved cut in stone on the church wall, where it was probably placed when the church was rebuilt soon after the Norman conquest.

Pegge's Sylloge of Inscriptions, p. 15.

The present church of Jarrow is of early Norman character, but it



D DEDICATIO BASILIKAE
 * SCIPAVLI VIII KL MAI
 ANNO XVECFRIDI REG
 GEOLFRIDI ABBEIVSDEM
 Q' ECCLES DO AVCTORE
 CONDITORIS ANNO IIII

D&H.5c.

appears from the engraving of it in Pegge's Sylloge, that there are rude arches and other remains of an earlier building concealed by the plastering of the walls. Near the church are the ruins of some domestic or monastic buildings of very rude and early character, much resembling the supposed Saxon. The straightlined arch or opening occurs over a door and a window, formed of single stones meeting at an angle in a very rude manner.

673. St. Etheldritha built the monastery of Ely. Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iv. c. 19, and Chron. Petriburg., p. 2.

674. The church of York restored by bishop Wilfred.

He found the church of York, which had been built of stone by Paulinus in the reign of king Eadwin, in a complete state of ruin—"nam culmina antiquata tecti distillantia, fenestræque apertæ, avibus nidificantibus intro et foras volitantibus, et parietes incultæ, omni spurcitia imbrium et avium horribiles manebant." He repaired the supports of the roof, covered it with lead, had the windows glazed, and cleaned and restored the walls—"Primum culmina corrupta tecti renovans, artificiose plumbo puro tegens, per fenestras introitum avium et imbrium vitro prohibuit, per quod tamen intro lumen radiebat: parietes quoque lavans, secundum prophetam, super nivem dealbavit." Eddius, Vit. Wilfr., chap. 16. For glazing the windows, in all probability he employed the same artificers whom his friend Benedict Biscop had then recently introduced into England. See A.D. 672.

Wilfred also built a church at Ripon.

It was built from the foundations to the summit of smoothed stone, and supported on various columns and porticoes—"in Rypis basilicam polito lapide a fundamentis in terra usque ad summum ædificatam, variis columnis et porti-

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TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

THE Chronological Table which forms the principal part of this volume has been carefully revised throughout, the references verified, and cotemporary authorities quoted wherever it was practicable to do so; in other cases when modern works are referred to, they are such as can be relied on, and the original authorities will generally be found there cited. A considerable number of foreign examples have also been added for the sake of comparison, which will be found highly interesting, as shewing the progress which the changes of style had made in different countries at the same time. For these improvements the work is principally indebted to the Count Mortara^a, who has spared no pains in examining a large number of the works of the chroniclers, and other cotemporary authors, and extracting such passages as suited the purpose. For the notices of the style of the different buildings where no authority is quoted, the publisher is responsible, these notices being generally taken from observations written on the spot while the object was before him, as he has found that memory is not always to be trusted in these details even for a short period.

The value of the work will it is hoped be enhanced by the series of Inscriptions recording the dates of buildings, which have been carefully reduced from tracings or rubbings wherever they could be obtained, so as to preserve the form of the letters with the greatest accuracy; others have been taken from Pegge's *Sylloge*, and a few from other authentic sources.

Specimens of mouldings and other characteristic ornaments have been occasionally added from buildings of which the date was ascertained, for the sake of reference and comparison, and to shew that the system adopted in this work is not one of theory or conjecture, but grounded on ascertained facts. A few discrepancies may be observed between the dates ascribed to particular specimens in the plates, and the more exact

^a Except the first twenty pages, which were partly prepared by Thomas Wright, Esq.

et ad Wermundeseya, et ad Repingas, et ad Wochingas, et ad plura alia." Hugo Candidus, p. 8.

Tower, vol. iii. Plate 38. Arch, vol. iii. Plate 4. Doorway, vol. iii. Plate 30. Window, vol. ii. Plate 147. Window, vol. iii. Plate 39.

676. The abbeys of Chertsey and Barking founded by Erkenwald, bishop of London. (Florence.)

695. The church of S. Frediano of LUCCA, called Basilica Longobardorum, built by order of Bertarith, king of the Lombards, and of Cunipert his son. Mem. Lucch., t. viii. p. 6.

708. Glastonbury restored very sumptuously by king Ina. Chron. Petriburg., p. 3. It took several years to finish the building of the church, which was the same that was standing in the time of Dunstan.

A MS. at Oxford (cited in the Monasticon) gives an extravagant account of the munificence of Ina, and says that a "chapel" was made of gold and silver. "Ina rex fecit construere quandam capellam in Glastonia ex auro et argento." The verses given by Pegge (*Sylloge*, p. 14.) describe the church as having two towers in front.

Anglia plaude lubens, mittit tibi Roma salutem,

Fulgor apostolicus Glastoniam irradiat.

A facie hostili duo propugnacula surgunt ;

Quod fidei turreis urbs caput orbis habet.

Hæc pius egregio rex Ina refertus amore

Dona suo populo non moritura dedit.

709. Acca succeeded Wilfred as bishop of Hexham.

"He much adorned and added to the structure of his church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle. For he made it his business, and does so still, to procure relics of the blessed Apostles and martyrs of Christ from all parts, to place them on altars, dividing the same *by arches in the walls of the church.*" Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. v. c. 20.

710. Naitan, king of the Picts, sent messengers to Ceolfrid abbot of Jarrow ; "he also prayed to have architects sent him to build a church in his nation *after the Roman manner*, promising to dedicate the same in honour of St. Peter," and Ceolfrid "sent the architects he desired." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. v. c. 21.

716. The monastery of Croyland founded by Ethelbald, king of the Mercians. Ingulph. Hist., p. 484, ed. Savile, and Chron. Petriburg., p. 5.

718. Cuthburga built the monastery at Winburne. Sax. Chron.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IN the spring of the year 1840 the copper-plates and copy-right of Mr. Britton's "Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages" were sold by public auction to Mr. Henry G. Bohn, by whom the purchase was shortly afterwards transferred to the present publisher.

After some consideration he decided upon publishing it as a Companion to the Glossary of Architecture, and extracting so much of Mr. Britton's Dictionary as suited that object, in preference to reprinting the whole as a separate work.

Several different reasons combined to recommend this plan in preference to the other. The two works had so many points of resemblance that they must necessarily take the same ground in some instances. It appeared also that Mr. Britton's series of plates taken by themselves were far from complete, his plan had evidently been cut short and brought to a hasty conclusion: to have taken it up and completed it would have made a large and expensive work; but by taking these plates as additional illustrations to the Glossary, they afford a large number of valuable examples, very few of which had previously been given in that work.

As soon as this was decided on, it became necessary to affix dates to these new examples in the same manner as had been done in the former volume. The researches necessary to ascertain these dates as far as possible, naturally recalled the idea which had previously been entertained, of adding a short Chronological Table and Index, which it is hoped will be found useful and interesting. In order to make this more complete, the heads of the different Kings and Queens have been inserted from the best authorities that were accessible, together with their respective shields and badges; these latter are borrowed principally from Mr. Willement's Regal Heraldry, with his kind permission.

For the beautiful woodcut of Thornbury Castle, (see Frontispiece) which is given as an example of the style in use for domestic edifices in the reign of Henry VIII., the work is indebted to the liberality of the Rev. William Digby, M.A., canon of Worcester.

774. "Convent of Lorsch, Germany, in the Bergstrasse, between Darmstadt and Manheim, founded in 764, in the reign of Pepin, king of the Franks: the church was consecrated in 774, in presence of Charlemagne." See Moller's *Denkmäler*, Plates 1—4.

"In 1090 the church was burnt, but was soon rebuilt; the ruins of this second church are in the style of the eleventh century, but the portico [or gatehouse] which is here delineated (Plates 1. to 4. of Moller,) exhibits the degenerated Roman architecture after the fall of the empire." Over the larger arches is a small ornamental arcade, the pilasters of which are quite of Roman character, while the arches are acute-angled triangles. The masonry is arranged in ornamental patterns. In the interior is an arch ornamented with zigzags, and with moulded imposts and bases resembling the later Romanesque work: the staircase at the west end of the building is evidently an addition to the original structure: it is in the rude style of the eleventh century.

788. King Elfwald slain at 'Scythlescester' near the Wall, in Northumberland. A church was built in the place, dedicated to Saints Cuthbert and Oswald. Simeon of Durham.

790. St. Clement's, at Rome.

Rebuilt by Adrian the First, but with little departure from the original form of that built in the fourth or fifth century. Gally Knight, *Italy*, vol. i. Plate 1; D'Agincourt, Plate 16.

790—819. Church of S. Prassede, Rome.

"This church was entirely rebuilt, as Anastasius tells us, by popes Adrian I. and Paschal I. It is on the usual plan of the Basilica, with the addition of a series of immense round arches, which are thrown over the nave at wide intervals, and assist in supporting the roof. Paschal, having completed the building, proceeded to enrich it with mosaics, which still exist. He also added, in the year 819, a small chapel, which opens out of one side of the church. It is a square building, with a vaulted roof. The sides as well as the ceiling of this chapel are covered with mosaics. It proves that even in the ninth century, on the eve of the darkest times, Rome still retained more of her former taste and abilities than has usually been supposed. The chapel was dedicated to St. Zeno, and is one of the earliest instances of a side chapel, which formed no part of the primitive churches." Gally Knight, *Italy*, vol. i. Pl. 27.

794. The monastery of St. Alban's founded by Offa, king of the Mercians.

"The reliques of St. Alban, up to that time obscurely buried, he (Offa) ordered to be reverently taken up and placed in a shrine decorated to the fullest extent of royal munificence with precious stones and gold; a church of most beautiful workmanship was there erected, and a society of monks assembled." W. Malmesb. *de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, and Matth. Paris, p. 338, ad an. 1571. [This church was however rebuilt in the time of the Conqueror.]

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796. WINCHELCOMBE.

"For at Winchelcombe, where he (Kenulf) had built a church to God, which yet remains, on the day of its dedication he freed the captive king at the altar."

W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 17. v.

802. Church of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.

Built by Charlemagne, after the plan of that at Ravenna, from whence he is said also to have brought the columns. The vault is ornamented with mosaics, outlines of which are given by Ciampini (*Vetera Monumenta*, tom. ii. cap. xxii. p. 129), and copied by D'Agincourt (*Peinture*, Plate 17). Exterior and interior views, and a geometrical plan of the building, are also given by the latter.

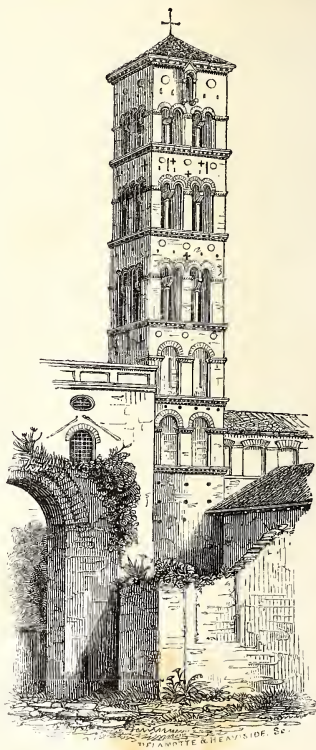
Archit., Plate 25.

816. "At a synod held at Celcyth, under Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury, in which synod the first form of consecrating churches in England was established, it was ordained, that when any church is built, it shall be consecrated by the proper diocesan; and he shall provide that the saint to whom the church is dedicated, be pictured, engraved, or somehow expressed, either on the wall, the altar, or some proper tablet." Spelman, *Concilia*, p. 328; *Synodus apud Celichyth*, cap. ii.

836—856. **ETHELWULF**, famed for his bounty to the Church. In 855, he being at Rome, "*scholam Anglorum, quæ, ut fertur, ab Offa rege Merciarum primitus instituta, proximo anno conflagraverat, reparavit egregie.*" W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 20. v.

847—855. Campanile of Santa Francesca Romana, Rome.

"Built by Leo IV. in the ninth century. Adrian I., who was elected in 772, erected the first belfry: it was of a character very similar to this, and became the model after which most of the ancient belfries of Rome were designed. They are all square towers of brick, plain up to the height of the roof [of the church], and afterwards divided into stories by projecting cornices: each story has a greater or less number of win-



Campanile of S. Francesca.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF

Gothic Architecture,

ESPECIALLY IN ENGLAND.

Roman.**A.D. 284. Palace of Dioclesian, at Spalatro, in Dalmatia.**

Style debased Roman, with a row of stilted round arches on each side of the principal court. D'Agincourt, *Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens*, Archit. Plate 3.

313. Conclusion of the persecution under Dioclesian.

"The blessed Alban suffered death on the 22nd day of June, near the city of Verolanium, which is now by the English nation called Werlamacestir, or Warlingacestir, where afterwards, when peace was restored to the Christians, a church of wonderful workmanship was erected." Bede, *Ecc. Hist.*, lib. i. c. 7.

334. S. Constance, at Rome.

Built by the emperor Constantine, and the burial-place of his daughter Constantia. The style is consistent with that age: it has coupled columns and round arches without an architrave.

Gally Knight, *Italy*, vol. i. Plate 3;
D'Agincourt, *Histoire de l'Art*, Plate 8.

386—400. St. Paul's, at Rome.

Commenced by the emperor Theodosius, and finished by his sons Arcadius and Honorius. The noble colonnade on each side the nave was composed of pillars taken from earlier buildings, supporting a series of round arches.

Gally Knight, *Italy*, vol. i. Plate 4; D'Agincourt, *Histoire de l'Art*, Plates 4—7.

410₂₅. S. Nazario e Celso, Ravenna.

"This sepulchral chapel was built by Galla Placidia, daughter of Theodosius, and still contains the ashes of herself and her family. The sarcophagi have never been disturbed, and are the only tombs which remain in their places of the whole line of Cæsars, whether oriental or occidental."

Gally Knight, *Italy*, vol. i. Plate 6.

876. Mosque of Toulouse, at Cairo, Egypt.

This building is recorded by Makrisi to have been built by a Christian architect. It has numerous inscriptions on the friezes, &c. in the ancient Cufic character, which confirm the date. It has pointed and horse-shoe arches. Coste, *Archit. Arabe*, Plates 3—6.

924. **ATHELSTAN** built and repaired many monasteries. W. Malmesb., *de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, p. 26. v.

934. Odo made archbishop of Canterbury.

Odo new-roofed the cathedral, and raised the walls considerably. It took three years to complete his work. Vita S. Odon. ap. Act. SS. Ord. Bened., Sæc. v. p. 293.

940. The monastery of **JUMIÈGES**, built by William I., duke of Normandy. Order. Vital., lib. iii.

“For amid his warlike pursuits, he ever designed one day to become a monk at Jumièges; which place, deserted from the time of Hasting, he cleared of the overspreading thorns, and with princely magnificence exalted to its present state.” William of Malmesbury, Sharpe’s transl., p. 167.

This monastery appears to have been rebuilt about a century after this period. See A.D. 1051.

942. Dunstan made abbot of Glastonbury by king Edmund. Chron. Petriburg., p. 28.

Dunstan built the new church at Glastonbury (shortly before the death of Edred): a tower was finished under Edred’s successor Edwy. Osbern., Vit. Dunstan.

948. King Edred, at the solicitation of Turketulus, his chancellor and relation, rebuilt the monastery of Croyland (Chron. Petriburg., p. 29), of which Turketulus himself was afterwards appointed abbot. Ingulf, *Hist. Mon. Croyl.*, p. 496.

959. KING EDGAR.

“Scarce a year elapsed he did not build some new monastery.” Osbern. Vit. Dunstan, p. 170.

960. MOSQUE OF CORDOVA, SPAIN.

The sanctuary of Mihrab was built at this period in the Moorish or Arabian style, and ornamented with arabesques and mosaics by the Calif Hakem, among which are various inscriptions of undoubted authenticity, in Arabic, of the Cufic character, engraved by M. de Prangey, Plate 5. Girault de Prangey, *Architecture des Arabes et des Mores en Espagne*, &c. Essai, Pl. 3, 4, 5, 6, and Atlas, Plate 6; also, *Moyen Age Monumentale*.

960. MOSQUE AT TARAGONA, SPAIN.

A valuable fragment of an Arabic building of this date is given by M. de Prangey in the first plate of his ‘Essai,’ and the inscription in which the date

547. S. Vitale, Ravenna.

"This church was erected by Julianus, the treasurer, at the command, and with the assistance, of the emperor Justinian. The plan of this church at once reveals its eastern origin, and its affinity to that of S. Sophia, which had been erected at Constantinople a few years before. Instead of a Latin Basilica, it is an octagon, supporting a dome; not however unprovided with the addition of the indispensable apsis. This plan must have come direct from Byzantium, and was the first appearance of the Byzantine style in Italy. The dome is composed of a spiral line of earthen vessels, inserted into each other; and where the lateral thrust ceases, and the vertical pressure begins, larger jars are introduced in an upright position. San Vitale is a building which has obtained the admiration of successive ages. It produced such an impression on Charlemagne that he resolved to have it as exactly copied as his architects were able, and his celebrated chapel at Aix was the result. The mosaics which still adorn the walls of San Vitale are exceedingly curious and interesting, not only as works of art, but as affording a tolerably correct notion of the costume of the Byzantine court. Some writers assert that Justinian was present at the consecration of San Vitale, but whether he was or not these mosaics represent the emperor and his empress, as if they were going in procession on such an occasion, bearing oblations in their hands."

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plates 9 and 10; D'Agincourt, Plate 23.

565. The church of St. Martin at Whitehorn, in the shire of Wigtown, N.B., built by Ninias, a British bishop, who had been regularly instructed at Rome: "*qui locus, ad provinciam Berniciorum pertinens, vulgo vocatur Candidam Casam, eo quod ibi ecclesiam de lapide, insolito Britonibus more, (the said Ninias,) fecerit.*" Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 4; and W. Malmesb., de Gest. Pontif. Angl., p. 155.

568. Invasion of Italy by the Lombards.

Many Germanic tribes, particularly the Bavarians and Saxons, joined the Lombards and Avars in their invasion of Italy under Alboin, which ended in the establishment of the kingdom of the Lombards, the capital of which was Pavia. In 602 king Agilulf embraced the Catholic faith. Several churches in the north of Italy are supposed to have been built soon after this period.

597. Arrival of St. Augustine in Kent.

"There was on the east side of the city (of Canterbury), a church dedicated to the honour of St. Martin, built whilst the Romans were still in the island, wherein the queen, who was a Christian, used to pray. In this they first began to meet, to sing, to pray, to say mass, to preach, and to baptize, till the king, being converted to the faith, allowed them to preach openly, and build or repair churches in all places."

Bede, Eccl. Hist., lib. i. c. 26.

[The walls of the present church of St. Martin, at Canterbury, bear marks of great antiquity, but they are concealed from accurate observation by the

“Exquisiti conducuntur artifices, construendæ basilicæ longitudo, et latitudo commensuratur, fundamenta alta propter uliginem undique vicinam jaciuntur, et crebris arietum ictibus in solidam supponendo oneri fortitudinem fortius contunduntur. Operariis igitur, tam devotionis fervore, quam mercedis amore laborem continuantibus, dum alii lapides comportant, alii cœmentum conficiunt atque alii hoc et illos rotali machina in altum subministrant, Domino incrementum præstante opus indies altius consurgit. Duæ quoque turres ipsis tectorum culminibus eminebant, quarum minor versus occidentem in fronte basilicæ pulchrum intransitibus insulam a longe spectaculum præbebat; major vero in quadrifidæ structuræ medio columnas quatuor, porrectis de alia ad aliam arcubus sibi invicem connexas, ne laxè defluerent, deprimebat. Juxta eam qua vetus illa antiquitas utebatur ædificandi formam, spectabile satis ædificium.” *Historia Rames.*, cap. 20.

Oswald founded many churches, some of which he gave to Ramsey. *Hist. Rames.*, c. 23.

“One morning, as the monks left their beds, they beheld a great crack in the higher tower, from top to bottom, which threatened the ruin of the church by its fall. They applied again to their patron Alcuin. He came to Ramsey, and was received with great joy. The masons, when called to give their opinion, said the foundation had given way. Oswald, then at York, was consulted, and they pulled the tower down, and found that the workmen were right. They made a stronger foundation with stones and cement, rammed down in the earth, and built a more noble structure than the former. *Hist. Rames.*, cc. 53—56. [There is no reason to suppose that any part of this edifice is now standing.]

969. Ely restored by Bishop Athelwold. It appears from the Ely history (ed. Gale, p. 489.) that much of the older building, which had been left standing by the Danes, was adopted into the new edifice. [But the whole has subsequently been rebuilt.]

974. Edgar’s charter to Malmesbury says, “In aid of my pious devotion, heavenly love suddenly insinuated to my watchful solicitude that I should rebuild all the holy monasteries throughout my kingdom, which as they were visibly *ruinated with mouldering shingles and worm-eaten boards*, even to the rafters, so, what was still worse, they had become internally neglected and almost destitute of the service of God; wherefore, ejecting those illiterate clerks, subject to the discipline of no regular order, in many places I have appointed pastors of an holier race, that is, of the monastic order, supplying them with ample means out of my royal revenues to repair their churches wherever ruined, &c.” *W. Malmesh., de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, p. 32.

proper height, the wicked assassination of the king left that work to be finished by Oswald his successor." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. ii. c. 14.

Edwin and Oswald built many churches. Alcuin., de Pontif. Ebor., ap. Gale, pp. 706, 707.

Paulinus built a church in *Campodono* (supposed to be Doncaster).

"Nondum enim oratoria vel baptisteria in ipso exordio nascentis ibi ecclesiæ poterant ædificari; attamen in Campodono, ubi tunc villa regia erat, fecit basilicam." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. ii. c. 14.

628. Lincolnshire converted by Paulinus.

"He likewise built in that city (Lincoln) a stone church of beautiful workmanship; the roof of which having either fallen through age, or been thrown down by enemies, the walls are still (in 731) to be seen standing." Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. ii. c. 16.

630. Paulinus is said to have built the church of Glastonbury of timber, and to have covered it with lead. Monasticon, t. i. p. 1.

634. The West Saxons converted by Birinus. Florence of Worcester.

635. "Churches were built in several places," in the kingdom of Northumbria. Bede, Hist. Eccl., lib. iii. c. 3.

636. The East-Angles converted by Felix. Sax. Chron.

641. Mosque of Amrou-ben-al-As, at Cairo.

One of the earliest buildings of the Mahomedan conquerors of Egypt: it was subsequently enlarged and altered several times, but portions of the original work are supposed to remain. Coste, Architecture Arabe du Caire, Plates 1, 2.

643—648. The old church at Winchester, dedicated to St. Peter, built by Cenwalh, king of Wessex. Sax. Chron.

650. THE KINGDOM OF MERCIA EMBRACES CHRISTIANITY.

651. Aidan's church in a village near Bamborough.

"When he was sick, they set up a tent for him close to the wall at the west end of the church, by which means it happened that he gave up the ghost leaning against a post that was on the outside to strengthen the wall. It happened some years after that Penda, king of the Mercians, coming into these parts with a hostile army, destroyed all he could with fire and sword, and burned down the village and church above-mentioned, where the bishop died; but it fell out in a wonderful manner that the post (*destina*), which he had leaned upon when he died, could not be consumed by the fire which consumed all about it. . . The church was soon rebuilt in the same place, and that very post was set up on the outside, as it had been before, to strengthen the

The description of the crypts is curious.

Insuper occultas studuistis et addere cryptas,
 Quas sic dædaleum struxerat ingenium,
 Quisquis ut ignotus veniens intraverit illas,
 Nesciat unde meat quove pedem referat.
 Sunt quibus occultæ latitant quæ hinc inde latebræ,
 Quarum tecta patent intus et antra latent.
 Introitus quarum stat clausus et exitus harum,
 Quas homo qui ignorat luce carere putat.
 Nocte sub obscura quæ stare videntur et umbra,
 Sed tamen occulti lumina solis habent,
 Cujus in exortu, cum spicula prima resultant,
 Lucifer ingrediens spargit ubique jubar,
 Et penetrat cunctas lucis splendore cavernas,
 Donec in hesperium sol ruat oceanum.
 Machina stat quarum sacram subportat et aram,
 Sanctorumque pias ordine reliquias;
 Multiplicique modo manet utile culmen earum,
 Exteriora gerens, interiora tegens.

The crypts now existing under the east end of Winchester cathedral *have been supposed to be* the work of Athelwold. *Monasticon.*

Of the tower, Wolstan says,—

Insuper excelsum fecistis et addere templum,
 Quo sine nocte manet continuata dies.
 Turris ab axe micat qua sol oriendo coruscat,
 Et spargit lucis spicula prima suæ.
 Quinque tenet patulis segmenta oculata fenestris,
 Par quadrasque plagas pandit ubique vias.
 Stant excelsa tolis rostrata cacumina turris,
 Fornicibus variis et sinuata micant,
 Quæ sic ingenium docuit curvare peritum,
 Quod solet in pulchris addere pulchra locis.
 Stat super auratis virgæ fabricatio bullis,
 Aureus et totum splendor adornat opus.
 Luna coronato quotiens radiaverit ortu,
 Alterum ab æde sacra surgit ad astra jubar.
 Si nocte inspiciat hanc prætereundo viator,
 Et terram stellas credit habere suas.
 Additur ad specimen stat ei quod vertice gallus,
 Aureus ornatu, grandis et intuitu;
 Despicit omne solum, cunctis supereminet arvis,
 Signiferi et boreæ sidera pulchra videns.

981—984. Mosque of El Azhar, at Cairo, Egypt.

The building was finished in 984, and ornamented with an inscription recording the date and the name of the founder. It has semicircular arches, recessed, and ornamented with zigzags: under these are trefoiled heads to the tympanum, and the head of the doorway itself is a flattish segmental arch. *Coste, Architecture Arabe, Pl. 7 and 8.*

stone, and quite plain. Within these is an insulated peristyle of eight piers, bearing round arches, which help to support the dome, in conjunction with the outer circle of the walls. This church offers an instance of the preference of the Lombards for the round form."

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 21.

669. The monastery of Reculver built. Sax. Chron.

672—674. Benedict Biscop built the monastery of Wearmouth (Bede, Vita Abb. Wiremuth. et Gerv. ed. Giles, p. 364), and in 680 that of Jarrow. (Ibid., p. 370.)

A year after the monastery of Wearmouth had been built, "Benedict crossed the sea into Gaul, and no sooner asked than he obtained and carried back with him masons (*cæmentarios*) to build him a stone church in the Roman style, which he had always admired. So much zeal did he shew from his love to St. Peter of Wearmouth, in whose honour he was building it, that within a year from the time of laying the foundation you might see the roof on and the solemnity of the mass celebrated therein. When the work was drawing to completion, he sent messengers to Gaul to fetch makers of glass (that is artificers), who were at this time unknown in Britain, that they might glaze the windows of his church, as well as those of the cloisters (*porticum*) and dining-rooms. This was done, and they came, and not only finished the work required, but taught the English nation their art, which was well adapted for enclosing the lanterns of the church, and for the vessels required for various uses." Benedict then went on his fourth journey to Rome, and on his return "he brought with him pictures of sacred subjects, to adorn the church of St. Peter which he had built; namely, a picture of the Virgin Mary and of the twelve Apostles, with which he intended to encircle the central nave (*testudo*) on boarding placed from one wall to the other; also some subjects of the gospel history, to adorn the south wall of the church, and others from the Revelation of St. John for the north wall, so that every one who entered the church, even if they could not read, wherever they turned their eyes might have before them the amiable countenance of Christ and his saints, though it were but in a picture, and with watchful minds might reflect on the benefits of our Lord's incarnation; and having before their eyes the perils of the last judgment, might examine their hearts the more strictly on that account." When he had built the second monastery (Jarrow), Benedict made a fifth voyage to Rome, and on his return he "brought with him pictures out of our Lord's history, which he hung round the church of our Lady which he had made in the larger monastery (Monks Wearmouth); and others to adorn St. Paul's church and monastery (Jarrow), ably describing the connection of the Old and New Testament; as, for instance, Isaac bearing the wood for his own sacrifice, and Christ carrying the cross on which He was about to suffer, were placed side by side. Again, the serpent raised up by Moses in the desert was compared with the Son of Man exalted on the cross." (Ibid., p. 366.) This account of Bede is of great importance, because he was an inmate of these monasteries, contemporary with the events he relates, and must have seen almost daily the pictures and ornaments he describes.

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cibus suffultam in altum erexit et consummavit." (Eddius, Vit. Wilfr., chap. xvii.) Eddius in another place speaks of the horns of the church—"a *cornibus* basilicæ nostræ Sancto Petro dedicatæ." Ibid., chap. 65.

The same bishop built the church of Hexham in honour of St. Andrew the Apostle.

"Cujus profunditatem in terra cum domibus mirifice politis lapidibus fundatam, et super terram multiplicem domum, columnis variis et porticibus multis suffultam, mirabilique longitudine et altitudine murorum ornatam, et variis linearum anfractibus viarum, aliquando sursum, aliquando deorsum, per cochleas circumductam non est meæ parvitatibus hoc sermone explicare neque ullam domum aliam citra Alpes montes talem ædificatam audivimus." Eddius, Vit. Wilfr., chap. 22.

"Cum ædificantes namque cœmentarii murorum hujus domus altitudines, quidam juvenis ex servis Dei, de *pinna* enormis proceritatis elapsus ad terram, deorsum cadens in *pavimentum lapideum*, illis cecidit," etc. Eddius, ib. c. 23.

Wilfred built another church at Hexham, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary—"construxerat quondam beatus Wilfridus in eodem vico ecclesiam in honore beatissimæ virginis Mariæ *opere rotundo*, quam quatuor porticus quatuor respicientes mundi climata ambiebant." It was destroyed by the Danes, and afterwards repaired by a [Saxon] priest. Mirac. S. Wilfr., Act. SS. Bened. sæc. iii. part 1, p. 210.

675. The Mercians converted under their king Wulfhere, who built churches in many places—"multis in locis ecclesias ædificavit." Florence.

Ermenildis, daughter of Wulfhere, king of Mercia, built a church at Staines.

"Processu vero temporis Ermenildis venustiori opere de lapidibus ecclesiam ibidem fabricari fecit." Vit. Wulf., ap. Leland. Collectan., vol. i. p. 1.

675. The abbey of Malmesbury founded by Eleutherius bishop of Winchester, and Aldhelm appointed abbot.

W. Mahnesb., de Eccl. Reg. Ang., p. 6.

675—704. **BRIXWORTH CHURCH**, Northamptonshire, supposed to be founded by Cuthbald, second abbot of Medeshampstead (Peterborough), about this period. This church has been rebuilt of Roman materials at some period antecedent to the twelfth century, and the work is of rude character, but affords no evidence by which any judgment can be formed of the actual date.

"Unde factum est ut ex ipso monasterio (Medeshamstedhensi) plura alia sint condita, et de eadem congregatione monachi et abbates constituti, sicut ad Ancarig, quod modo Torneia dicitur, et ad *Bricklesuurtha*, et ad Bredun,

1010. The cathedral of Bâle commenced, which was consecrated in 1019. *Bulletin. Monum.*, vol. x. p. 258.

1011. Canterbury cathedral set on fire and greatly injured by the Danes. *Sax. Chron.*, and Prof. Willis's *Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral*, pp. 8 and 9.

1013. S. Miniato, Florence.

"The plan is that of the Roman Basilica: it is a noble church of large dimensions, and in the style of its architecture, dismissing the Lombard altogether, seeks to return to Roman proportions and Roman simplicity, offering a remarkable contrast to the buildings which were erected at the same time in other parts of Italy. The pillars are single shafts, not stunted, as in the Lombard churches, but of good proportions, with capitals free from imagery, and either antique or skilful imitations." *Gally Knight, Italy*, vol. i. Plate 33.

"In this church there is another architectural peculiarity. Large arches are thrown at intervals over the nave, connected with smaller arches, which are thrown over the aisles, at once assisting to support the roof, binding the whole fabric together, and giving it additional strength. Where these arches occur, the pillars are exchanged for compound piers, one shaft of which is carried up to meet the arch above." *D'Agincourt, Plate 25, Nos. 20—28.*

1013. "He (Richard, son of Richard I. duke of Normandy) completed the monastery at FESCAMP, which his father had begun." (*W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, p. 39.) Ordericus Vitalis says that duke William built the monasteries of Fescamp, Mont St. Michel, and St. Ouen at Rouen. *Hist. Eccl.*, lib. iii. p. 9.

1014. Church of St. Jacques, Liège; the west front only. *De Caumont, Hist. de l'Architecture*, second edition, p. 90.

Style—Romanesque, corresponding with our supposed Saxon.

1015. "Their (Siferth and Morcar's) dependants were worsted and driven into the tower of ST. FRIDESWIDE'S CHURCH IN OXFORD, where, as they could not be dislodged, they were consumed by fire; however, shortly after, the foul stain was wiped out by the king's penitence, and the sacred place repaired." (*W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, pp. 39, 40.) The *Saxon Chronicle*, which appears to be better authority, says that Siferth and Morcar were allured by Eadric the ealderman "into his chamber, and there within they were cruelly slain."

[The tower here mentioned is supposed by Dr. Ingram to be the one now existing, to which a spire has subsequently been added, but on examination this tower appears to be late Norman work.]

720—750. S. Theodore, Pavia, Lombardy.

“The exact time of the construction is not known, but it must have been in existence in the early part of the eighth century, because Theodore, bishop of Pavia, was buried in that church in the year 750. It is impossible not to see in the Lombard churches of Pavia the original of the churches in the valley of the Rhine. The Lombard style was introduced into the Rhenish provinces by the Carolingian sovereigns of Italy, who resided at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Rhine, and who passing some time, as they frequently did, at Pavia, could not fail to remark the churches with which it had been enriched by the Lombard kings. That such was the fact is sufficiently proved by S. Castor of Coblenz, which was built chiefly at the expense, and was consecrated in the presence of, Louis the Pious in 836, and is the earliest instance of the appearance of the Lombard style in the Rhenish provinces. Louis the Pious was often at Pavia, and held more than one diet in that city.”

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 15.

The church of S. Castor of Coblenz was in a great degree rebuilt by the provost Bruno in the latter part of the twelfth century, but the original plan, and portions of the original work were preserved, according to the opinion of M. de Lassaulx, of Coblenz, the architect employed by the king of Prussia to repair the church in 1830. M. de Lassaulx has investigated the history of the churches near the Rhine with much care, and his judgment may generally be relied on. See his notes added to the third edition of Whewell's *Architectural Notes on German Churches*. Cambridge, 1842, p. 174.

750. S. Julia, Brescia, Lombardy.

“This chapel is one of the latest works of the Lombard dynasty. It formed part of a large convent, founded and built by Desiderius, the last Lombard king. It remains in a very perfect state, and, with its cupola and arcades, is a pleasing specimen of the Lombard style.” Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 21.

766. Ecgbert, archbishop of York, died. Sax. Chron.

The church of York was rebuilt under Ecgbert. Alcuin, who was Ecgbert's scholar, gives the following description of the new building.

Ast nova basilicæ miræ structura diebus
Præsulis hujus erat jam cœpta, peracta, sacrata.
Hæc nimis alta domus solidis suffulta columnis,
Suppositæ quæ stant curvatis arcubus, intus
Emicat egregiis laquearibus atque fenestris,
Pulchraque porticibus fulget circumdata multis,
Plurima diversis retinens solaria tectis,
Quæ triginta tenet variis ornatibus aras.
Hoc duo discipuli templum, doctore jubente,
Ædificaverunt, Eanbaldus et Alcuinus, ambo
Concordes operi devota mente studentes.

Alcuin., de Pontific. &c. Eccles. Ebor., ap. Gale, p. 729.

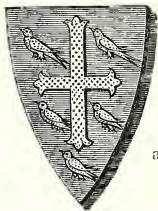
769—814. CHARLEMAGNE, the founder and restorer of a great number of monasteries and churches on the continent.

1032. Chartres, France.

“ By the advice of the archbishop also, the king sending money to foreign churches, very much enriched Chartres, where at that time flourished bishop Fulbert, most renowned for sanctity and learning, who, among other demonstrations of his industry, very magnificently completed the church of our Lady St. Mary, the foundations of which he had laid ; and which, moreover doing every thing he could for its honour, he rendered celebrated by many musical modulations. The man who has heard his chaunts, breathing only celestial vows, is best able to conceive the love he manifested in honour of the Virgin.” William of Malmesbury, Sharpe’s transl., p. 235.

1032. S. Flaviano, Montefiascone, Papal States, Italy.

“ This church was erected in honour of San Flaviano, in 1032, as is proved by an inscription which still exists on the walls of the building. The portion of the existing fabric to which the inscription refers, is that part of it which is built in the round style ; that part of it, which was begun nineteen years after San Miniato, at no great distance from that building, yet which, instead of emulating its advance, retains the defects of a corrupted style. Instead of pillars of good proportions, with capitals resembling the antique, we have here stunted pillars and ponderous piers, with capitals amongst the ornaments of which grotesque images are still admitted, though much less abundantly than in the eighth century.” Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 35 ; D’Agincourt, Plate 38.



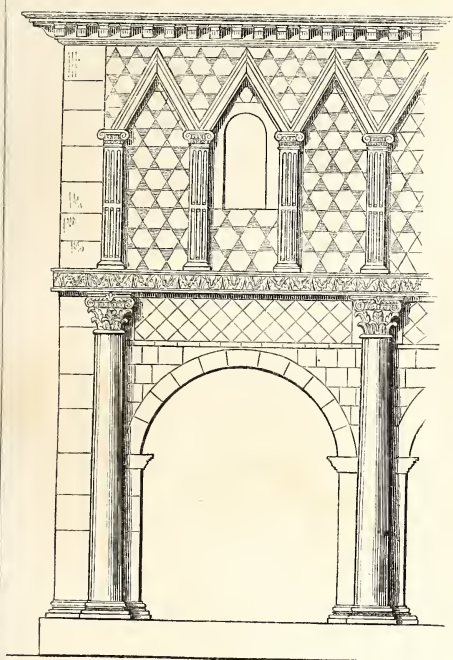
1041—1066. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

1041. Leofric and his wife Godiva built many monasteries : as St. Mary’s at Coventry ; Stow ; Wenlock ; Leominster ; and some others. W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 44. v.

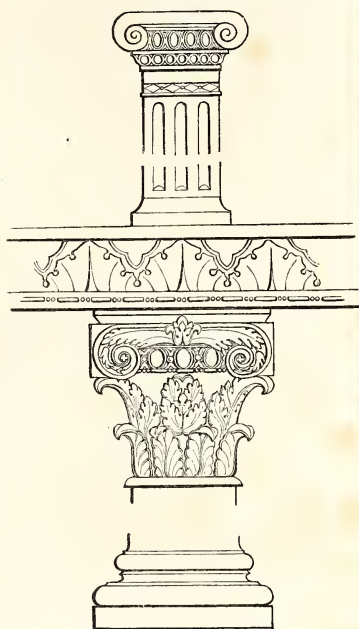
1041. The citizens of Worcester rose and slew two of Har-decnut’s tax-gatherers “ in the *soler* of a tower of the monas-

a These arms are attributed by the heralds of a subsequent age to Edward the Confessor, and are of very frequent occurrence on the bosses of vaults, and on painted glass. About the time of

Henry VIII. they are frequently represented with four martlets only, as on the vault of the choir of Winchester cathedral. For this reason both are here given.

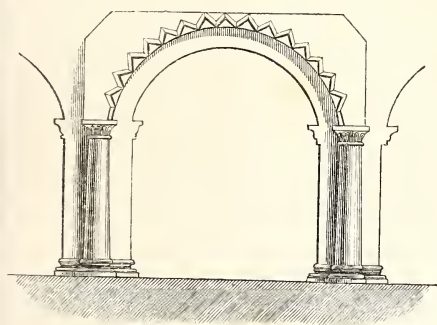


One Bay on South Side.

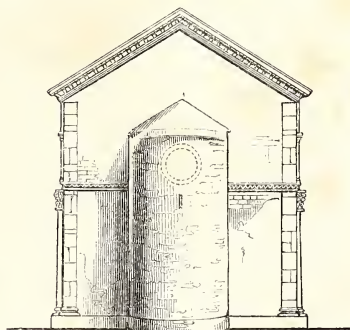


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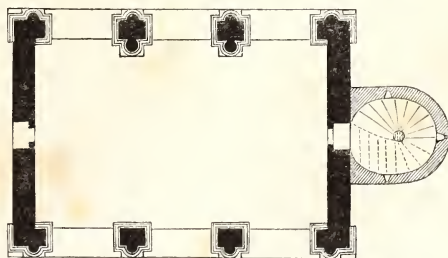
Caps of Shafts; and String.



Interior of the Arch.



West end, shewing the Staircase added.

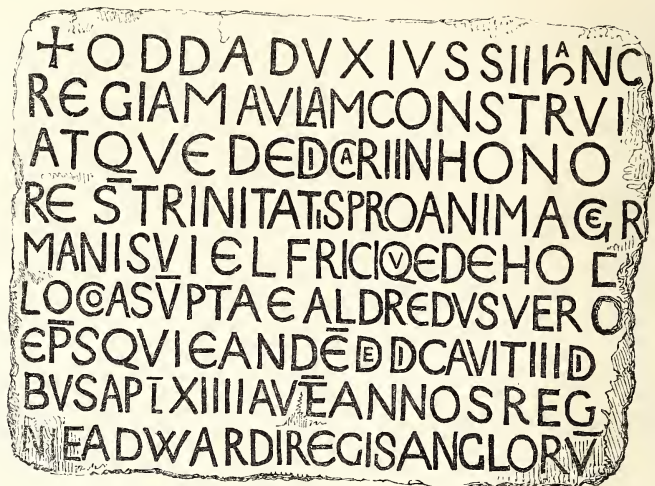


Ground Plan.

burg., p. 51. It cannot, however, have been destroyed, as Athelstan, who died in the year following, was buried in it. Florence.

1056. A church or chapel built at Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, by earl Odda.

In the year 1675, a stone was dug up in an orchard near the present church, on the site of the chancel, which has long been destroyed, with an inscription commemorative of this event. It is now preserved among the Arundelian Marbles at Oxford, and the following is a fac-simile of the inscription :—



viz., Odda dux jussit hanc regiam aulam construī atque dedicari in honore sanctæ Trinitatis pro anima germani sui Elfrici, que de hoc loco assumpta, Ealdredus vero episcopus qui eandem dedicavit iij. Idibus Aprilis, xiiii. autem anno S. regni Eadwardi regis Anglorum.

From the forms of the letters, and also from the letter S indicating *sancti*, placed before *regni*, which would not have been said had king Edward the Confessor been alive, it is evident that this inscription is of a later date than the event it refers to; but as all the circumstances therein mentioned are correct, its authority cannot be doubted.

Odda, who was also named Agelwin, according to the Saxon Chronicle (ed. by Dr. Ingram, p. 232.), "was appointed earl over Devonshire, and over Somerset, and over Dorset, and over the Welsh," in 1051. The same authority (p. 247.) informs us that in 1056, "died Odda the earl, and his body lies at Pershore, and he was ordained a monk before his end; a good man he was, and pure, and right noble. And he died on the 2nd of the Kalends of September" (i. e. the 31st of August). Florence of Worcester, who gives a high character of Odda, says that he was a lover of churches, and adds that he died at Deerhurst, and that he received the monastic habit at the hands of bishop

dows, divided by single pillars [or shafts] standing in the middle of the thickness of the wall, with a block of stone reaching through the wall, serving as capital to the shaft and impost to the two small arches of the openings. [The belfries of the churches near the Rhine are an evident imitation of these, and some of the supposed Saxon towers in England bear also considerable resemblance to them.] Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 28.

857. Cathedral of Pola, in Istria.

The date is recorded by an inscription preserved in the wall. A plan and sections are engraved by D'Agincourt. Plate 25, Nos. 17—19.

861 — 882. The atrium, high altar, and tabernacle of S. Ambrogio, Milan.

"This atrium was added to the church by bishop Anspertus, who died in 882. The church itself has been too much altered to be cited as an authority. The magnificent case of the altar was presented by Angilbertus, bishop of Milan, who died in 861. The front is made of thin plates of gold, divided into compartments by thin stripes of enamel, studded with jewels. The sides and back are composed of plates of silver gilt. The plates are embossed with figures. Four pillars of porphyry support the canopy, which is adorned with bas-reliefs on its four sides. The whole is in imitation of the Roman style."

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plates 24—26.

870. The Danes "came to Medeshamstede, and burned and beat it down, slew abbot and monks, and all that they found there." Sax. Chron.

872—901. ALFRED.

"One half portion of all revenues, provided they were justly acquired, he gave to his monasteries; all his other income he divided into two equal parts; the first was again subdivided into three; of which the first was given to the servants of his court, the second to artificers, whom he constantly employed in the erection of new edifices in a manner admirable and hitherto unknown to the English; the third he gave to strangers. The second part of the revenue was divided in such a manner that the first portion should be given to the poor of his kingdom, the second to the monasteries, the third to scholars, the fourth to foreign churches." W. Malmesb., *de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, p. 25.

King Alfred built a monastery at Athelney (in Adelingia), in Somersetshire, "*fecitque ecclesiam situ quidem pro angustia spacii modicam, sed novo ædificandi modo compactam: quatuor enim postes solo infixi tota suspendrent machinam: quatuor camellis opere sphærico in circuito ductis.*" W. Malmesb., *de Gest. Pontif. Angl.*, p. 145.

He built also the new monastery at Winchester, and completed the nunnery at Shaftesbury, of which he appointed his own daughter Ethelgiva abbess. W. Malmesb., *de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, p. 24. v., and *Rog. de Hoved. Annal.*, p. 241.

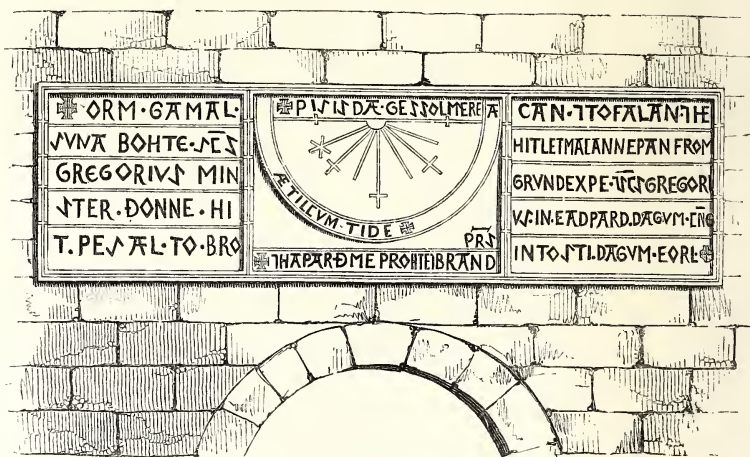
the monastery of Evesham with buildings." Florence, and Chron. Petriburg., p. 51.

1058. "Bishop Ealdred consecrated the minster at Gloucester, which himself had raised to the honour of God and of St. Peter. Sax. Chron., ed. Ingram; and Florence.

This cathedral was first built on its present site by abbot Wlstan at this period, and part of the crypt is *supposed* by some antiquaries to be part of the original work; but the monastery is recorded to have been destroyed by fire in 1088, and the first stone of a new church laid by Robert, bishop of Hereford, in the following year.

1059. "In this year, on the 16th of the Kalends of November, the steeple of Burgh (Peterborough) was consecrated. Sax. Chron. [No part of the present building is of this age.]

1060. About this date was rebuilt the church of Kirkdale in Rydale, Yorkshire, as we learn from the following curious Saxon inscription still preserved over the south door, on a stone seven feet broad by nearly two in depth.



This inscription is to be read thus:—

Orm Gamal suna bohte sanctus Gregorius minster ðonne hit wes æl to-brocan 7 to-falan 7 he hit let macan newan from grunde XPE 7 sanctus Gregorius in Eadward dagum cinig, in Tosti dagum eorl.

Which may be translated, "Orm son of Gamal bought St. Gregory's church, when it was all ruined and fallen down, and he caused it to be made new

is recorded on Plate 5. It consists of a horse-shoe arch, with the characteristic ornaments of the Moorish style, among which is the inscription.

961. S. Athelwold, with the assistance of king Edgar, restored many monasteries, rebuilt Thorney and others. Chron. Petriburg., p. 30.

962. St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury.

William of Malmesbury (*De Gest. Pontif.*, p. 202.) says, speaking of Dunstan: "Surgebant ergo in tota insula religiosorum monasteria, cumulabantur mole pretiosi metalli sanctorum altaria, nec degenerabant a decore ædium mores ædificantium."

962. St. Paul's minster at London burnt, and rebuilt (or repaired) the same year. Sax. Chron.

963. Athelwold made bishop of Winchester.

The next year he "made many minsters . . . and afterwards he came to the king, and begged of him that he would give him all the minsters which heathen men had formerly broken down, because he would restore them: and the king blithely granted it. And then the bishop came first to Ely . . . and caused the minster to be made. . . . After that came bishop Athelwold to the minster which was called Medeshamstede, which formerly had been destroyed by heathen men: he found nothing there but old walls and wild woods. There found he hidden in the old walls writings that Abbot Headda had formerly written . . . Then caused he the minster to be built . . . This was done in 972." Sax. Chron.

"Dunstanus . . . et Oswaldus Eboracensis ac Adelwoldus . . . xxvi. abbatias monachorum vel sanctimonialium in Anglia construxerunt." Orderic. Vital. Hist., lib. i. p. 164. ed. Le Provost.

"How powerful indeed the sanctity and virtue of Dunstan's disciples were, is sufficiently evidenced by Athelwold, made abbot of Abingdon from a monk of Glastonbury, and afterwards bishop of Winchester, who built so many and such great monasteries, as to make it appear hardly credible, how the bishop of one see should be able to effect what the king of England himself could scarcely undertake. I am deceived and err through hasty opinion, if what I assert be not evident. How great are the monasteries of Ely, Peterborough, and Thorney, which he raised from the foundations, and completed by his industry; which, though repeatedly reduced by the wickedness of plunderers, are yet sufficient for their inhabitants." W. Malmesb., *de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, p. 31.

966—980. St. Pantaleon's church at Cologne, of which a part still remains. De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 216.

969. The church of Ramsey commenced by Oswald. (*Hist. Rames.*) It was finished and dedicated in 974, (*Archæologia*, vol. xiv. pp. 154—161.) having taken five years in building.

“Maurilius Rotomagensis archiepiscopus cum suffraganeis episcopis hanc dedicationem (of the church of St. Mary near Jumièges) humiliter, et devote perpetravit, et paulo post, duodecimo episcopatus sui anno, in lectum decubuit. Peracto autem quicquid religioso Dei vernulæ competit, V. idus Augusti (August 9, 1067.) ad Deum, cui diu servierat, migravit. Corpus vero ejus in episcopali ecclesia (quam ipse ante V. annos, indictione 1^a., sanctæ Dei genitrici Mariæ dedicaverat) delatum est, et ante crucifixum (of the roodloft between the nave and chancel) honorifice tumulatum est. Epitaphium autem ejus a Ricardo Herluini filio, ejusdem ecclesiæ canonico, editum est, et super ipsum in cupri laminis ex auro sic scriptum est:

Humani cives, lacrymam nolite negare, &c.”—From this passage of the *Historia Ecclesiastica* (lib. iv.) of Ordericus Vitalis, who was born in 1075 and died about 1141, it is evident that sepulchral inscriptions engraved on copper gilt or brass plates, were used in France at this period. The church *Sanctæ Dei genitricis Mariæ*, where archbishop Maurilius was buried, and of which Richard son of Herluin was a canon in 1067, is the cathedral of Rouen. Other similar inscriptions placed on tombs subsequently, but before the 12th century, are recorded in the same work. See lib. iv. t. 2. p. 233; lib. v. p. 311, &c. of M. le Prevost's edition.

1062—1066. Waltham abbey church, Essex, built by Harold.

Jaciuntur festinato ecclesiæ amplioris fundamenta, surgunt parietes, columnæ sublimes distantes ab invicem, parietes arcuum aut testudinum hemicidiis mutuo fœderantur, culmen impositum aeris ab introgressis plumbei objective laminis variam secludit intemperiem. Vita Haroldi, ap. Michel, Chron. Angl-Norm., vol. ii. p. 161.

Venusto enim admodum opere ecclesiam a fundamentis constructam, laminis æreis, auro undique superducto, capita columnarum et bases flexurasque arcuum ornare fecit mira distinctione. De Invent. S. Crucis Waltham, ib. p. 332.

[It is very doubtful whether any part of the present fabric is of this age: the massive pillars and arches have been frequently asserted to be so, but the characteristic features belong rather to a subsequent style.]

1064—1118. Cathedral of Pisa, Tuscany, built by Buschetto.

Artaud, Italie, p. 134. Flaxman's Lectures, p. 300.

Style—Romanesque; walls covered with arcades of round-headed arches.

“The name of the architect of this noble structure was Busketus; the plan is the long Latin cross: there are two aisles on each side of the nave; transepts, and a cupola over the intersection of the nave and the transepts. In this church the principal of elevations has been successfully carried out, and in this instance the space between the arches and the roof is relieved by a gallery of noble proportions; above which again are windows. An architrave, carried along the whole flank of the nave, between the arches and the gallery, reproduces the long horizontal line of the ancients, and completes the classic character of the building. The pointed arches under the cupola were introduced after a fire which destroyed the original cupola, and damaged the whole church in 1596.” Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 38; D'Agincourt, Plate 25, Nos. 32—34.

976—1071. St. Mark's, Venice.

Built by the best Greek architects of the time.

"The plan of St. Mark's, like that of S. Sophia, is a Greek cross, with the addition of spacious porticoes. The centre of the building is covered with a dome, and over the centre of each of the arms of the cross rises a smaller cupola. All the remaining parts of the building are covered with vaults, in constructing which the Greeks became expert, and which are much to be preferred to the wooden roofs of the old Basilicas. Colonades and round arches separate the nave from the aisles in each of the four compartments, and support galleries above. The capitals of the pillars imitate the Corinthian, and are free from the imagery which at that time abounded in other churches of Italy."

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plates 30 and 31.

978. Mayence cathedral was begun by Archbishop Willigis, and in 1009 consecrated. De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 151. [A small portion at the west end of the present building is supposed to be of this period.]

980. Winchester cathedral rebuilt by Athelwold.

A curious poetical description of Athelwold's work is given by his disciple Wolstan. Our extracts are from MS. Reg. 15. c. vii, in the British Museum.

Istius antiqui reparavit et atria templi
 Mœnibus excelsis culminibusque novis;
 Partibus hoc austri firmans et partibus arcti
 Porticibus solidis arcubus et varijs.
 Addidit et plures sacris altaribus ædes,
 Quæ retinent dubium liminis introitum;
 Quisquis ut ignotis hæc deambulat atria plantis,
 Nesciat unde meat quove pedem referat;
 Omni parte fores quia conspiciuntur apertæ,
 Nec patet ulla sibi semita certa viæ.
 Huc illucque vagos stans circumducit ocellos,
 Attica dædalei tecta stupetque soli,
 Certior adveniat donec sibi ductor et ipsum
 Ducat ad extremi limina vestibuli.
 Hic secum mirans cruce se consignat, et unde
 Exeat attonito pectore scire nequit.
 Sic constructa micat, sic et variata coruscat,
 Machina quæ hanc matrem sustinet ecclesiam.

The eastern 'portico' was left unfinished at his death.

Nam fundamen ovans a cardine jecit eoi,
 Porticus ut staret ædificata Deo;
 Erexitque novum jacto fundamine templum,
 Ne tamen expleret raptus ab orbe finit.

East end, Wittering church, Northamptonshire. Rickman, p. 304.

Repton church, Derbyshire. Rickman, p. 234 and 148.

Column, vol. iii. Pl. 22.

Some parts of this church are supposed to be Saxon. The crypt is in some parts more like Roman work than Norman.

Tower of Sompting church, Sussex.

Vol. i. p. 322; and vol. ii. Pl. 138.

Tower of Dunham Magna, Norfolk. Vol. i. p. 325.

Tower of Caversfield church, Buckinghamshire. Vol. i. p. 325.

Church of Corhampton, Hampshire. Vol. i. p. 325.

For other examples of buildings supposed to be of this era, see vol. i. article Saxon.



HEAD OF WILLIAM I.
From his Great Seal.



1066—1087. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

After the Conquest, "The Normans, as I have related, lived in large edifices with economy. . . . They revived by their arrival the observances of religion, which were every where grown lifeless in England. You might see churches rise in every village, and monasteries in the towns and cities, built in a style unknown before." William of Malmesbury, Sharpe's transl., p. 321.

1066—1077. St. Stephen's, or the Abbaye aux Hommes, at Caen. Founded by William the Conqueror in 1066, and dedicated in 1077. The upper part of the west front added about 1200.

Style—Norman, plain, but very bold and good, masonry of squared stones, with wide joints; capitals sculptured.

983. Worcester cathedral completed by bishop Oswald.
Monast. [No portion of this building now remains.]

994. Great devastations of the Danes. London besieged. Sixteen counties overrun. Devonshire laid waste, the monasteries destroyed, and Exeter set on fire.

995. The body of St. Cuthbert brought to Durham, and bishop Aldhun commenced the White church (*Alba ecclesia*), which was finished three years after. Hist. Translat. S. Cuthberti, in Dr. Giles' edit. of Bede, tom. vi. p. 401.

Reginald of Durham gives the following description of the White church :
"Erant siquidem in Alba Ecclesia, in qui primitus requieverat, duæ turres lapideæ, sicut qui videre nobis retulere, altius per æra prominentes, altera chorum continens, alia vero in fine ecclesiæ occidentali subsistens ; quæ, miræ magnitudinis, ærea pinacula in supremo erecta gestaverant : quæ omnium tam stuporem quam admirandi quantitatem excesserunt." Reginald of Durham, p. 99.

Three years afterwards the greater church was begun by bishop Aldhun. Eadmund his successor finished and consecrated the western tower. Monast. [The present building is however of a subsequent age.]

996—1000. S. Maria de Plebe, Arezzo.

"This church is perhaps the only remaining example of the ecclesiastical architecture of continental Italy in any part of the tenth century ; that century during which Italy was in the most unhappy condition, and her arts in the lowest state of depression."

"The exterior of the apse is decorated with arcades, a sign that the Lombard style continued to be employed in the tenth century. By that time the semi-circular gallery had acquired larger dimensions and additional ornaments."

Gally Knight, Italy, vol. i. Plate 32.

997. The monastery of Tavistock burnt by the Danes. Sax. Chron., and Chron. Petriburg., p. 36.

1010. The Danes ravaged Cambridgeshire. Rog. de Hoved. Ann., p. 248.

"Combusserunt quoque Grantebrige ; et inde recedentes per montana amœnissima loci dilectabilis, qui vocatur Balesham, quosquos invenerunt in eodem loco neci dederunt. . . . Quidam vero fama dignus extenta in gradus turris templi, quod adhuc ibidem stat, ascendit, et tam loco quam probitate munitus ab omni solus exercitu se defendit." Henr. Hunt. Hist., lib. vi. p. 207.

[The present church of Balsham is a very modern structure.]

1067—1069. The towers, the choir, and the crypt of St. Gereon's church, at Cologne, built by archbishop Anno. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., pp. 210, 211.

"The corner leaves of the bases in the crypt consist of mere rough lumps, and are sometimes absent altogether, and the capitals are of simple and somewhat rude form. As regards the church itself, it was begun in 1212, and finished, together with its spherical roof, in 1227."

For other particulars, see Boisserée, *Denkmale der Baukunst am Nieder Rhein*, plates 61 to 63.

1068. The castles of Nottingham, York, and Lincoln, built by William the Conqueror. *Rog. de Hoveden Annal.*, p. 258.

1069. The abbey of Selby in Yorkshire, founded by king William the Conqueror. *Sim. Dunelm.*, p. 198.

For the remains of it see *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 498.

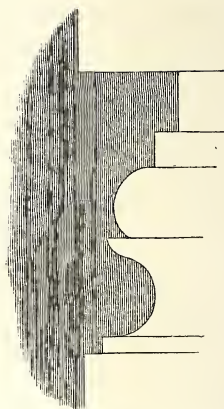
1070. The monastery and church of Burgh (Peterborough), plundered and set on fire by the outlaws. *Sax. Chron.*, ed. by Dr. Ingram, pp. 274, 275.

1070. St. Peter's church at Weremouth, burnt by the Scots. *Rog. de Hoveden Annal.*, p. 259.

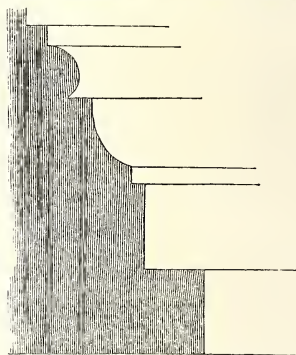
1070—1078. The monastery and the cathedral of Canterbury, rebuilt by archbishop Lanfranc. *Prof. Willis's Architect. Hist. of that Cathedral*, p. 14.

For particulars see chapter iv. of the same work; and for an engraving of the tower pulled down in 1834, which was the only portion remaining of this period, see *Britton's Canterbury Cathedral*.

Arcade, vol. iii. Plate 1, figs. 3 and 4.



Impost and String in Crypt, St. Gereon, Cologne.



Base in the Crypt, St. Gereon, Cologne.

1017—1036. CNUT THE DANE.

1020. Cnut went to Assington, Essex, “and caused to be built there a *minster (or church) of stone and lime*, for the souls of the men who there were slain, and gave it to one of his priests, whose name was Stigand.” Sax. Chron.

“Cnut repaired throughout England the monasteries which had been partly injured and partly destroyed by the military incursions of himself or of his father: he built churches in all the places where he had fought, and more particularly at ASCHENDUNE, and appointed ministers to them, who, through the succeeding revolutions of ages, might pray to God for the souls of the persons there slain. At the consecration of this edifice (in the Latin text it is called *Basilica*), himself was present, and the English and Danish nobility made their offerings: it is now, according to report, an ordinary church under the care of a parish priest.” William of Malmesbury, Sharpe’s transl., p. 228.

1020. Church of St. Agnan, in the Department of the Loir et Cher, Normandy. A very interesting church. De Caumont.

Style—Corresponding with our supposed Saxon.

1022—1060. Mont St. Michel, Normandy.

“The convent and church being now (1836) converted into a house of correction, are so subdivided and blocked up with partition walls, that every thing is seen to disadvantage. The arches on each side the nave of the church are walled up, but you can distinguish the pillars, and perceive that they were built in courses, and had capitals. This part of the church belongs to the eleventh century.” Gally Knight’s Tour in Normandy, p. 155.

1032. Cnut’s charter to Glastonbury, dated from the *wooden* church there.

“Scripta est hujus privilegii donatio et promulgata *in ligneâ basilica* sub præsentiâ Cnutonis, anno ab incarnatione Dominica 1032.” W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 42. v.

1032. The church of St. Edmund (at Bury in Suffolk) dedicated. Florence, and Chron. Petriburg., p. 44.

“Over the body of the most holy Edmund, whom the Danes of former times had killed, he built a church with princely magnificence, applied to it an abbot and monks, and conferred on it many large estates.” W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 41.

[It was standing in Malmesbury’s time, and parts of the present church have been supposed to be of the above-mentioned period; they are however of late Norman character. There do not appear to be now any remains of that age.]

being considered too weak, other pillars were erected between some of the arcades, by means of which the present alternation of large and small arches originated." Not long before the above-mentioned date the baptismal chapel, belonging to the same church, was begun.

Style—Early Norman: the vault without ribs, a good deal like the chapel in the White Tower.

See Boisserée, plates xxi. to xxiv.

1076. Evreux cathedral, Normandy, consecrated. See Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 176, and the authorities there referred to.

Arches of the nave, plain Norman.

1077. *Decimo calendas Novembris, ecclesiæ Becci (Normandy) in honorem sanctæ Mariæ, matris Domini, dedicata est ab archiepiscopo Cantuariæ Lanfranco, quod opus pergrande ipse inchoavit, et post abbatem Harluinum primum lapidem posuit; quod opus in quindecim annis peractum est.* Chron. Beccense inter Lanfranci Op. ed. a J. A. Giles, vol. i. p. 200; and Matth. Paris, ed. Wats, p. 11.

This church was rebuilt a century afterwards, and reconsecrated in 1178. Chron. Becc., p. 212.

1077—1116. The church of St. Alban's monastery, Hertfordshire, built principally by abbot Paul de Caen, who died in 1093, but completed by his successor, Richard de Albini, and dedicated in 1115. "*Paulus Monachus Cadomensis, quarto Kalendas Julii, ECCLESIAM BEATI ANGLORUM PROTOMARTYRIS ALBANI, regendam suscepit: qui eam in brevi, consilio Lanfranci Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi et auxilio, multipliciter ampliavit. Novam ecclesiam cum claustro, et omnibus regularibus officinis eleganter construxit, ordinem in ea monachorum jam pene collapsum reformavit, cœnobiumque in honorem beati martyris Albani constructum, libris divinis et ornamentis multipliciter adornavit.*" Matth. Paris, ed. Wats, p. 10. It was consecrated in 1116, king Henry I. being present. Annal. S. Edm. MS. Harl. 447; Henr. Huntindon. Hist., p. 217. v.; and Sax. Chron.

The central tower, transepts, and part of the nave are of this period.

Style—Early Norman, wide jointed and rude work, with Roman bricks mixed irregularly with rubble stone work: balustre shafts used abundantly; a great deal of tile used in all the early parts of the building, especially for turning the arches, and for the newels of the stair-cases.

tery"—in *cujusdam turris Wigornensis monasterii solario*. The king sent an army to punish the inhabitants, who saved themselves by flight. The soldiery then burnt the city. Florence.

1047. The church of St. Marie des Dames, at Saintes in France, finished and consecrated. *Bulletin. Monum.*, vol. x. p. 485.

1049. The church of St. Hilaire-le-Grand, at Poitiers, dedicated. It was begun in the tenth century by Adela, wife of Ebles, count of Poitou, and completed by Agnes of Burgundy, wife of William III., duke of Aquitain. *Bulletin. Monum.*, vol. ix. p. 394.

1049. The (cathedral) church of St. Remi at Rheims, France, consecrated by Pope Leo IX. *Ordericus Vital.*, *Eccl. Hist.*, lib. v. p. 575; *Will. Gemmeticen. Hist.*, lib. vii. p. 274; and *Chron. Petriburg.*, p. 48.

1050. The abbey of St. Evroult in Normandy founded. *Ordericus Vital.*, *Eccl. Hist.*, lib. iii. p. 461.

1050. Aldborough church, in Holderness, Yorkshire.

On a circular stone in this church is the following inscription:—

Ulf let aræran cyrice for hanum
for Gunþara saula.

i. e. "Ulf caused the church to be built for his own and Gunthar's souls."

Ulf, it appears, lived in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The stone is built into the wall of the nave, over a massive pier, between two pointed arches. It seems probable that it has been preserved from an earlier church, and built in here.



1052. The priory of Spalding, Lincolnshire, founded by Thoraldus, brother of Godiva, countess of Leicester. *Chron. Petriburg.*, p. 49.

1055. The church of Hereford, which had been built by bishop Athelstan, burnt by the Welsh. *Sax. Chron.*, and *Chron. Petri-*

1080, *vel circa*. The church of St. George de Bocheville, in Normandy, built by Radulph lord of Tancarville, chamberlain to William the Conqueror. Neustria Pia, p. 691, and Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 19.

Style—Good Norman. The masonry is in part wide jointed, and in other parts not so. There is every appearance of the work having been continued for a long series of years. The west part and chapter-house are evidently of later date than other parts of the church. There is a stone gallery across the end of the transept, vaulted underneath, as at Winchester and Hexham.

1081. The church of S. Pietro la Bagnara at Palermo, completed. Serradifalco, *Del Duomo di Monreale e di altre Chiese Siculo-Normanne*, pp. 41, 42, Pl. xxvi., and Gally Knight's *Normans in Sicily*, p. 267.

Of this period there remain the apse and the arches into the transepts, which are pointed; on each side of the apse are two small marble pillars with capitals of the time, rudely imitating the Roman.

1081. Chapel in the White Tower, London, built by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester.

Style—Early Norman. Vault, vol. i. p. 396. Masonry, vol. ii. Pl. 73. For other engravings, see *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii.

1083. Maurice, chancellor of king William the Conqueror and bishop of London, began to rebuild his Cathedral (St. Paul) from the foundation. Dugdale's *Hist. of St. Paul's Cathedral*, p. 4.

William of Malmesbury, speaking of it (*de Gest. Pontif. Angl.*, p. 134. v.), says, that “*tanta est decoris magnificentia, ut merito inter præclara numeretur ædificia: tanta cryptæ laxitas, tanta superioris ædis capacitas, ut cuilibet populis multitudinis videatur posse sufficere. Quia igitur Mauritius erat mentis immodicus, laboriosi operis impensam transmisit ad posteros.*” It was completed only in the year 1240 by his successors.

1083—1106. Ely conventual church, commenced by abbot Simeon, brother to Walkelyn, bishop of Winchester, and dedicated in 1106; the nave and transepts are of this date. *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 461.

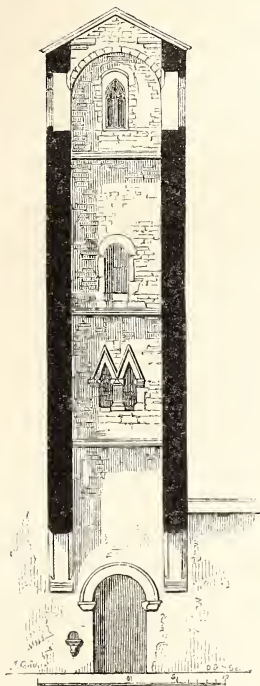
Style—Norman. Column, vol. iii. Pl. 22. Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 30.

1084. The church and steeple of Thezac in Saintogne, France, completed. *Bulletin. Monum.*, vol. x. p. 530.

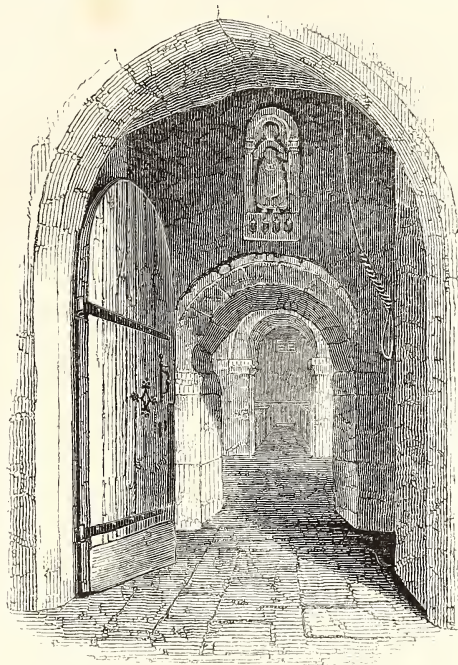
1085. Lincoln cathedral. “*Ad castra construenda Rex ante-*

Ealdred a short time before his death^b; so that it was probably on that occasion that the church was built. We learn also from the same writer that Alfric, Odda's brother, died at Deerhurst on the 22nd of December, 1053^c, so that this place was probably the residence of the family.

The tower of the present church of Deerhurst is a very ancient building, and furnishes a remarkably interesting specimen of the supposed Saxon style.



Tower, Deerhurst.



Doorway in Tower, Deerhurst.

This tower is divided into two parts by a solid wall, and one part is covered in by a plain and rude cylindrical vault, the upper windows are insertions. Some other portions of the church are of early character, especially the chancel-arch. The chancel itself has been long destroyed.

1057. Earl Leofric died. He and his wife Godiva built from the foundations the monastery of Coventry. He also "enriched

^b "1056. Ecclesiarum amator, pauperum recreator, viduarum et pupillorum defensor, oppressorum subventor, virginitatis custos, comes Agelwinus, id est Odda, ab Ældredo Wigornensi episcopo ante suum obitum monachizatus, secundo Cal. Septembris apud Deorhyrste

decessit: sed in monasterio Persorensi honorifice sepultus quiescit." Florent. Wigorn.

^c "1053. Alfricus, germanus Oddæ comitis, apud Deorhirste, undecimo Cal. Januarii obiit; et in monasterio Persorensi est tumulatus." Florent. Wigorn.



HEAD OF WILLIAM RUFUS,
From his Great Seal.

1087—1100. WILLIAM RUFUS.

1089. Crypt of Worcester cathedral, built by Bp. Wolstan.

Style—Early Norman, arch ribs square in section ; no groin rib.

1089—1100. Gloucester cathedral, the crypt, the arches of the nave and part of the transepts. The first stone was laid in 1089, and it was dedicated in 1100. Abbot Serlo, the architect, died in 1104.

Style—Early Norman, plain and massive.

Ribs, vol. ii. Pl. 121.

1091. The monastery of Croyland, burnt. Chron. Petriburg., p. 64.

1091. "On the ides of October, at Winchelcumbe, a stroke of lightning beat against the side of the tower with such force, that, shattering the wall where it joined to the roof, it opened a place wide enough to admit a man." W. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 70. v., and Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 263.

1092. Salisbury cathedral, newly built within the castle by bishop Osmund, consecrated.

Osmundus Saresbiriensis episcopus ecclesiam quam Sarisbiriæ in castello construxerat, cum adiutorio episcoporum Wacellini Wintoniensis, et Johannis Bathoniensis, nonas Aprilis, feria secunda, dedicavit.

Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 263. v.

Five days only after bishop Osmund had consecrated it, a thunder storm entirely destroyed the roof of the church tower, and much injured the walls.

W. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 70. v.

1092. King William Rufus built a castle at Carlisle. Sax. Chron., Hen. Huntindon. Hist., lib. vii. p. 213. v., and Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 265. v.

from the ground to Christ and St. Gregory in Edward's days the king and in Tosti's days the earl." The inscription round the dial in the middle is,—

ƿis is dæges sol-merca æt ilcum tidee.

ƿ Hawarð me wrohte ƿ Brand presbiterus.

i. e. "This is the day's sun-marker [dial] at every hour. And Hayward made me and Brand the priest."

Tosti was earl of Northumberland from 1055 to 1065. Orm was murdered by earl Tosti's order in 1064^d.

"As this inscription has been removed from its original place, it is now no evidence of itself as to what part of the church is Saxon; but as the western door, now stopt, and the arch to the chancel, are both of them very rude, though in some degree resembling Norman, they may, on a careful examination of them, be considered portions of the old building." Rickman.

1060. The cathedral of Lucca rebuilt from the foundation by bishop Anselm Badagio, who was afterwards pope under the name of Alexander II., and consecrated by him in 1070.

The following inscription is built into the wall on the north side of the principal entrance:—

HUJUS * QUÆ * CELSI * RADIANT * FASTIGIA * TEMPLI
SUNT * SUB * ALEXANDRO * PAPA * CONSTRUCTA * SECUNDO
AD * CURAM * CUJUS * PROPRIOS * ET * PRÆSULIS * USUS
IPSE * DOMOS * SEDES * PRÆSENTES * STRUXIT * ET * ÆDES
IN * QUIBUS * HOSPITIUM * FACIENS * TERRENA * POTESTAS
UT * SIT * IN * ÆTERNUM * STATUENS * ANATHEMATA * SANXIT.
MILLEQUE * SEX * DENIS * TEMPLUM * FUNDAMINE * FACTO
LUSTRO * SUB * BINO * SACRUM * STAT * FINE * PERACTO.

It is believed that the architect was Buschetto Pisano, the same who built the cathedral of Pisa.

The present choir and presbytery, which are Gothic, were constructed in 1308, as appears from another inscription placed behind the central apse. *Memoire per servire all' Istoria di Lucca*, t. viii. pp. 9 and 10.

1060—1100. Church of St. Sernin, Toulouse. A large, fine, and very interesting church, described in the second volume of the "*Mémoires de la Société Archéologique du Midi de la France*," and by M. de Caumont in the first volume of the "*Bulletin Monumentale*," p. 72.

Style—Early Norman.

1062. The cathedral of Rouen completed by archbishop Maurilius.

^d "Et Gameliis filii Orm ac Ulfi filii Dolfini, quos anno præcedenti Eboraci in camera sua sub pacis fœdere per insidias comes Tostius occidere præcepit." *Florent. Wigorn. sub. an. 1065.*

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ones since ascertained and given in the Chronological table ; this was unavoidable from the want of time and opportunity to examine the history of each particular building with sufficient minuteness, in the first instance, and in all such cases the dates should be corrected by the table ; they are not numerous enough to be of much importance. A general Index to the three volumes has been added, which will enable the reader easily to detect any discrepancies of this kind, and will it is hoped make the work more useful by the facility of referring to any particular example or remarks upon it. In this Index the specimens of which there are engravings are distinguished by an asterisk, which was thought more convenient than separating the Index into two parts, one of engravings, the other of places mentioned, as was done in the former edition.

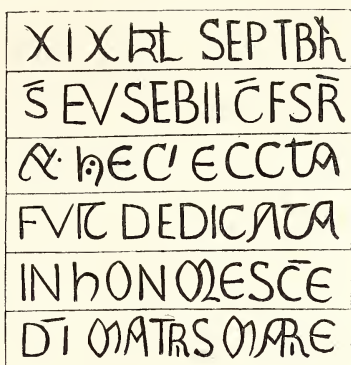
TURL, OXFORD, JANUARY, 1846.

1065. On Childermas day (Dec. 28.) the new abbey church of Westminster was consecrated. Sax. Chron.

“ King Edward the Confessor commanded the church at Westminster to be dedicated on Innocents’ Day. He was buried on the day of the Epiphany in the said church, which he first in England had erected after that kind of style, which now almost all attempt to rival at enormous expense.” William of Malmesbury, Sharpe’s transl., p. 93.

[Some small portions of this age are supposed to remain among the outbuildings of the abbey.]

Postling church, Kent, was perhaps built in this reign. The following inscription, in early characters, is cut on a stone under the north window in the chancel: “XIX Kal. Septembris (14th of August) Sancti Eusebii Confessoris, etc., hæc ecclesia fuit dedicata in honore sanctæ Dei matris Mariæ.” The date is, however, very doubtful.



MS. B. 1. 1. 1.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE PRIOR TO THE
NORMAN CONQUEST.

Tower of the church at Barton on the Humber, Lincolnshire.
See Rickman, 4th edit. p. 303.

Tower of St. Benet’s church, Cambridge.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 147. Rickman, p. 305.

Tower and chancel arch, Wickham church, Berkshire.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 147. Rickman, p. 126.

Earl’s Barton church, Northamptonshire. Rickman, p. 304.

Tower, vol. i. p. 321, and vol. iii. Pl. 38. Columns, vol. iii. Pl. 22.

Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 30. Window, vol. ii. Pl. 147.

Brigstock church, Northamptonshire. Rickman, p. 212.

Doorway, vol. ii. Pl. 8.

Arch, vol. ii. Pl. 4.

Barnack church, Northamptonshire. Rickman, p. 212.

Arch, vol. ii. Pl. 8.

penance for his simony. *Annal. S. Edmundi*, MS. Harl. 447; *Godwin*, p. 428; *Tanner, Notitia*, p. 238; and *Camden*, col. 462.

The greater part of the existing structure is his work, though much altered in appearance by the subsequent insertion of windows.

Style—The original parts are of Early Norman character, with wide-jointed masonry.

Arcades, vol. iii. Pl. 1. fig. 5.

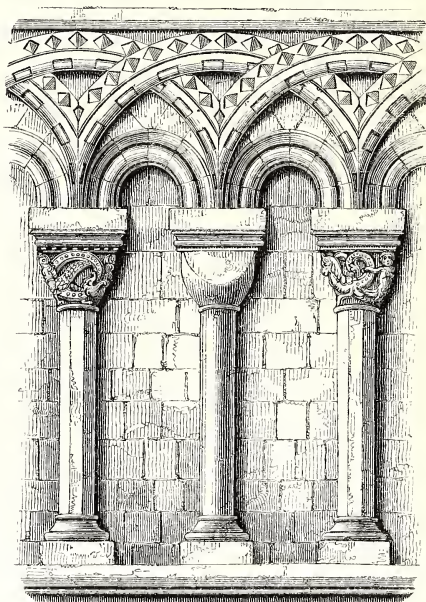
Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 30. fig. 3.

1096—1110. The eastern part of Canterbury cathedral rebuilt more magnificently than it was before, by prior Ernulf.

“*Cantiæ dejectam priorem partem ecclesiæ, quam Lanfrancus ædificaverat, adeo splendida erexit, ut nihil tale possit in Anglia videri, in vitrearum fenestrarum luce, in marmorei pavimenti nitore, in diversicoloribus picturis, quæ mirantes oculos trahunt ad fastigia lacunaris.*” *W. Malmesb. de Gest. Pontif. Angl.*, p. 133.

The chancel, however, which Ernulf left unfinished, was superbly completed by his successor Conrad, who decorated it with excellent paintings, and furnished it with precious ornaments. *Angl. Sac.*, t. i. p. 137.

A full account of these buildings, with plans and other illustrations, is to be found in *Prof. Willis's Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral*, before quoted.



Arcade, Canterbury Cathedral, A.D. 1110.

Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 4.

Capital, vol. iii. Pl. 15. fig. 1.

Some of the capitals and ornaments in this church correspond very remarkably with those in the chapel in the White Tower, London.

For engravings see Cotman's *Antiquities of Normandy*, and Pugin and Le Keux's *Architectural Antiquities of Normandy*.

1066. The monastery and church of the Holy Trinity, or *Abbaye aux Dames*, at Caen, founded by queen Matilda. The church was consecrated the same year, but probably not finished for many years afterwards. See Gally Knight's *Architectural Tour in Normandy*, p. 60.

Style—Norman, with a good deal of ornament, and in a lighter style than St. Etienne. This church is more richly ornamented than was usual at the period of its foundation. Indeed much of the ornament clearly belongs to a subsequent age, which can only be accounted for by the slow progress of the work. The same peculiar capitals and ornaments occur here as before noticed. The crypt is remarkable for the extraordinary number of pillars that it contains, as if the builders were afraid to trust the vault, or had found it giving way.

For engravings see Cotman's and Pugin's *Normandy*.

1067. The church of St. Mary at Jumièges, Normandy, consecrated, king William the Conqueror being present. (Ordericus Vital., *Ecll. Hist.*, lib. iv. p. 507.) It was chiefly built, at a vast expense, by Robert, archbishop of Canterbury, who was buried in it. W. Malmesb., *de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, p. 46.

Style—Early Norman, rude and massive; the caps are plain: they have been painted, but not sculptured.

1067. Canterbury cathedral and the church of St. John the Baptist, entirely destroyed by fire. Prof. Willis's *Architect. Hist. of Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 9.

1067. Battle abbey, on the site of the battle of Hastings, Sussex, founded by William the Conqueror. W. Malmesb. *de Gest. Pontif. Angl.*, p. 147.

The same author, in his other work, *De Gest. Reg. Angl.*, p. 61. v., says: "He built one monastery in England, and another in Normandy; that of Caen first (see year 1066, p. 32), which he dedicated to St. Stephen, and endowed with suitable estates, and most magnificent presents. There he appointed Lanfranc, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, abbot. . . . The other monastery was built by him near Hastings, and is called of the Battle (*de Bello*), because there the principal church stands on the very spot where, as it is recorded, Harold was found in the thickest heaps of the slain."

I should seem to assent too readily to unsupported trifles; more especially as the building might have fallen *through imperfect construction*, even though he had never been buried there." W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 71.



HEAD OF HENRY I.
From his Great Seal.



Heads from Rochester Cathedral, supposed to be intended
for Henry I. and his Queen.



1100—1135. HENRY I.

Than church, near Caen, Normandy, supposed to be of the early part of the reign of Henry I.

Style—Norman, with a good deal of ornament; the character is clearly later than L'Abbaye aux Dames. The peculiar plain block of stone in the centre of the face of the capital which occurs there, and in other examples of the same date, is here carved into a head. For engravings, see Pugin's Normandy.

Crosses on gables, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

Spire, vol. i. p. 344.

1102. Tewkesbury abbey church, Gloucestershire, built by Robert Fitz Haimon, who was buried in the chapter-house in 1107. The church was consecrated in 1121. Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 53.

"The king munificently repaired the damage of that church (Bayeux, in Normandy), and it is not easy to relate how much Robert ennobled by his favour the monastery of Tewkesbury." W. Malmesb., de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 89.

The west end and arches of the nave are in the Norman style of this period. The pinnacles appear to have been added afterwards.

Turret, vol. ii. Pl. 141.

1103—1116. St. Botolph's priory church, at Colchester, Essex, founded by Ernulph, a monk, afterwards abbot of Peterborough, in 1103, and supposed to have been completed about 1116, when a papal bull invested the priory with peculiar privileges. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 104.

It is built of brick and rubble, supposed to be partly taken from the ruins of some Roman building. The imposts of the arches are formed of brick, and

1070—1083. The church of St. Nicholas, at Caen.

Style—Plain early Norman.

Capital, vol. ii. Pl. 28.

For other engravings, see Pugin's Normandy.

Circa 1070—1100. Hedingham castle, Essex. Supposed to have been built by Aubrey de Vere, to whom the manor of Hedingham was given by William I., soon after the Conquest.

Style—Early Norman, massive and plain; arches square in section.

For engravings, see Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 35.

1071. The church of S. Giovanni de Leprosi near Palermo, built by Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia and Calabria, and his brother count Roger. See, *Del Duomo di Monreale e di altre Chiese Siculo-Normanne, ragionamenti del Duca di Serradifalco*; Palermo, 1838, in fol. p. 52. pl. xxviii. fig. 2.

"The building is small, and much of what exists is reconstruction, but the external walls of the two sides and east end of the church are original, as well as its tiny cupola. The walls are well built, with squared stones in regular courses. The windows and doors in the lateral walls are pointed and plain, but have two sinkings. The stone cupola rests on four pointed arches."

Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 302.

This church, of which the date is certain, offers the first known example of the pointed arch in ecclesiastical architecture in Europe.

1072. King William ordered a castle or fortress to be built at Durham. Rog. de Hoveden, p. 260. v.

In the time of bishop Neville the bishops of Durham claimed a road from the castle through the churchyard and under the steeple of St. Mary. "That wee, for us our men and servants, have, and owe to have, and all our predecesors, &c. of time that no mynd is, have had, a way *through a gate within the stepill* of the church of St. Mary the Virgine, in the North Ballyve, on the West partie, &c. &c." The prior's right to close the passage allowed at this date, 1450. Surtees' Hist. of the City of Durham, p. 38.

1072. The church of St. Bavon at Ghent, consecrated. Chron. S. Bavonis.

With the exception of the door, which joined the cloister to the church, no vestige whatever remains of the building of this period.

1074. St. George's church at Cologne consecrated. De Las-saulx's Notes, &c. p. 217.

"It was built by archbishop Anno, towards 1060. Formerly it was not vaulted. At the time of the vaulting the light pillars which support the walls

1113. Worcester cathedral burnt. “Vigornia, cum ecclesia cathedrali et castello, multi etiam de monachis et civibus combustis, per ignis incuriam conflagravit.” Chron. Petriburg.

1113. The monastery and church of Hexham, Northumberland, restored by Thomas, the younger, archbishop of York, and given by king Henry I. to the Austin canons. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 179.

This monastic establishment was founded in 674 by St. Wilfrid. In the ninth century the Danes ravaged and burned it twice. Under Edward the Confessor, Alverd, or Elfred, called Larva, i.e. doctor, secretary to Durham cathedral, repaired part of the monastery; and subsequently his son restored the church. The walls of it were standing, but “sine tegmine,” and covered with dirt, and overgrown with wood. He therefore “succisa quæ supercreverat sylva, purgatis ab omni sorde parietibus, totam ecclesiam tegulis textit; et litis intus et extra parietibus, antiqua eam pictura et venustate decoravit. Strato autem in parte orientali ex quadris lapidibus pavimento, altare subnexus columnis loco congruo collocavit.” Mirac. S. Wilfridi, Act. SS. Benedict., sac. iii. pars i. pp. 214*—215*.

Simeon of Durham, who lived towards the end of the eleventh century, gives (sub an. 788) the following description of the monastery of Hexham, which he appears to have considered as existing in his days nearly as Wilfrid had left it. “Præcellit opus ipsius cænobii cætera ædificia in gente Anglorum, licet multa sint, et inedicibilia in plerisque locis; sed in eo loco longitudines latitudinesque, atque pulchritudines excellunt. In quo cænobio sunt parietes variis coloribus exornati, et historiæ depictæ, sicut supradictus Wilfridus episcopus instituit.”

The present crypt of the church is supposed to be of Wilfrid's time. See Archæological Journal, vol. ii. The nave is destroyed; the chancel and transepts which form the present church are of the thirteenth century.

1114. The foundation of the church of Croyland laid. Chron. Petriburg.

1114. The town, with the cathedral and the adjoining monastery, of Chichester, “III. nonas Maii, feria tertia,” burnt. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 271; and Chron. Petriburg.

1115—1139. Salisbury cathedral rebuilt, and part of Malmesbury abbey built, by bishop Roger.

“He (bishop Roger) was a prelate of great mind, and spared no expense towards completing his designs, especially in buildings; which may be seen in other places, but more particularly at Salisbury and at Malmesbury; for there he erected extensive edifices at vast cost, and with surpassing beauty, *the courses of stone being so correctly laid that the joint deceives the eye, and leads it to imagine that the whole wall is composed of a single block.* He built anew

1077—1107. Rochester cathedral, rebuilt by bishop Gundulph, who also built the castle there. Godwin, p. 395.

Part of the nave is supposed to be his work, continued by bishop Ernulf, and dedicated in 1130.

Style—Early Norman.

Base, vol. ii. Pl. 13. Fireplace in the castle, vol. ii. Pl. 54.

1079—1093. Crypt and transepts of Winchester cathedral, built by bishop Walkelyn. (Monasticon, vol. i. p. 195.) Part of these still remain.

Style—Early Norman, wide jointed masonry.

Arch in south transept, vol. iii. Pl. 4.

Crypt, Columns, vol. iii. Pl. 22.

Base, vol. iii. Pl. 8.

1079—1115. Hereford cathedral, arches of the nave; commenced by bishop Robert of Lorraine (Lotharingus^a), in 1079, and completed in 1115.

Style—Early Norman.

1080. The castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, built by order of Robert, the Conqueror's eldest son. Chron. Petriburg., p. 60, and Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 263.

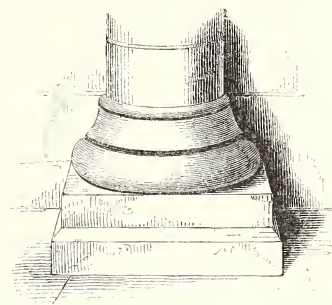
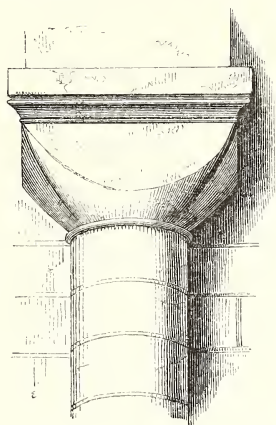
The Norman keep remains in nearly a perfect state, and is a fine example of the period. See an engraving of it in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. i. p. 97, and others in the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

Mouldings of a Fireplace, vol. ii. pl. 76.

1080. Durham cathedral, set on fire in a tumult. "Leobin, the fomentor of the crime, was half burnt, as he would not quit the church till it was set on fire."—W. Malmesb., de Gest. Pontif. Angl., p. 158.

^a In the *Monasticon*, t. vi. p. 1210, he is wrongly called Bishop *Losing*, and *Robert Lozing*. There was at that time a bishop called *Losinga* (i. e. adulator),

but his name was *Herbert*, and his bishoprick Thetford. See W. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 72. v., and Chron. Petriburg., sub an. 1094.



Capital and Base, North Transept, Winchester Cathedral.

by Radulphus and Heraeus, the sacrists, at the same time that abbot Anselm built St. James's church: others suppose it to be part of the work of abbot Baldwin, who rebuilt the abbey church, which was consecrated in 1095. It is a gateway tower of the abbey, but called St. James's tower. See Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. iii. p. 84.

Style—Norman, early, the billet the prevailing ornament; most of the capitals are of the plain cushion shape, but some are sculptured.

Gateway tower, vol. iii. Pl. 38. fig. 7.

Capital, vol. iii. Pl. 15. fig. 9.

1122. The Benedictine monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester, burnt for the third time. Chron. Petriburg., and Sax. Chron.

1122—1145. Norwich cathedral; the nave with its aisles, said by Blomefield to have been built by bishop Everard in continuation of the plan of his predecessor, and it is in the same style. See ante, year 1096, p. 41.

Style—Norman, very plain. There is scarcely a perceptible difference between this work and that of the choir, the only variations are a slight channel on the face of the plain capitals, and that more of them are sculptured.

Arches, vol. iii. Plates 4 (fig. 2), and 5 (fig. 11).

1124. Castor church, Northamptonshire.

Over the south door of the chancel there is a niche with a trefoil head, the upper part of which is cut out of one large stone, bearing the following rude inscription. All the letters are raised on the face of the stone, except those signifying XXIII, which are cut into it.



The tower of this church is rich Norman work, with the square billet,

cessores suos omnes superabat. Rex Willielmus paulo ante *Remigio Fiscamni* monacho dederat Dorkecestriæ præsulatum: sed episcopo valde displicuit, quod urbs illa modica illi data esset, cum in eodem episcopatu civitas Lincolnæ sede episcopali dignior videretur. Mercatis igitur in ipso montis vertice prædiis, ecclesiam ibidem construxit. Hoc autem authore, hoc tempore, et his de causis incepta est ecclesia moderna Lincolnensis." Matth. Paris, p. 12.

It was completed in 1092. "Remigius vero præsul cum ecclesiam Lincolnensem jam perfectam dedicaturus esset, uno die ante hoc languore correptus expiravit." Hen. Huntindon. Hist., lib. vii. p. 213. v., and Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 265. v.

The part remaining of this date consists of the three lofty Norman arches in the west front, of very plain character, in which are *inserted* the rich Norman doorways of bishop Alexander. See *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iii.

Style—Early Norman, very plain, with wide jointed masonry.

1087—1113. The church of St. Niccolò, at Bari in the kingdom of Naples. Ordericus Vitalis, *Eccl. Hist.*, lib. vii. p. 653.

"This building is on a large scale, but without transepts, repeating the plan of the Latin basilica. In style it imitates the Roman more faithfully than did the churches of the north of Italy, which were built at the same time. In front of the principal doors there are projecting porches; the cross of the porches are supported by pillars, of which the two foremost rest on the backs of animals."

Gally Knight's *Italy*, vol. i. Pl. 39.

1087. The church of St. Mary at Mantes was burnt in August by king William, who, dying on the 6th of September following, left a sum of money to rebuild it. Ordericus Vitalis, *Eccl. Hist.*, lib. vii. p. 656; and W. Malmesb., *de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, p. 63. v.

1130. The cathedral church of St. Andrew at Rochester, in Kent, consecrated by William archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the king. Sax. Chron., and Gervas. Act. Pontif. Cantuar., p. 1664.

Style—Norman, very massive.

Pillars, vol. ii. Pl. 106.

1131. The cathedral of Cefalù, in Sicily, built by Roger, the first Norman king of Sicily. Serradifalco, *Il Duomo di Monreale*, &c., p. 29, Plates 18—22.

“It consists of a nave, side aisles, and transepts, and has three apses at the east end, but no central tower. The choir and transepts are vaulted and groined. The nave has a wooden roof. In the nave and transepts there is a triforium, but no clerestory. All the arches are pointed. In the capitals of the pillars at the intersection of the nave and transepts, rude figures are mixed with foliage in the Norman style.” Gally Knight's *Normans in Sicily*, p. 218.

See also Gally Knight's *Saracenic and Norman Remains in Sicily*, Plates 11—15.

1131. The priory of St. Martin, at Dover, founded by William of Corbeil, archbishop of Canterbury. Gervas. Chron., col. 1341; and *Monasticon*, vol. iv. p. 528.

The refectory is nearly perfect except the roof, which is modern: it is now used as a barn. The style is good Norman. The remains of the church are of Transition character, with pointed arches.

1131—1213. Dunstable priory church, Bedfordshire, founded by Henry I., and dedicated by Hugh bishop of Lincoln, in 1213. The work seems to have been carried on for a great part of this long period. Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 8.

Style—Part Norman, rich and late; part Early English and Transition.

1132. Rivaux, or Rievall's abbey, in Yorkshire, founded. Chron. Petriburg., and *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 274.

Some portions of the existing remains are Norman.

1132. Fountains abbey, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, founded. Chron. Petriburg., and *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 286.

A considerable part of the domestic buildings of the abbey are good Norman: the church is later.

1133. St. Bartholomew's church, Smithfield, London, founded by Rahere at this date. Stow's *Survey of London*.

Style—Norman; pointed arches occur, but in a situation where necessity, or manifest convenience, appears to have dictated them. They are the north and south arches of the original central tower, the east and west arches being much wider and of a segmental form: but as the clerestory is Early English,

1093—1104. Durham cathedral, choir and transept. The three first stones were laid by bishop William Carileph, Malcolm king of the Scots, and prior Turgot, 3 Kal. Aug. 1093, and the work was so far completed as to receive the body of St. Cuthbert in 1104. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 265.

Style—Early Norman.

Compartment, vol. iii. Pl. 18.

1093—1100. The priory of Christ Church, Hampshire, built by bishop Flambard. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 80.

The nave and transepts of the present church are supposed to be of this date.

Style—Early Norman.

1093—1156. The abbey church of Laach near the Rhine,

“Built in the purest round-arch style, without buttresses, and without the slightest trace of a pointed arch, possesses, like the great cathedrals at Mentz, Worms, and Spire, two choirs and two transepts, the latter bearing each a large tower, and two others, one on each side. Everything is most richly adorned with the best ornaments, and every part of the work is executed in the best and most beautiful manner. It deserves to take the lead of all the treasures of our land of Trèves, and is of the highest value to connoisseurs and amateurs of art.” De Lassaule's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 196.

See Boisserée, Plates 25, 26.

1093 or 1094. The church of Lindisfarne built. According to Reginald of Durham, Edward, a monk of Durham, was the architect or superintendent of the work.

“Unde et novam ecclesiam in beati Cuthberti honorem infra prædictam insulam a fundamentis erexit, quam de lapidibus tabulatis, miro dispositionis ordine, de industriæ suæ laboribus et de fidelis populi largitionibus venusto artificum opere consummavit. Sed quia in præscripta insula minus lapidum poterat inveniri sufficientia, de vicinis villulis plaustra et boum juga cum carris adquiserat, et tantis longioris interstitii dispendiis, et diversi laboris impendiis, lapidum multitudinem devehendo aggregaverat.” Reginald. Dunelm., cap. 21. p. 45.

The masonry of the present remains at Lindisfarne answers perfectly to Reginald's description. The church and its offices are chiefly built of red sandstone from the opposite coast. The whin-stone of the island is used in the manner indicated by Reginald. “Unde ad tanti operis negotia non suffecerant, sed tamen ad interioris materiæ diminutiora fragmenta aliquod adjumentum impendere prævalebant.”

1096—1119. Norwich cathedral: choir, aisles, transept and tower. Herbert, surnamed *Losinga* (i. e. the flatterer), bishop of Thetford, having translated hither his see, commenced this cathedral on its present site, by command of the pope, as a

1135—1148. Castle Acre priory church, Norfolk. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 10.

Style—Rich Norman.

Arcades, vol. iii. Plates 1 and 3.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME
OF HENRY I.

Capital, Steetley chapel, Derbyshire, vol. i. p. 83.

Doorway and Pillar, St. Margaret's at Cliff, Kent, vol. ii. Plates 44 and 106.

Doorway, Essendine church, Rutlandshire, vol. iii. Pl. 30.

Tower, Little Saxham church, Suffolk, vol. iii. Pl. 38, fig. 6.



HEAD OF STEPHEN.
From his Great Seal.



1135—1154. STEPHEN.

1136. Ford abbey in Devonshire, founded by Richard de Brioniis. Monasticon, vol. v. p. 376. In the Chron. Petriburg. this foundation is mentioned under the previous year.

1136. The monastery of Melros in Scotland restored, and given to the Cistercian monks by David king of the Scots. Chron. Petriburg., and Camden's Britannia, vol. iii. p. 295.

1136. St. Cross church, near Winchester, founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, brother to king Stephen. Milner's History of Winchester. Leland and Tanner say that it was founded in 1132. See Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 721.

Style—Rich Norman; part is of later date.

Column, vol. iii. Pl. 22.

Triforium, vol. ii. Pl. 140.

1136. The Cistercian abbey of Wardon, Bedfordshire, founded by Walter de Espec. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 369.

1097. Westminster Hall built. Chron. Petriburg., p. 67.

The walls of the present building are of that period, and an arcade was uncovered when the roof was repaired. See Archæologia, vol. xxvii. pp. 135—139.

Arch, vol. ii. Pl. 9.

1097. The church of Montierneuf at Poitiers, France, dedicated by pope Urban II. Bulletin Monumental, vol. ix. p. 391.

Style—Romanesque, with some additions of the thirteenth century.

1098, *vel circa*. St. Mary's church, now the cathedral of Messina, Sicily, built by count Roger, and finished by king Roger his son. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 116, and Illustrations, Pl. vii.

1099—1108. The cathedral of Modena.

"The name of the architect of this building was Lanfrancus, as is proved by an inscription still extant on one of the external walls. The style of the architecture is Lombard throughout. External arches ornament both the west end and the great semi-circular apse. In the interior, monsters and grotesque images are still retained in the capitals of some of the pillars. But a feature which is not found in the old Lombard churches, may be remarked here in the large projecting porch, two stories in height, which advances before the principal entrance, and in the lions on the backs of which the pillars of the porch repose." Gally Knight's Italy, vol. i. Pl. 40.

The inscription says:

Ingenio clarus, Lanfrancus doctus, et aptus,
Est operis princeps hujus, rectorque magister.

1099. Jerusalem besieged by the crusaders. "Raimund was actively employed before the tower of David. This fortress, defending the city on the west, and strengthened nearly half way up by courses of squared stone soldered with lead, repels every fear of invaders, when guarded by a small party within." W. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 79. v.

1100. The chapel of Godfrey of Bouillon in the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem built. The style is plain early Norman with a groined vault. D'Agincourt, Pl. xxvii. Nos. 23, 24.

1100. "A few countrymen conveyed the body [of William Rufus], placed on a cart, to the cathedral of Winchester, the blood dripping from it all the way. Here it was committed to the ground within the tower, attended by many of the nobility, though lamented by few. Next year the tower fell; though I forbear to mention the different opinions on this subject, least

1141. Lincoln cathedral burnt “in festo Sancti Albani.” Chron. Petriburg.

1141. *vel circa*. Shobdon church, near Leominster, Herefordshire, built.

For particulars, see Archæological Journal, vol. i. pp. 233—237.



Pillar, Shobdon Church, Herefordshire.

1142. Winchester castle built by king Stephen. Hen. Huntindon. Hist., p. 225, and Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 279. v.

1142. Revesby abbey, in Lincolnshire, founded by William de Romare, earl of Lincoln. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 453.

1143. The Premonstratensian abbey of Newhouse, or Newsome, in Lincolnshire, founded by Peter de Gausla. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 865.

1143. Byland abbey, in Yorkshire, founded by Roger de Mowbray. Monasticon, vol. v. p. 343.

Some parts of the church still remain, but are of a later date. These remains are the west front and the end of the south transept. Not a pillar of the nave is standing; some parts of the lateral aisles only may be seen. The door is richly ornamented, and the windows, lancet-shaped, are of an elegant form; above which has been a circular one, half of which still remains.

the arches are turned entirely of tiles. This is also the case in almost every church of the town and neighbourhood of Colchester.

Style—Early Norman, with intersecting arcades.

Arcades, vol. ii. Pl. 4.—vol. iii. Pl. 3. fig. 1.

For other engravings, see Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 2.

1104—1128. Durham cathedral, nave and aisles. Bishop Flambard continued the work of his predecessor in the same style. "He raised the walles of the body of his church unto the roofe: he translated the reliques of Saint Cuthbert into the new church, and bestowed a shryne upon him. Moreover he compassed the citie with a wall." Godwin, p. 511.

Some curious descriptive particulars relating to Durham cathedral, as it stood in the middle of the twelfth century, are given by Reginald of Durham, chap. lxxxix. p. 190.

Style—Early Norman, very massive.

1107. Fall of the tower of WINCHESTER cathedral. *Annal. Winton.*

The tower and part of the transepts were rebuilt soon after the fall; and in the new work fine-jointed masonry is used: the older work is wide-jointed.

Masonry, vol. ii. Pl. 73.

1107. "Arnulfus prior Cantuariæ factus est abbas Burgi. Hic dormitorium, capitulum, refectorium et necessarium fecit construere, ac viginti libras dedit conventui, ad capas et alia ornamenta emenda." *Chron. Petriburg.*

1110. The new monastery of Chertsey in Surrey begun. *Sax. Chron.*

1110—1139. Sherborne castle, Dorsetshire, built by Roger bishop of Salisbury. Godwin's *Catalogue of Bishops*, 4to. p. 273.

It is at present a ruin, but possesses many of the original Norman features, particularly some good chimneys and fire-places.

Style—Norman.

Vault, vol. ii. Pl. 143.

1111. "Novum monasterium, quod infra murum Wintoniæ constructum erat, agente Williclmo Wintoniensi episcopo, rex extra murum construi jussit." *Rog. de Hoveden Annal.*, p. 271.

1112. Exeter cathedral enlarged by bishop William Warewast. Godwin, p. 317.

The towers are supposed to be of this date.

Style—Norman.

1113. St. Neot's church, Neotsbury, Huntingdonshire, re-founded. *Chron. Beccense*, p. 205, and *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 462.

1146. Lincoln cathedral restored by bishop Alexander. "Eodem anno (1145) episcopus Lincolniensis Alexander iterum Romam petens, honorifice susceptus est ab Eugenio (III.) papa novo . . . Rediens autem secundo anno ecclesiam Lincolnensem, quæ ex combustione deturbata fuerat (anno 1141), miro artificio sic reformavit, ut pulchrior appareret, quam cum primum nova facta fuerat." Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 280.

The present west doorways are the work of bishop Alexander, inserted in walls of earlier date.

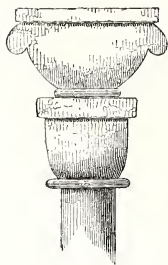
1146. "Dux Gaufredus (the father of king Henry II.) sarta-tecta turris Rotomagi et castelli, quæ per obsidionem corrupta fuerant, decenter restaurat." Rob. de Monte Chron. inter Rerum Gallic. Scriptores, tom. xiii. p. 291.

1147. The Cistercian abbeys of Bruerne in Oxfordshire, of Bittlesden in Buckinghamshire, and of Saltrey in Huntingdonshire, founded. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. pp. 496, 364, and 521.

1147, *vel circa*. Faversham abbey, in Kent, founded by king Stephen and Matilda his queen. Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 568.

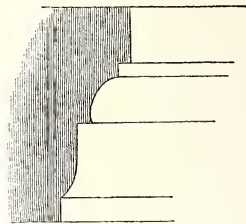
"By the munificence of the royal founders, the building of this abbey was not long before it was completed; at least, the church of it seems to have been finished before the year 1151, when queen Matilda died, and was buried in it, as was Eustace earl of Boulogne, her eldest son, about fifteen months afterwards, and king Stephen himself at the latter end of the year 1154."

1148. The church of Schwartz-Rheindorf, on the Rhine, opposite Bonn, begun by Arnold, archbishop of Cologne, and consecrated in 1151.



Capital in the Arcade.

"One of the most rare double churches, i. e. one standing upon another. It does not shew the slightest trace of the pointed arch. It has an arcade going almost round the whole church, resting



String in the upper Church.

on more than one hundred little pillars, which, at their bases, as well as at their capitals, display a whole assemblage of various ornaments and profiles." De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 203.

The date is recorded on an inscription cut in stone at the back of the Altar in the lower church. The upper church is entered by an external staircase.

the church of Salisbury, and beautified it in such a manner that it yields to none in England, but surpasses many; so that he had just cause to say, 'Lord, I have loved the glory of Thy house.' " William of Malmesbury, Sharpe's transl., p. 504.

This passage of William of Malmesbury is worthy of particular notice, as it seems that this mode of building with fine-jointed masonry, struck him as remarkable, from which we may infer that it was not then in general use; and in confirmation of this it may be observed, that the work of a previous date has generally wide joints between the stones, as in the older parts of Winchester and Canterbury.

1117. Peterborough cathedral having been burnt in the preceding year, a new one was begun from the foundation by John de Seez, who formed the whole plan of it; and in 1143 it was consecrated. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. i. p. 351.

Style—Good Norman.

Tracery of vault of south aisle, vol. iii. Pl. 35. fig. 3. Mouldings of arch, vol. ii. Pl. 76.

1117. Cirencester abbey, Gloucestershire, founded by king Henry I. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 271. v.

1118. Morfield, or Momerfield church, in Shropshire, dedicated by Geffrey bishop of Hereford. Rog. de Hoveden Annal. p. 272.

1121. "Apud Radingum (Reading, Berkshire) monachi ordinem inceperunt observare Monasticum, et ecclesia constructa est."—Matt. Paris, p. 69. It was founded by king Henry I. See Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 28.

Part of the massive walls of this church are standing, and the foundations may be traced: they are built of flints, but so solid as to resist the effects alike of time and violence, and are of Norman character.

1121. Norham castle, in Northumberland, begun by Ranulph, bishop of Durham. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 273. v.

1121. The monastery of Ardenne, near Caen, in Normandy, founded. The church was consecrated in 1138 by Richard bishop of Bayeux. Neustria Pia, p. 702.

1121. Kirkham priory, in Yorkshire, founded by Sir Walter Espec and Adeline his wife, for Austin canons. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 207.

The principal remains consist of a beautiful gateway, a fine Norman doorway, and part of the cloisters.

Doorway, vol. ii. Pl. 47.

1121—1130. St. James's tower at Bury St. Edmund's, built

1150. The abbey of Kinros, in Scotland, founded. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 381.

1152. The baptistery, or church of San Giovanni, at Pisa, founded. The date is recorded by the following contemporary inscription, placed on the first pillar at the right side of the entrance: MCLIII. (according to the Pisan computation) MENSE . AVG . FVNDATA . FVIT . HÆC . ECCLESIA. The architect was Diotisalvi, a native of Pisa. Grassi, *Descrizione di Pisa*, part ii. p. 82.

1152. Kirkstall abbey, in the west riding of Yorkshire, founded by Henry de Lacy. It was completed before the year 1182. *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 526.

Style—Good Norman and Transition.

Piscina, vol. ii. Pl. 111.

1152—1173. Great St. Martin's church at Cologne. The second date is that of its consecration. De Lassaulx's *Notes*, etc., pp. 216, 217.

"One of the finest churches in Cologne. The tower belongs to the boldest class, as appears by the ground-plan given by Boisserée. The beautiful baptismal font, judging from the style of its decorations, appears to be rather of later date than the church."

See Boisserée, *Plates* 10 to 15.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME
OF KING STEPHEN.

Iffley church, Oxfordshire.

The age of this church has been much disputed, but the style is *late* Norman, and very rich; the sagittarius, or mounted archer, the heraldic badge of Stephen, is used as an ornament, and may be considered as evidence that the church was built in his reign. The advowson was given to the monastery of Kenilworth by Juliana de S. Remigio, in the reign of Henry II. *Ingram's Memorials of Oxford*.

Font, vol. ii. Pl. 58.

Tracery of Vaulting, vol. iii. Pl. 35.

Corbel Table, vol. iii. Pl. 23.

Door, vol. ii. Pl. 45.

Arch, Avington church, Berkshire, vol. iii. Pl. 7.

"This is a very curious and fine Norman church, with a rich arch between nave and chancel, which seems to have failed at an early period, and been lately drawn too much depressed, and looking like two arches, which appearance it has not really." Rickman, p. 126.

the hatchet, and scalloped ornaments. Other parts of the church are of the same period, and there is another inscription cut in wood on the south door of the nave, which is also of very early character: but the chancel has been in a great degree rebuilt in the thirteenth century, preserving, however, the Norman sedilia, and other parts of the Norman work, among which is the inscription above given, and probably the whole niche, for although the trefoil head is not usual in Norman work, it is occasionally met with; and this niche appears ruder than the Early English doorway over which it is placed. The edges are square and not moulded.

Base, vol. iii. Pl. 8. fig. 8. Corbel tables, vol. iii. Pl. 23. figs. 1, 2, and 4.

1127—1134. Cormac's chapel, on the rock of Cashel, Ireland, built. It was consecrated in 1134. Petrie's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 285.

1127. The abbey of Furness, in Lancashire, founded by Stephen count of Boulogne and Mortain, and afterwards king of England. Beck's *History and Antiquities of the Abbey of Furness*, pp. 111, 112.

1128. The abbey of Waverley, in Surrey, founded. Chron. Petriburg.

For particulars see *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 237.

1129. St. Peter's chapel, in the royal palace of Palermo, built by Roger count of Sicily; and consecrated April 28, 1140. Serradifalco, *Il Duomo di Monreale, &c.*, p. 24. Plates 15—17.

"This chapel is in the most complete preservation; a perfect gem of its kind, and a most singular and interesting specimen of that mixture of style, which is only to be found, and could only be found, in Sicily. It is built in the long Latin form, not on the square Greek plan; but it has a Greek cupola at the intersection of the cross. The pillars of the nave have capitals ornamented with foliage, without any admixture of figures. The arches are all pointed." Gally Knight's *Normans in Sicily*, p. 240.

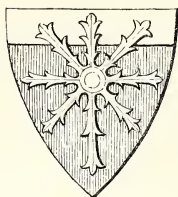
See also Gally Knight's *Saracenic and Norman Remains in Sicily*, Pl. 18.

1130. Canterbury cathedral, founded and finished by archbishop Lanfranc, but enlarged by Anselm, was dedicated by archbishop William on the 4th of May. At this dedication were present Henry I. king of England, David king of Scotland, and all the bishops of England. Gervas. Act. Pontif. Cantuar., col. 1664; Annal. S. Edm. MS. Harl., 447; Sax. Chron.; Chron. Petriburg.; and Matth. Paris, Hist., p. 60.

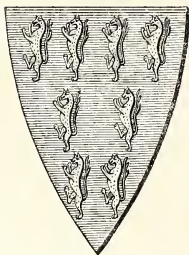
See also Prof. Willis's *Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral*.

Style of this part, pure Norman.

Arcades, vol. iii. Pl. 1. figs. 9 and 10.



ANJOU*.

ARMS OF GEOFFREY EARL OF ANJOU,
Father of king Henry II†.

PLANTA-GENISTA.



HEAD OF HENRY II.



ELEANOR OF GUIENNE.

From their monuments at Fontevraud.

1154—1189. HENRY II.

1154. Stoneleigh, or Stoneley priory, near Kenilworth, Warwickshire, begun. *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 444.

In 1245 it was much injured by fire. The gate-house, which was erected by abbot Robert de Hockele, between 1293 and 1349, is the principal portion remaining of this priory.

Doorway, vol. ii. Pl. 46.

1154. The Premonstratensian abbey of Barling, or Oxeney, in Lincolnshire, founded. *Chron. Petriburg.*, and *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 915.

1155. The church of Senlis, in France, rebuilt: consecrated in 1191. *Gall. Christ.*, t. x. col. 1378.

1155. The Cistercian abbey at Stanley, in Wiltshire, founded. *Chron. Petriburg.* See also *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 563.

* These arms are attributed to the family of Anjou, but without any contemporary authority. We here give them only in order to point out the arbitrary appropriation which has been made

of them.

† They are taken from an enamelled tablet, which was on his tomb at Mans, and is now preserved in the museum of that city.

both in the choir which forms the present church, and in that portion of the nave which remains, it seems probable that these pointed arches were altered at the time the clerestory was rebuilt: this opinion is strengthened by the character of the ornaments in the spandrels, which are quite Early English.

1133. Porchester church, Hampshire. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 243.

A priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine was founded by king Henry I. within the walls of Porchester castle. It was removed about twenty years afterwards to Southwick, but the church which they had built in the castle still remains.

Style—Norman. The west front is particularly fine, and in good preservation. The font is of the same period, ornamented with intersecting arcades.

1133. Garendon, or Gerondon abbey, in Leicestershire, founded. *Chron. Petriburg.*, and *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 328.

1134. Swineshead abbey, in Lincolnshire, founded by Robert de Gresley. *Chron. Petriburg.*, and *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 245. See also Beck's *History and Antiquities of the Abbey of Furness*, p. 129.

1134. Monastery of the Holy Rood at Vienna, in Austria, founded.

Style—Romanesque. For engravings see Heideloff's *Architectural Ornaments*, IV. 1.

1135. The cathedral of Ferrara, in Italy, erected, as appears from the following inscription placed on the front of it.

ANNO · MILLENO · CENTENO · TER · QVOQVE · DENO
QVINQVE · SVPERLATIS · STRVITVR · DOMVS · HEC · PIETATIS.
ARTIFICEM · GNARVM · QVI · SCVLPSERIT · HEC · NICOLAVM
HVC · CONCVRRENTES · LAVDENT · PER · SECVLA · GENTES.

See Calogierà, *Opuscoli*, tom. vi. p. 493.

1135. The abbey of Buildwas, in Shropshire, founded by Roger bishop of Chester. *Chron. Petriburg.*, and *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 355.

Style—Rich Norman.

Brackets, vol. iii. Pl. 12.

1135. Kloster Heilbronn, Germany, founded.

Style—Romanesque. For engravings, see Heideloff's *Architectural Ornaments*, I. 4, and VII. 3, 4.

1135. The Cistercian abbey of Stratford Langthorne, Essex, founded by William de Montfichet. *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 586.

This foundation, under the same year, is recorded also in the *Chronicon Petriburgense*, but instead of Stratford, the editions read erroneously *Stanford*.

1135, *vel circa*. The cathedral of Tuam in Ireland, of which, however, the chancel only now remains. Petrie's *Ecclesiastical Architecture in Ireland*, vol. i. p. 311.

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1137. The Cistercian abbeys of Thame in Oxfordshire, and of Coggeshall in Essex, founded. Chron. Petriburg.

According to the Monasticon (vol. v. p. 451.) the abbey of Coggeshall was founded by king Stephen and Matilda his queen.

1137—1149. Roger prior of Durham sent to Italy for a specimen of Italian marble to pave the cathedral in the manner of the churches there. The piece of marble was brought, and served afterwards for the monks to grind colours on. Reginald. Dunelm., cap. lxxv.

1139. The Cistercian abbeys of Kirksted and Louth Park in Lincolnshire, and of Kingswood in Wiltshire, founded. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. pp. 413, 416, and 424.

1139. The abbey of Austin canons at Thornton upon the Humber, founded by William le Gros, earl of Albemarle. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 324.

1139. The priory of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, founded by Sir Gilbert de Sempringham. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 947.

1139—1143. The Martorana church at Palermo, built by George Antiochenus, high admiral to Roger king of Sicily, as proved by a Greek inscription still existing in it. Serradifalco, Il Duomo di Monreale, etc. p. 34, Plates xxiii. and xxiv.; and Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 259; and Illustrations, Pl. 15.

1140. The Cistercian abbey of Pipwell, in Northamptonshire, founded by William Batevileyn. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 431.

1140—1144. The abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, repaired, and a great part rebuilt by abbot Suger. Gallia Christ., tom. vii. coll. 336, 372, 373.

Style—Transition from Norman.

For an engraving of its fine Norman doorway of this date, see the "Moyen Age Monumentale."

1140—1150. The bridge, called "il Ponte dell'Ammiraglio", near Palermo, built by George Antiochenus, who erected the Martorana church. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 301, and Illustrations, Pl. 18.

"It is well built with large squared stones, and consists of five plain pointed arches, with one sinking. The centre arch is much the largest."

1161. The Leprous hospital, or Lazar-house at Beaulieu, about a mile from Caen, Normandy, founded by Henry II. "*Domum Leprosorum juxta Cadomum mirabilem ædificavit.*" Chron. Normanniæ, p. 997.

The small church, which is still standing, and appears to be of the same date, probably belonged to that establishment.

Style—Late Norman. The doorway has rich mouldings.

Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 77.

1161. Adam, prior of Bermondsey, Surrey, made abbot of Evesham. "*Iste multa bona opera operatus est domum suæ et locum ædificando, et ornando.*" Chron. Petriburg.

1161. King Henry II. enclosed a park, and built a royal mansion at Quévilly, near Rouen, Normandy. "*Parcum et mansionem regiam fecit circa fustes plantatos apud Chivilejum juxta Rotomagum.*" Rob. de Monte Chron. v. Rerum Gallicarum Scriptores, tom. xiii. p. 306.

1163—1185. The choir of Notre Dame, at Paris.

It was commenced by bishop Maurice de Sully in the year 1163, and completed before 1185. Heraclius, the patriarch of Jerusalem, who had come to Paris to preach the crusade, celebrated high mass in the choir of this cathedral, on January 17th of the same year, in the presence of the bishop and his clergy. "Bishop Maurice de Sully did not live to complete the edifice he had founded, but at his death in 1196, left one hundred livres towards the expense of covering it with lead. After his death, in 1208, Pierre de Nemours, and the bishops his successors, terminated the erection of this grand ecclesiastical edifice, one of the earliest examples of the pointed style of architecture." Winkles, p. 34.

Style—Transition Norman and Early French: arches pointed, with flat soffits; capitals richly sculptured; pillars plain round; vaulting simple, with arch ribs, and groin ribs. The chapels round the choir are of considerably later date.

1163—1182. The choir of St. Germain des Près, Paris.

Transition from Norman.

1164. The Cistercian abbey at Cupar, in Fife, Scotland, founded by Malcolm IV. king of the Scots. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 283, and Camden's Britannia, p. 408.

1165—1191. Oakham castle, Rutlandshire, built by Walkelin de Ferrars. Camden's Britannia, vol. ii. p. 219.

Style—Transition from Norman to Early English: one of the capitals has the tooth-ornament. See Etchings by W. Twopeny, Esq., privately printed, Plate i.

The opposite inscription is cut in a stone on the wall at the end of the remaining transept; but as it is evidently not older than the fifteenth century, and we know nothing of the changes which the church had undergone, we give it merely as a curiosity.



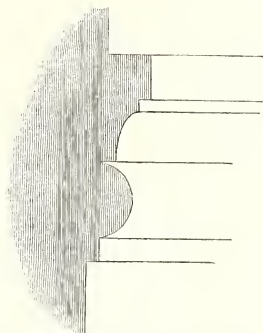
1143—1168. The cathedral of Sens, in France, built. Quantin, *Notice Historique sur la construction de la Cathédrale de Sens*, p. 3, and Bourassée, *Cathédrales de France*, p. 297.

It has so many peculiarities in common with that part of Canterbury cathedral which was built by William of Sens, that it is supposed to have been erected by the same architect.

1144. St. Mauritius at Cologne. De Lassaulx's *Notes*, etc., p. 219.

"A small church, and, with few exceptions, consisting almost, as it were, of one piece; built upon arches, and without any kind of buttresses. We still see here the plain pillars with cubical capitals, which, like every thing here, were kept simple, probably for want of money."

1144. Woburn abbey, Bedfordshire, founded by Hugh de Bolebec. Chron. Petriburg., and *Monástico*n, vol. v. p. 478.



Impost in the Apse, St. Mauritius, Cologne.

1144. "Hoc eodem anno cœperunt homines prius apud Carnotum (Chartres, in France) carros lapidibus onustos, et lignis, annona, et rebus aliis, suis humeris trahere ad opus ecclesiæ, cujus turres tunc fiebant: quæ qui non vidit, jam similia non videbit." Chron. Normanniæ, p. 982.

The doorway was finished the following year.

Style—Transition from Norman.

For engravings see "*Moyen Age Monumental*."

1146. The castle of Wallingford, in Berkshire, built by king Stephen. Chron. Normanniæ, p. 982, and Rog. de Hoveden *Annal.*, p. 280.

1146. Croyland church burnt. "Ecclesia Croylandiæ, cum multis officinis, concrematur." Chron. Petriburg.

its mosaics, Greek in its sculpture, Saracenic and Norman in many of its mouldings, features, and details, it exhibits a most curious combination of styles, and is one of the most splendid monuments of the middle ages." Gally Knight's *Normans in Sicily*, p. 290. Pope Lucius III. in a bull addressed to the first archbishop of Monreale, dated 1182, mentions it as a work unrivalled since the days of the ancients.

See also Gally Knight's *Saracenic and Norman Remains in Sicily*, Plates xxiv. and xxv.

1174. The Campanile, or leaning tower of Pisa, Tuscany, built by Bonanno Pisano, and William of Inspruck. Under the first arcade, at the right side of the door, is the following inscription cut in stone, which records its foundation: A.D. MCLXXIV. CAMPANILE HOC FVIT FVNDATVM MENSE AVGVSTI.

Ranieri Grassi, in his work *Fabbriche Principali di Pisa*, and particularly in his *Descrizione Storica e Artistica di Pisa*, part i. pp. 97—109, has fully proved, against the opinion of some modern writers, that its inclination is the result of a premeditated plan, and not the consequence of its foundations having sunk.

This tower is covered with arcades of small semicircular arches, and has no appearance of the Pointed style.

1174—1189. Nave of Ely cathedral finished by bishop Geoffrey, called Ridal. Godwin, p. 202.

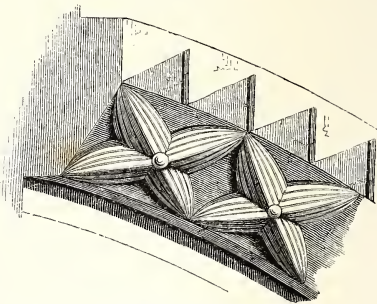
Style—Late Norman; very light for that style.

1175. The rebuilding of Canterbury cathedral begun under the direction of William of Sens, a French architect of lively genius and good reputation. Gervas. Tract. de combust. et reparat. eccl. Doroborn., col. 1291.

1175—1181. The tomb of Henry I. count of Champagne, executed in his lifetime, and erected in the church of St. Stephen at Troyes, France, which also was built by him. He died March 17, 1181. De Caumont, *Cours d'Antiquités*, vol. vi. p. 371, Pl. 100.

This tomb has a canopy supported by a Norman arcade richly ornamented, of late character, but without any trace of the pointed arch.

1176. The abbey church of St. Mary at Cirencester, Gloucestershire, consecrated. "Eodem anno XVI. Kal. Novembris,



Moulding, East Transep

1148. St. Augustine's priory, Bristol. "Robert Fitz-Harding, mayor of Bristol, founded the monastery of St. Augustine, neere unto the said city, in the yeere 1148. . . . This foundation was afterwards confirmed, and augmented by king Henry the Second, who greatly favoured the author of the same." Godwin, p. 411.

The gateway and the chapter-house are of this period. As to the church, see the year 1306.

Capital, vol. iii. Pl. 15.

1149. Mosque of Barkauk, at Cairo.

This building is of ashlar masonry, and in very perfect preservation. The work is plain, the pillars square, with the corners chamfered off, and no capitals; the arches are slightly pointed, the windows round-headed, and several of them are circular. Much of the work bears considerable resemblance to English work of the same period, but it has domical vaults and cupolas, with inscriptions. It is considered by Mr. Coste as a good specimen of the second Arabian style. Coste, *Archit. Arabe*, Plates 9—15.

1150. The Abbaye Blanche at Mortain, in Normandy, founded by William, earl of Mortain in Normandy and of Cornwall in England. *Neustria Pia*, p. 840, and *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, an. 1825, p. 112.

Style—Norman and Transition. The vault is an early specimen of covering over wide spaces.

1150. Combe abbey, in Warwickshire, founded by Richard de Camville. *Chron. Petriburg.*, and *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 582.

1150. Dryburgh abbey, in Berwickshire, founded by Hugh Morville, constable of Scotland. *Rog. de Hoveden Annal.*, p. 281, and *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1152.

1150. Holme-Cultram abbey, in Cumberland, founded by Henry, son of David king of Scotland. *Rog. de Hoveden Annal.*, p. 281, and *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 593.

According to the *Chron. Petriburg.* it was founded in 1151.

1150—1180. St. Sepulchre's church, Northampton. *Britton's Architectural Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 45.

Part of the church is probably of the earlier date; but other parts are of the later, and chiefly Transition work.

Style—Norman. Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39. Base, vol. ii. Pl. 11.

1180. Notre Dame, at Bruges, in Belgium, rebuilt by Gertrude, widow of Rodolphe, lord of Gruthuse, and viscount of Bruges, and by John her son. Its consecration took place in 1185. Beaucourt, *Descript. de Notre Dame à Bruges*, p. 18; and Weale's *Quarterly Papers*, vol. i.

1180. The chapel of St. Walderich at Murrhard, in Germany, built by abbot Herbot.

Style—Romanesque.

For engravings see Heideloff's *Architect. Ornaments*, III. 1—3., and V. 1—3.

1180—1197. The galilee of Durham cathedral built by bishop Hugh du Puiset (corruptly Pudsey). Godwin, p. 512.

Style—Transition Norman.

Arch, vol. ii. Pl. 10.

circa 1180—1200. Romsey church, Hampshire.

A great part of this church is of Transition character, but parts are quite Early English.

Apse, vol. ii. Pl. 3.

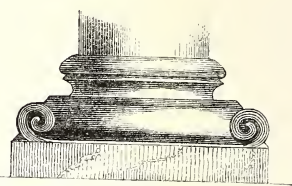
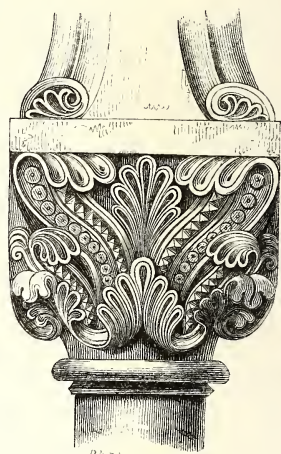
Two Arches, vol. iii. Pl. 4.

Five Capitals, vol. iii. Pl. 15.

Base, vol. ii. Pl. 13.

Corbel Table, vol. ii. Pl. 37.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 149.



Capital and Base, S. Walderich's, Murrhard.

1180—1200. Church of St. Thomas à Becket, Portsmouth.

From records in the possession of Thomas Thistlethwaite, Esq., of Southwick Park, Hampshire, it appears that about the first date John de Gisons granted to the church and canons of St. Mary of Southwick, a place to erect a chapel in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury, on his land called Sudeweda, in the island of Portsea, containing thirteen perches in length and twelve in width. There is besides a charter of Richard Tocolye, bishop of Winchester, addressed to Godfrey, prior of Southwick, in which, among other things, he confirms to the priory the *chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr*, which they *had begun to build*, with the consent and advice of the said bishop, in their parish of Portsea. Bishop Richard Tocolye was elected May 1, 1173, and died in 1189.

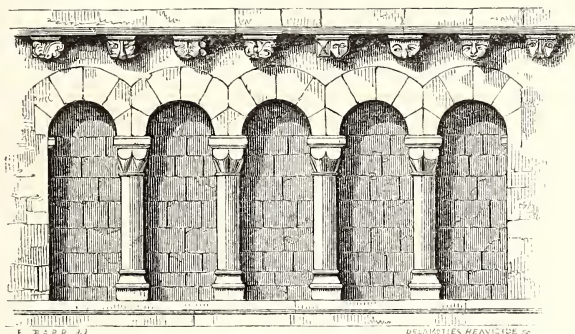
Style—Norman and Transition: the chancel remains.

Corbel table, vol. ii. Pl. 37.

1180, *vel circa*. Croyland abbey and church completed by

St. Peter's church, Northampton.

There is no record of the time at which this curious and interesting building was erected; we are therefore thrown upon comparison to ascertain its date. The arches are square in section, and ornamented with the zigzag only, which would seem to indicate an early date. On the other hand, the banded columns usually belong to a late period, and the singular rounded buttresses at the west end have not at all the appearance of *early* Norman work. See Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. v. p. 179, and vol. ii. p. 13.



Arches of the Nave.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 1.

Column, vol. iii. Pl. 22.

Corbel table, vol. iii. Pl. 23.

Capital, vol. ii. Pl. 28.

Church of St. Loup, at Bayeux, Normandy.

Style—Norman, richly ornamented, not very early in the style. See Pugin's *Normandy*.

Abacus, Jew's house, Lincoln, vol. ii. Pl. 1.

Arcade, St. Ethelbert's tower, Canterbury, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

Arcade, Castle Rising church, Norfolk, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

Arch, Elkstone church, Gloucestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 7. See Rickman, p. 170.

Font, Brideskirk, Cumberland, vol. iii. Pl. 37.

Font, Wansford church, Northamptonshire, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

Font, East Meon church, Hants, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

Font, Dorchester church, Oxfordshire, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

Font, St. Michael's church, Southampton, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

Tower, Almondsbury church, Gloucestershire, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

1185—1200. Glastonbury abbey, in Somersetshire, rebuilt. *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 5 and 62.

Of that immense range of buildings, some fragments only remain, which are of Transition character, with a good deal of Early English work. For engravings see *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iv.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

Buttress, vol. ii. Pl. 16.

Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 77.

Ornamented moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 58.

Turret, vol. ii. Pl. 89.

1186—1232. The church of Doberan, in Mecklenburg, Germany. *Boisserée's Rhine Churches*.

Style—Transition, and Early German.

1188. Clyve or Cleeve abbey, in Somersetshire, founded by William de Romare, earl of Lincoln. *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 731.

This is in ruins, but some valuable portions remain.

Style—Early English.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME
OF KING HENRY II.

St. Peter's church, Oxford; choir, with crypt, and part of the nave.

We have no record of the date of this church, but on comparing the groined roof of the choir with the work of William of Sens at Canterbury, the resemblance is so striking that there can be no doubt this is nearly of the same age: the plan of the vaulting is the same, and here also the pointed arch is used for the arch rib.

Style—Norman, richly ornamented.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 1.

Abacus, vol. ii. Pl. 1.

Spire-turret, vol. i. p. 344.

Columns, vol. iii. Pl. 22.

Corbel-table, vol. iii. Pl. 23.

Base, vol. ii. Pl. 13.

Malmsbury abbey church, Wiltshire.

Mr. Britton is disposed to assign this building to the time of Henry I., but in the absence of any direct testimony, the pointed arches must be considered as conclusive against such a supposition. The pillars and arches are massive, but the character of the mouldings and ornaments is *late* Norman.

Style—Transition.

Triforium, vol. ii. Pl. 140.

Arches, vol. iii. Pl. 5 and 6.

Column, vol. iii. Pl. 22.

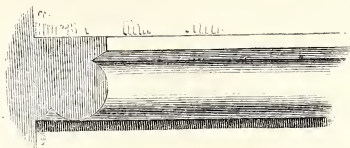
Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

Dripstone terminations, vol. ii. Pl. 39.

Arcades, St. John's, Devizes, vol. ii. Pl. 4; Wenlock, Shropshire, vol. iii. Pl. 3; Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, vol. ii. Pl. 5; Bristol Chapter-house, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

1155—1177. Peterborough cathedral, transepts; the work continued by abbot Waterville. See the year 1117.

Style—Good Norman, not late in style; corresponding exactly with the choir.



Moulding in the Transepts.

1156—1160. St. Sepulchre's chapel at York built by archbishop Roger. Drake's Hist. of York, and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1475.

1156. Church of S. Michael, at Schwäbischall, Germany, built by Gebhard, bishop of Wurzburg. Heideloff's Architectural Ornaments, V. 4.

Style—Romanesque.

1157. King Henry II. restored and fortified the castles of Basingwerck and Rudland, in Flintshire, "et inter hæc duo castra unam domum militibus Templi construxit." Chron. Normanniæ, p. 993; Matth. Paris, Hist.; Nic. Trivet. Annal.; and Pennant's Tour in Wales, pp. 22, 23.

At Basingwerck there was also an abbey, which was founded in the year 1131 by Ranulph earl of Chester, and richly endowed about 1157 by Henry II. See Monasticon, vol. v. p. 261.

1157—1211. St. George de Bocherville, Normandy, chapter-house, built by abbot Victor, who became abbot in 1157, and died about 1211. The rich western doorway is also probably his work. See Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 20.

Style—Transition Norman.

1160. Bayeux cathedral restored and partly rebuilt by bishop Philip de Harcourt. Chron. Normanniæ, p. 998; Gallia Christiana, tom. xi. col. 363; and Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 74.

Style—Norman, late, and rich work: the arches of the nave appear to be of this date.

For engravings, see Pugin's and Cotman's Normandy.

1160. "Henricus rex Anglorum fecit tria castella munitissima, scilicet Gisors, Neafiam (Neaufle), et Novum-castellum (Neuchâtel), sita super fluvium Eptæ in confinio Normanniæ et Franciæ." Chron. Normanniæ, p. 997.

Style—Romanesque, arches round-headed: it is richly ornamented with mosaics, all of Roman pattern. See D'Agincourt, *Histoire de l'Art par les Monuments*, folio, vol. i. Plates 22 and 23.

1190. The Cistercian abbey of Bonport, near Pont-de-l'Arche, in Normandy, founded by king Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Neustria Pia, p. 894; Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1110; and Dawson Turner's *Tour in Normandy*, vol. ii. p. 284, 285.

"A fine rose-window in the church of this abbey, and two specimens of the painted glass from its windows, the one representing angels holding musical instruments, supposed to be of the thirteenth century, the other containing a set of male and female heads of extraordinarily rich color, probably executed about a century later, are given by Willemin in his *Monumens Français Inédites*." Of the abbey itself there are only few remains to be seen.

1190. *vel circa*. The nunnery of Castle-Hedingham, Essex, founded by Alberic de Vere, first earl of Oxford, for his second wife, Lucia, who took the veil in it. Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 436.

Windows, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1192. Clee church, in Lincolnshire, consecrated by Hugh bishop of Lincoln, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin, as recorded by the following inscription:

KECEIJA DEDICATA EST IN HONORE
SC^{ti} TRINITATIS ET BEMARIE VI^{rg}IS
MARTII AD NO^{bi} DICONE LINCOLN^{ie} SESI EPO
ANNO AB INCARNACIONE DNI MCXCII
TEPORERICARDI REGIS

See Pegge's *Sylloge*, p. 67.

This church has some fine Norman piers and arches.

1193—1214. The abbey of Altenburgh, in Germany. Boisserée's *Rhine Churches*.

Style—Early Pointed.

1195—1205. Winchester Lady-chapel, built by bishop Godfrey de Lucy. Milner's *History of Winchester*.

Style—Early English.

Stringcourse, vol. ii. Pl. 83.

Base, vol. iii. Pl. 9.

1195—1214. St. Alban's abbey, western arches of the nave and west porch; recorded as the work of abbot John de Cella.

Style—Early English, early in the style.

1169—1185. The cathedral of Palermo, Sicily, entirely rebuilt by Walter of Hamele, (an Englishman,) archbishop of Palermo, and minister to the Sicilian king William II. It was consecrated in 1185. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, pp. 248, 249.

"Of the fabric of Walter little remains but the crypt, a portion of the south side of the church, and a portion of the east end. The south side has pointed windows, surrounded with a moulding peculiar to the Saracens; and under the eaves of the east end, grotesque heads are to be seen of Norman character."

1170—1174. Norham castle fortified by Hugh du Puiset, bishop of Durham. Some circumstances relating to the work and the architect will be found in Reginald of Durham, capp. xlvii. and liv.

1171. The crypt of York cathedral built by archbishop Roger. Godwin, p. 460.

Style—Late rich Norman: the vault has round ribs.

1172. The church of Savigny, in Normandy, commenced. De Caumont.

The earliest parts are in the Norman semicircular style.

1172. The abbey church of St. Bernard, at Chiaravalle, between Ancona and Sinigaglia, Italy. The date is recorded in an inscription on the principal entrance.

The style is Transition from Romanesque to Pointed, with heavy pillars, arches slightly pointed, windows round-headed; west end quite Romanesque. See D'Agincourt, *Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens; Architecture*, p. 60; Plates XXXV. Nos. 23, 24, 25., XLII. No. 5, LXX. Nos. 10, 11., and LXXIII. No. 31.

1174. The church of Maniace, near Bronte, in Sicily, built by Margaret of Navarre, mother of the Sicilian king William II., called the Good. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 169, and Illustrations, Pl. 20.

Style—Very like the usual Transition from Norman.

1174. The cathedral of Monreale, in Sicily, built by William II. king of Sicily. The bronze door, which is richly ornamented with small figures in compartments, is the work of Bonanno Pisano, who completed it in 1186. Serradifalco, *Il Duomo di Monreale*, &c. pp. 5—22, Plates i. to xiv.

"This cathedral is the latest and most splendid of the works of the Norman kings of Sicily. Latin in its shape, Norman in its colonnade, Byzantine in



HEAD OF KING JOHN,
From his monument in
Worcester Cathedral.



ISABELLA OF ANGOULEME,
From her monument at
Fontevraud.



1199—1216. JOHN.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE EARLY PART
OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN, OR ABOUT THE YEAR 1200.

Arcades, Connington, Hunt., vol. iii. Pl. 1; and St. James's, Bristol, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

Arches, St. Mary's, Devizes; Walsoken, Norfolk, vol. iii. Pl. 5, 6.

Corbel table, Adel, Yorkshire, vol. iii. Pl. 23.

Fonts, Binsey, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 58; Bodmin, Cornwall, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

Piscina, Hexham, Northumberland, vol. ii. Pl. 72.

Window, Pythagoras' school, Cambridge, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1199. The cathedral church of Chichester, which had been extremely injured by fire in 1186, and afterwards restored by bishop Seffride the Second, was in this year re-consecrated. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1162. See also Godwin, p. 385.

Style—Norman.

Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1200. Norwich cathedral. Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 2.

"This man (John of Oxford) finished the church which Herbert (being prevented by death) had left unperfected. . . . In his time the cathedrall church was again defaced with fire in the second yeare of king John." Godwin, p. 344.

Style—Norman.

Base, vol. iii. Pl. 8.

1200. The parish church of Boppard on the Rhine. De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 168.

The choir may belong to the middle of the thirteenth century, it is an excellent specimen of the Transition style.

circa 1200. The Cathedral of Limburg, Germany. Moller's Memorials, translated by Leeds, p. 115.

"Judging from the style of its architecture, we may fix the close of the twelfth, and the early part of the thirteenth century, as the period to which it belongs."

die dominica, dedicata est ecclesia canonicorum regularium Cirencestriae in honore beatæ Dei genitricis Mariæ, a Bartholomæo Exoniensi episcopo, præsentē domino rege.” Rog. de Hoveden Annal., p. 316. v.

1177—1193. Peterborough cathedral; the nave, from the tower to the porch, built, and the chapel of St. Thomas finished, by abbot Benedict. *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 353.

“Benedictus prior Cantuariensis factus est (anno 1177) abbas Burgi; qui fecit construere totam navem ecclesiæ Burgi ex lapide et ligno, a turre usque ad frontem, et capellam in honorem sancti Thomæ martyris ad portam monasterii.” *Chron. Petriburg.*

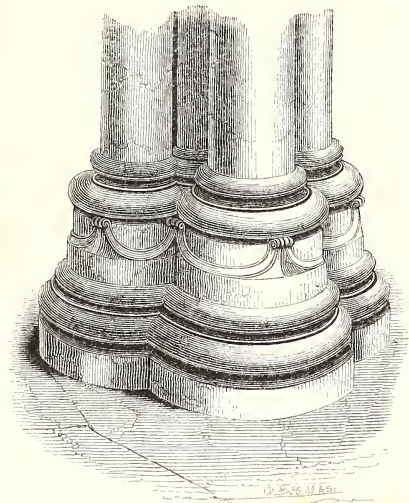
Style—The nave is good Norman, corresponding very nearly with the choir and transepts, and evidently a continuation of the original plan. The billet-moulding is discontinued. See under the years 1117 and 1155.

Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 9.

1178. The church of Lessay, in Normandy, consecrated. It was commenced towards the end of the eleventh century. *De Caumont, Histoire Sommaire de l'Architecture*, p. 138, and *Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy*, p. 98.

Style—Norman, unmixed: arches round throughout; no appearance of Transition.

1179. William of Sens, the architect, from a fall which he had, being rendered unable to continue his work in Canterbury cathedral, William, an Englishman, succeeds him, and carries on his plan. Trinity chapel, its crypts and corona, were built by him, and finished in 1184. *Prof. Willis's Architect. Hist. of Canterbury Cathedral*, pp. 51—62.



Base, Canterbury Cathedral.

1180. Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, consecrated. *Ingram's Memorials of Oxford*.

Arcade, vol. ii. Pl. 5. *Rib*, vol. ii. Pl. 121. *Capital*, vol. ii. Pl. 29.

Style—Late Norman and Transition.

1205—1246. Fountain's abbey, near Ripon, Yorkshire, rebuilt. Abbot John de Eboraco (York) began the fabric of the church soon after 1204, laying the foundations, and raising some pillars. John Pherd, the next abbot, carried on the work, and John de Cantia (Kent), his successor, finished the structure. This abbot also built the cloister, infirmary, and an apartment for the entertainment of the poor. He died in 1246; whence it appears, says Burton, that this fabric was erected in less than the space of forty years. *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 286.

Style—Pure and good Early English.

1206. The church of St. Mary, at Toscanella, in Italy, dedicated, as recorded by an inscription therein.

Style—Transition from Romanesque to Early Gothic, but principally Romanesque.

For engravings, see Gaillhabaud, *Ancient and Modern Architecture*.

1206—1231. The chapel of the Hôtel-Dieu, at Bayeux, in Normandy, built by Robert d'Abléches, bishop of Bayeux. Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 76.

A very elegant specimen of the Early Pointed style, with lancet windows and groined roof.

1207. Four altars in the new church at Dunstaple in Bedfordshire, dedicated. "*Dedicata sunt in ecclesia nostra altare S. Mariæ, et altare S. Frehemundi, et altare S. Nicholai, et altare S. Jacobi.*" *Annal. de Dunstaple*.

1208. St. Quirin at Neuss, Germany. Boisserée, *Denkmale der Baukunst am Nieder-Rhein*, p. 28.

Style—Transition, with more of the Early Pointed character.

1208—1304. The apse and choir of the cathedral of Troyes, in France, commenced by bishop Hervée. In 1228 the whole church was much injured by a violent hurricane, but was afterwards restored, and the works were carried on till the beginning of the 13th century. *Gall. Christ.*, tom. xii. p. 483, and coll. 505, 506; and Bourassé, *Cathédrales de France*, pp. 637—638.

1210. The parish church at Sinzig, on the Rhine. De Las-saulx's *Notes*, &c., p. 199.

Style—Transition, approaching the Early Pointed style.

See Boisserée, plate 53 to 55.

Robert de Radinges, who was appointed abbot in 1175, and died in 1190. *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 101.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 3.

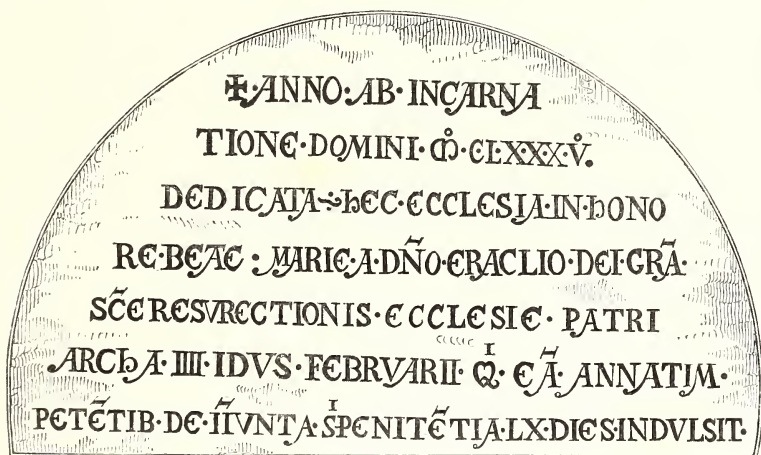
1181. The Carthusian priory of Witham, in Somersetshire, founded and endowed by king Henry II. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1.

1183. The belfry at Ghent, in Belgium, begun by Siger, chaplain of the city. The works were often interrupted, and not finished until 1339. *Weale's Quarterly Papers*, vol. i.

1183—1205. Bayeux cathedral, Normandy; the choir built by Henry de Beaumont, bishop of Bayeux, who died in 1205, and was buried in it. *Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy*, p. 75.

Style—Early pointed.

1185. Temple church, London, dedicated by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, as appears by the following inscription, formerly on the stone-work over the little door next the cloister, but broken by the workmen in the year 1695. It was written within a half circle, in great Saxon characters. *Pegge's Sylloge*, p. 28.



The round part of the church is Transition-Norman work. For engravings see *Billings' Temple Church*.

1185—1190. Dodford priory, in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, founded by king Henry II. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 944.

the design and completed the work. Bourassé, *Les Cathédrales de France*, pp. 58, 59, and De Caumont, *Hist. de l'Archit. Relig.*, p. 377.

Style—Early French, richly ornamented with sculpture.

1212. The nave, central tower, and cupola of St. Gereon's church, at Cologne. De Lassaulx's *Notes*, &c., p. 211.

Style—Transition, with more of the Early Pointed style.

For engravings see Boisserée, *Plates* 61—63.

1212. The choir of the cathedral of Soissons, in France, completed.

The following inscription, discovered by M. de Caumont on the wall by the side of the choir itself, shews that it was finished at this date:—ANNO : MILLENO : BISCENTENO : DVODENO : HVNC : INTRARE : CHORVM : CEPIT : GREX : CANONICORVM : TERCIO : IDVS : MAIL. De Caumont, *Hist. Sommaire de l'Architecture*, p. 166, and Bourassé, *Cathédrales de France*, p. 658.

Style—Transition from Norman, and Early French.

Capital, vol. ii. Pl. 29.

1213. The church of Dunstaple, being completed, was dedicated this year. "In festo sancti Lucae dedicata est ecclesia de Dunstaple ab Hugone secundo Lincolniense episcopo." *Annal. de Dunstaple*, and *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 241.

Style—Some portions of this church are good Early English: but the greater part is Norman; and there are many Perpendicular insertions.

1214. The abbey church of Bec, in Normandy, rebuilt.

"Jactis in altum fundamentis, ipse (Richardus de Sancto Leodegario, abbas Becci) manibus suis primum lapide, circumstante conventu suo, super fundamentum posuit, prima die lunæ Quadragesimæ, procurante et cooperante Ingelramno, magistro operis beatæ Mariæ Rothomagensis, cujus consilio se commisit. Idem vero Ingelramnus viriliter agens, opus inceptum primo anno cum magna virtute ædificavit; et frontem ecclesiæ et navem in longitudinem auxit, et duabus amplissimis turribus mirifice adornavit. Peracto autem anno et semi, retraxit se aliquantulum, opus retardando, et non, ut promiserat, perficiendo. Quo viso, et comperto, abbas sapienti usus consilio, jam uno anno, et octo mensibus expletis, amoto Ingelramno, ipso facto tradidit illud opus ad perficiendum magistro Walterio de Mellento, qui tertio anno adduxit et exaltavit prædictum opus." *Chron. Beccense*, pp. 214, 215.

1215. Hales Owen abbey, in Shropshire, founded by king John. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 926.

Style—Early English.

Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1215—1220. The porch of the cloisters of Maulbronn, in the

Arch, Fairford, Berkshire, vol. iii. Pl. 5.

Bosses, St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, vol. iii. Pl. 10.

Buttress, St. Mary's, Leicester, vol. ii. Pl. 21.

Capitals, Edgcott, Northamptonshire, vol. ii. Pl. 29 ; St. Nicholas, Blois, vol. ii. Pl. 29 ; St. Peter's, Northampton, vol. ii. Pl. 28.

Doorways, Fordington, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 46 ; Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 47 ; St. Ebbe's, Oxford, vol. ii. Pl. 45 ; Jews' house, Lincoln, vol. iii. Pl. 31 ; and Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, vol. ii. Pl. 46 ; Barfreston, Kent, vol. iii. Pl. 30.

Fireplace, Conisborough castle, Yorkshire, vol. ii. Pl. 54.

Fonts, Avebury and Bremhill, Wiltshire, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

Niche, Hadiscoe, Norfolk, vol. ii. Pl. 94.

Parapet, St. Étienne, Caen, vol. ii. Pl. 97.

Pillars, Islip, Oxfordshire, and Appleton, Berkshire, vol. ii. Pl. 104.

Porches, Kelso, Scotland, vol. ii. Pl. 115 ; Sherborne, Dorset, vol. ii. Pl. 115.

Screen, Compton, Surrey, vol. ii. Pl. 126.

Sedilia, Wellingore, Lincolnshire, vol. ii. Pl. 130.

Turret, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire, vol. i. p. 344.

Windows, St. John's, Devizes ; Sutton Courtney, Berks, vol. ii. Pl. 148 ; Barfreston, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 163.



HEAD OF RICHARD I.
From his monument at
Fontevraud.



HEAD OF BERENGARIA.
From her monument in the
Abbey of l'Espian.



1189—1199. RICHARD I. CŒUR DE LION.

1190—1200. St. Giles's church, Oxford, built by Hugh bishop of Lincoln. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

The tower, nave, and aisles probably of this date.

Style—Transition and Early English.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 152.

1190—1210. Cloisters of St. Paul's, without the walls, at Rome. An inscription on the cornice records their erection at this date.

Skelton church, Yorkshire. Bell-cot, vol. ii. Pl. 17.

Stockbury church, Kent. Base, vol. ii. Pl. 14; Capital, vol. ii. Pl. 30.

Tidmarsh Church, Berks. Apse, vol. ii. Pl. 3.

Arcade and Moulding, Haddenham church, Bucks, vol. ii. Plates 6 and 83.
Bell-cot, Glastonbury, vol. ii. Pl. 17.

Capitals, St. Nicholas, Blois, and Bloxham, Oxon, vol. ii. Pl. 30; Haseley, Oxon, and Hereford cathedral, vol. i. p. 84.

Corbel-tables, Broadwater, Sussex, vol. i. p. 3; Ketton, Rutland, vol. i. p. 154.

Doorways, Great Haseley, and Kidlington, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 48.

Fonts, St. Giles's, Oxford, vol. ii. Pl. 59; Barnack, Northamptonshire, and Lostwithiel, Cornwall, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

Mouldings, Shere, Surrey, vol. ii. Pl. 83; Great Haseley, and Kidlington, Oxfordshire, vol. ii. Pl. 84; Chipping Warden, Northants., vol. ii. Pl. 85.

Pillars, Eu, in Normandy, vol. ii. Pl. 107.

Pinnacle, Battle church, Sussex, vol. i. p. 287.

Piscina, Cowling, Suffolk, vol. ii. Pl. 112.

Tower, Middleton Stoney, Oxon, vol. ii. Pl. 139.

Window, Witney, Oxon, vol. ii. Pl. 130.

1216—1220. The chapter-house of the abbey of Rammersdorf, near the Rhine, built. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., p. 190 and 191, and Boisserée, Denkmale der Baukunst am Nieder-Rhein, Pl. 58.

Style—Transition, with more of the Early German character.

1217—1254. The choir, surrounding chapels, and transepts of the cathedral of Le Mans, in France, built. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 132*.

Style—Early French.

1219. The vaulting of the church of the Apostles at Cologne. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., pp. 211, 212.

Style—Transition. For engravings see Boisserée.

1219. The church of St. Leonard at Francfort on the Maine. Von Lersner's Frankfurter Chronik., II. p. 112.

"The ground on which this church is built is said to have been given to the city by the emperor Frederic the Second, in the year 1219, in order to erect, as the document of this donation has it, a chapel in honour of the Virgin Mary

* Amongst other monuments, this cathedral contains that of Berengaria, queen of Richard Cœur de Lion, brought from

the abbey of L' Epau, where she was buried.

1195—1250. Glasgow cathedral, commenced by bishop Joceline, who was consecrated in 1175, and completed by bishop Bondington, who was consecrated in 1233. Bishop Joceline's tomb in the crypt is an indication of that part having been completed by him.

Style—Early English, very pure, bold, and good. See Plans, Elevations, Sections, Details and Views, of the Cathedral of Glasgow, by J. Collie, Architect, London, 1835.

1195—1250. Lincoln cathedral, nave and transepts; commenced by bishop Hugh, who gave the design and began the work; and completed by bishop Robert, called Grosse-teste.

“His church of Lincolne he (bishop Hugh) caused to be all new built from the foundation, a great and memorable worke, and not possible to be performed by him without infinite helpe. . . . He died at London in 1200 . . . his body was presently conveyed to Lincolne . . . and buried in the body of the east part of the church above the high aulter.” Godwin, p. 237.

Style—Early English; very beautiful work with a good deal of ornament.

Base, vol. iii. Pl. 8. Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 6. Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 1.

1196. Château Gaillard, near Andelys, in Normandy, built by king Richard I. Rog. de Hoveden Annal., Matth. Paris Hist., and Chron. Petriburg.

This celebrated castle is said to have been built in one year. It was certainly completed before king Richard's death, for not a few of his charters are dated from it. Richard died under the walls of the castle of Chalus, now called the château de Chabrol, near Limoges, in France, on the 6th of April, 1199.



Head of king Richard, from his monument at Rouen.

1197. The church of St. Marthe, at Tarrascon, in France, consecrated. Bulletin Monum., vol. xi. p. 98.

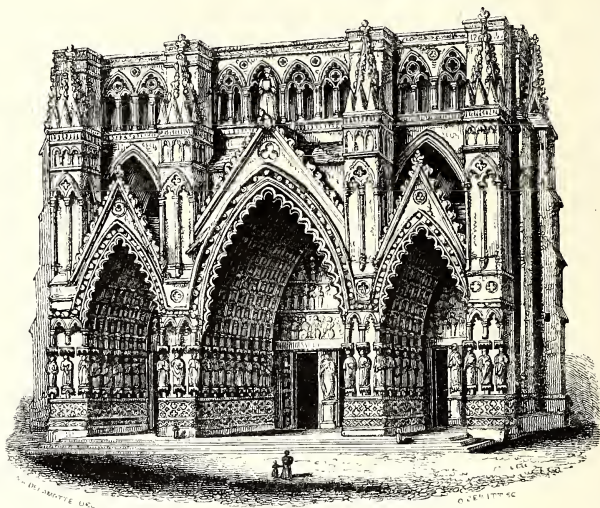
1198. The nunnery of St. Antoine at Paris, founded. “Quædam mulieres ad prædicationem Fulconis Parisiensis presbyteri conjugium respuentes, et soli Deo servire cupientes, in abbazia sancti Antonii Parisius collocata sunt, quæ, causa illarum, eo tempore fundata fuit.” Guill. de Nangiac Chron.

1198—1215. The galilee of Ely cathedral built by bishop Eustace. “Ipse construxit novam Galileam a fundamentis versus occidentem.” Anglia Sacra, tom. i. p. 634.

Style—Early English; lancet and trefoil-headed windows.

dral of Salisbury, is in a more mature style. See Whewell's *Architectural Notes*, pp. 239, 245.

Style—Early Gothic, and part Decorated, with geometrical tracery.



THE WESTERN PORCHES, AMIENS CATHEDRAL.

1221. “Hugo, abbas Abendonix, vir dapsilis et largus, obiit. Hic multa bona fecit, nam novum opus (the abbey church, or part of it) inchoavit, et consummavit in vita sua, et ante mortem missam ibidem celebravit; et jacet ex parte borealis.” Abingdon Chron.

Of the abbey church nothing exists; but of the abbey, besides other remains, there is a good Early English fireplace and chimney, and also a groined vault of the same style.

Chimney, vol. ii. Pl. 32.

1221. The foundation stone of the Lady chapel in Westminster abbey, laid by king Henry III. Matth. Paris, Hist., p. 310.

This chapel was pulled down to make way for the new one, which king Henry VII. erected on its site.

1221. Sion church, at Cologne, erected. Gelenius, *De sacr. et civil. magnit.* Colon. p. 529., and Boisserée, *Denkmale der Baukunst am Nieder-Rhein*, p. 38.

Style—Transition, but more Early Gothic.

1221—1270. The church of St. Martin at Ypres, in Belgium. The chancel was commenced in 1221, and the nave in 1254.

1201—1304. The Market Hall, or Hôtel de Ville, at Ypres, in Belgium, commenced by Baldwin IX., count of Flanders, but not finished until 1304. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i. p. 49.

It is one of the finest Gothic structures in the world, of immense size, and uniform throughout. On the first floor are two very long halls, reaching the entire length of the building, which have their original plain open timber roofs; the windows have early tracery, consisting chiefly of trefoils; along the ridge of the roof is an elegant crest of open Gothic work. The central tower is very lofty and grand.

Style—Early Pointed, and Early Decorated.

1201—1220. The cathedral of Rouen, in Normandy, rebuilt from the design, and under the direction of Ingelramnus, the same architect employed a few years afterwards in the construction of the new abbey church of Bec. See the year 1214. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 502, and Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, pp. 28—30.

The north transept, and part of the choir are of this date. Of the former edifice, consecrated by archbishop Maurilius in 1062 (see under that year), nothing more remains than the lower part of the north-western tower, called the tower of St. Romain, the adjoining parts of the west front, and its two lateral portals.

Style—Early French.

1202. The monument of Alanus, abbot of Tewkesbury, in the south aisle of Tewkesbury church. Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 54.

Style—Early English; trefoiled arch.

1203—1218. Worcester cathedral, which had been burnt down in 1202, was rebuilt between these two dates. Its dedication took place on the 7th of June, 1218, in the presence of the young king Henry III., five bishops, and many abbots and barons. Chron. Petriburgense; Anglia Sacra, t. i. p. 484, and Monasticon, vol. i. p. 573.

The choir with its aisles, and the presbytery, are of this period, though cased on the exterior with Perpendicular work.

Style—Pure Early English.

Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1204. The abbey of Beaulieu, in Hampshire, founded by king John. Chron. Petriburg., and Monasticon, vol. v. p. 680.

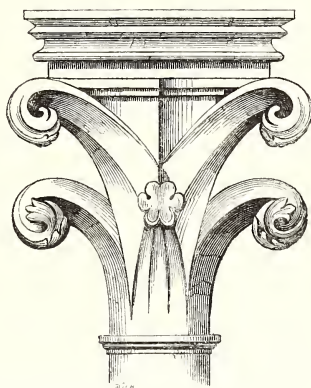
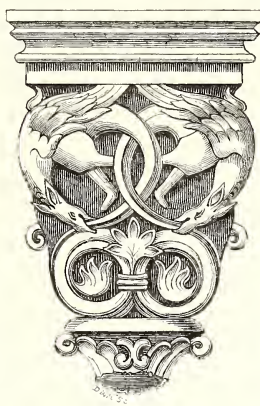
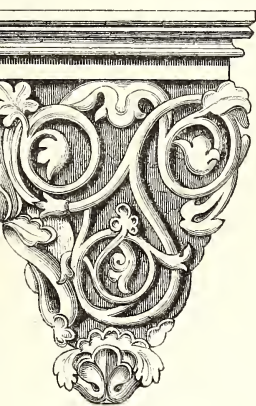
For particulars, see Carter's account and architectural illustrations of it, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii.

Style—Early English.

Pulpit, vol. ii. Pl. 119.

—1220. The choir of the church of Gelnhausen, in the state of Hesse-Cassel, built. Kallenbach, *Chronologie der mittelalterlichen Baukunst*, I. abtheilung.

A beautiful example of Early German Gothic, with banded shafts, and capitals enriched with foliage of the stiff-leaf character.



CORBELS AND CAPITALS, GELNHAUSEN.

—1233. The choir of the abbey church of Heisterbach, in the Rhine Province, Germany; which was begun in 1210, and completed in 1233. De Lassaulx's *Notes*, &c., p. 201.

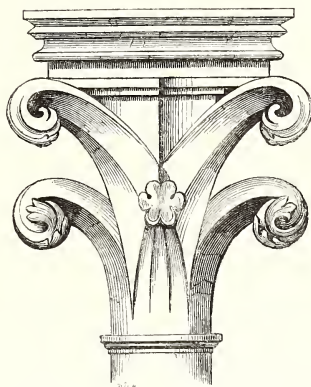
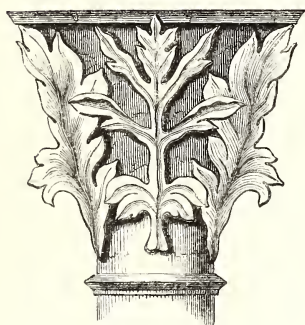
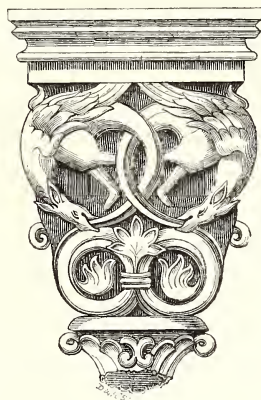
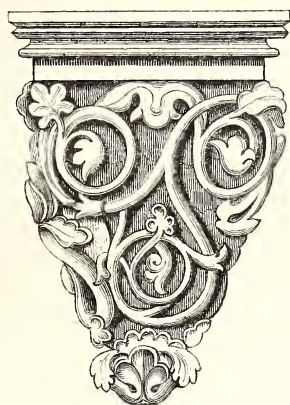
The church is represented in a very complete manner by Boisserée, *Monuments de l'architecture gothique*, p. 44.

Style—Transition.

—1241. The cathedral of Rheims, in France, rebuilt under the direction of the architect Robert de Coucy, who furnished

1210—1220. The choir of the church of Gelnhausen, in the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, built. Kallenbach, *Chronologie der Deutsch-mittelalterlichen Baukunst*, I. abtheilung.

A very beautiful example of Early German Gothic, with banded shafts, and capitals enriched with foliage of the stiff-leaf character.



CORBELS AND CAPITALS, GELNHAUSEN.

1210—1233. The choir of the abbey church of Heisterbach, on the Ahr, in Germany; which was begun in 1210, and consecrated in 1233. De Lassaulx's *Notes, &c.*, p. 201.

This church is represented in a very complete manner by Boisserée, *Plates* 39—44.

Style—Transition.

1211—1241. The cathedral of Rheims, in France, rebuilt under the direction of the architect Robert de Coucy, who furnished

of Wurtemberg built. Kallenbach, *Chronologie der Deutschen Baukunst*, II. abtheilung.

Early German with round arches, but trefoil heads to the lights; a in the head of each window, and banded shafts.

1222. Robert de Lyndesheye, abbot of Peterborough, chancel of the church at Oxney, in Northamptonshire; s afterwards lengthened by Godfrey of Croyland, another that monastery. *Monasticon*, vol. i. pp. 354, and 358.

belonged to the monastery of Peterborough, which had a cell, or y there. Some remains of these buildings are still to be seen. Part is now a farm-house. The hall and dairy have arched stone roofs, crossing each other at the top, and supported by low pillars. In the ns also the old floor, which is of Barnack stone.

vel circa. The church of St. Sebald at Nuremberg, in , built. Kallenbach, *Chronologie*, &c., II. abtheilung.

Style—Romanesque, and Transition.



HEAD OF KING HENRY III.
From his monument in Westminster abbey.

1216—1272. HENRY III.

OWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE EARLY PART OF THE
IGN OF HENRY III., BEING ALL IN THE EARLY ENGLISH STYLE.

y minster, Yorkshire. Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 4; Base, vol. ii. Pl. 14; Base-
s, vol. ii. Pl. 83; Windows, vol. ii. Pl. 163.

Church cathedral, chapter-house, &c., Oxford. Abacus, chapter-
ii. Pl. 1; Arch in the Lady chapel, vol. ii. Pl. 10; Boss, vol. ii.
tower and Spire, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

kingdom of Wurtemberg built. Kallenbach, *Chronologie der Deutsch-mittelalterlichen Baukunst*, II. abtheilung.

Style—Early German with round arches, but trefoil heads to the lights; a small circle in the head of each window, and banded shafts.

1215—1222. Robert de Lyndesheye, abbot of Peterborough, built the chancel of the church at Oxney, in Northamptonshire; which was afterwards lengthened by Godfrey of Croyland, another abbot of that monastery. *Monasticon*, vol. i. pp. 354, and 358.

Oxney belonged to the monastery of Peterborough, which had a cell, or small priory there. Some remains of these buildings are still to be seen. Part of the cell is now a farm-house. The hall and dairy have arched stone roofs, with ribs crossing each other at the top, and supported by low pillars. In the dairy remains also the old floor, which is of Barnack stone.

1215, *vel circa*. The church of St. Sebald at Nuremberg, in Germany, built. Kallenbach, *Chronologie, &c.*, II. abtheilung.

Style—Romanesque, and Transition.



HEAD OF KING HENRY III.
From his monument in Westminster abbey.

1216—1272. HENRY III.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE EARLY PART OF THE
REIGN OF HENRY III., BEING ALL IN THE EARLY ENGLISH STYLE.

Beverley minster, Yorkshire. Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 4; Base, vol. ii. Pl. 14; Base-mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 83; Windows, vol. ii. Pl. 163.

Christ Church cathedral, chapter-house, &c., Oxford. Abacus, chapter-house, vol. ii. Pl. 1; Arch in the Lady chapel, vol. ii. Pl. 10; Boss, vol. ii. Pl. 18; Tower and Spire, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

, whose figures are seen in the field of the arched gateway.”
der Deutschen Baukunst, p. 14. Pl. xi.
 tion. The doorway is round-headed; the capitals and orna-
 of the early Gothic character.

the baptistery of Parma, in Italy, commenced, as
 the following inscription on the lintel of the door-

EDENIS DEMPTIS ANNIS DE MILLE DVCENTIS
 EPIT DICTVS OPVS HOC SCVLPTOR BENEDICTVS.

58. Salisbury cathedral, commenced by bishop
 re in 1220, who died in 1237, and was buried in the
 leted by bishop Giles de Bridport, and consecrated
 land, *Itin.* vol. iii. p. 92, and *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1292.

Style—Early English.

l. Pl. 2.	Crosses on Gables, vol. iii. Pl. 25.
l. 6.	Doors, vol. ii. Pl. 49, and vol. iii. Pl. 21.
ddings, vol. ii. Pl. 83.	Flying Buttresses, vol. iii. Pl. 14.
Pl. 8.	Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 83.
l. 10.	Ornamented Moulding to the old or-
i. Pl. 12.	gan screen, vol. ii. Pl. 85.
iii. Pl. 13.	Parapet, vol. ii. Pl. 97.
i. Pl. 16.	Pillar, vol. ii. Pl. 104.
, vol. iii. Pl. 19.	Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 121.
, vol. ii. Pl. 37, and	Vault, vol. ii. Pl. 145.
3.	Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.
ii. Pl. 24.	

72. Freiburg minster, in the Breisgau, Germany,
 e's Memorials of German Gothic Architecture, transl. by Leeds,

avings, see Moller, *Denkmaler der Deutschen Baukunst*.
 y Pointed. The windows have foliated circles in their heads.

88. The cathedral of Amiens in France. It was
 20 by Robert de Luzarches, a celebrated architect
 e, who gave the design; continued by Thomas de
 d completed by his son Renaud in 1288. De Cau-
 Antiquités Monumentales, part vi. p. 398, and Bourassé, *Cathé-*
ce, pp. 20, 21.
 d building, though commenced at the same time with the cathe-

and St. George, whose figures are seen in the field of the arched gateway." Moller, *Denkmaler der Deutschen Baukunst*, p. 14. Pl. xi.

Style—Transition. The doorway is round-headed; the capitals and ornaments partake of the early Gothic character.

1220. The baptistery of Parma, in Italy, commenced, as appears by the following inscription on the lintel of the doorway.

BIS DENIS DEMPTIS ANNIS DE MILLE DVCENTIS
INCEPIT DICTVS OPVS HOC SCVLPTOR BENEDICTVS.

1220—1258. Salisbury cathedral, commenced by bishop Richard Poore in 1220, who died in 1237, and was buried in the choir; completed by bishop Giles de Bridport, and consecrated in 1258. Leland, *Itin.* vol. iii. p. 92, and *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1292.

Style—Early English.

Arcades, vol. iii. Pl. 2.	Crosses on Gables, vol. iii. Pl. 25.
Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 6.	Doors, vol. ii. Pl. 49, and vol. iii. Pl. 21.
Basement Mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 83.	Flying Buttresses, vol. iii. Pl. 14.
Bases, vol. iii. Pl. 8.	Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 83.
Boss, vol. iii. Pl. 10.	Ornamented Moulding to the old organ screen, vol. ii. Pl. 85.
Bracket, vol. iii. Pl. 12.	Parapet, vol. ii. Pl. 97.
Buttresses, vol. iii. Pl. 13.	Pillar, vol. ii. Pl. 104.
Capitals, vol. iii. Pl. 16.	Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 121.
Compartments, vol. iii. Pl. 19.	Vault, vol. ii. Pl. 145.
Corbel Tables, vol. ii. Pl. 37, and vol. iii. Pl. 23.	Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.
Croquets, vol. iii. Pl. 24.	

1220—1272. Freiburg minster, in the Breisgau, Germany, built. Moller's *Memorials of German Gothic Architecture*, transl. by Leeds, p. 142.

For engravings, see Moller, *Denkmaler der Deutschen Baukunst*.

Style—Early Pointed. The windows have foliated circles in their heads.

1220—1288. The cathedral of Amiens in France. It was begun in 1220 by Robert de Luzarches, a celebrated architect of that time, who gave the design; continued by Thomas de Cormon, and completed by his son Renaud in 1288. De Caumont, *Cours d'Antiquités Monumentales*, part vi. p. 398, and Bourassé, *Cathédrales de France*, pp. 20, 21.

This splendid building, though commenced at the same time with the cathe-

ration of the whole church took place in 1270. *ibid.*, vol. i. p. 357; and Schayes's *Treatise on the Pointed Style in* *Veale's Quarterly Papers*, vol. i. p. 56.
 e—The chancel, Early Gothic; the nave, Decorated.

43. St. Mary's church at Treves. De Lassaulx's *Notes* *es of the Rhine*, p. 208.

e nave, and west front of Notre-Dame, at Paris, *ourassé, Cathédrales de France*, p. 403.

Style—Early French; a very fine example.

e foundation laid by bishop William de Blois, of the *Worcester cathedral*. *Annal. Vigorn.* See A.D. 1202.

shop built the chapel of the charnel-house with its crypt. He *d* in 1218, and died in August 1236. *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 573.

50. Exeter chapter-house, built. *Britton's Hist. of* *ral*, p. 127.

rt is of this period. The superstructure was begun by bishop *ey*, about 1450, and finished by George Newill his successor. *ower part*, good Early English; the upper part, and roof, Per-

39. Wells cathedral, west front, nave, and west-
 choir, and the chapel in the bishop's palace, built by *ine de Welles*, who was buried in the choir in 1242.
ated in 1239. *Nic. Trivet. Annal.*, sub anno 1206, *Anglia*
564; and *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 277.



CORBEL HEADS IN THE NAVE, WELLS CATHEDRAL.

a building he (bishop Joceline) bestowed inestimable summes
 built a stately chappell in his palace at Welles, and another at
 many other edifices in the same houses: and lastly, the church
 e being now ready to fall to the ground, notwithstanding the
 owed upon it by bishop Robert; he pulled downe the greater
 itte, all the west ende, built it a new from the very foun-
 owed or dedicated it October 23, 1239. Having continued

The consecration of the whole church took place in 1270. Flandr. Illustr., vol. i. p. 357; and Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. i. p. 56.

Style—The chancel, Early Gothic; the nave, Decorated.

1222—1243. St. Mary's church at Treves. De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 208.

1223. The nave, and west front of Notre-Dame, at Paris, finished. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 403.

Style—Early French; a very fine example.

1224. The foundation laid by bishop William de Blois, of the new front of Worcester cathedral. Annal. Vigorn. See A.D. 1202.

The same bishop built the chapel of the charnel-house with its crypt. He was consecrated in 1218, and died in August 1236. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 573.

1224—1250. Exeter chapter-house, built. Britton's Hist. of Exeter Cathedral, p. 127.

The lower part is of this period. The superstructure was begun by bishop Edmund de Lacy, about 1450, and finished by George Newill his successor.

Style—The lower part, good Early English; the upper part, and roof, Perpendicular.

1225—1239. Wells cathedral, west front, nave, and western part of choir, and the chapel in the bishop's palace, built by bishop Joceline de Welles, who was buried in the choir in 1242. It was dedicated in 1239. Nic. Trivet. Annal., sub anno 1206, Anglia Sacra, pars i. p. 564; and Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 277.



CORBEL HEADS IN THE NAVE, WELLS CATHEDRAL.

“Moreover in building he (bishop Joceline) bestowed inestimable summes of money. He built a stately chappell in his palace at Welles, and another at Owky, as also many other edifices in the same houses: and lastly, the church of Welles itselfe being now ready to fall to the ground, notwithstanding the great cost bestowed upon it by bishop Robert; he pulled downe the greater part of it, to witte, all the west ende, built it a new from the very foundation, and hallowed or dedicated it October 23, 1239. Having continued

in 1227, and finished in 1232. Nic. Trivetii Annal. p. 182, a, vol. vi. p. 3.

at manor-house of Henton was erected out of the ruins of the with several parts, such as the chapel, out-chapel, charnel-house, are still remaining." Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 5.

50. The south transept of York cathedral, built by Walter Gray. Britton's Hist. of York Cathedral; Appendix from the Chapter Archives, p. 79.
 and Early English. Capital, vol. iii. Pl. 16.

Stephen de Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, dies. bona, quæ fecit, etiam pulchram aulam, quæ est in quatuordecim, ædificavit." Nic. Trivetii Annal., p. 182.

al. of the Bishops of Engl., p. 64.) mentions that "the archbishop at Canterbury was said to have been built in a manner all by Stephen de Langton:" adding: "Moreover it is delivered that he bestowed in making a faire horologe in the south crosse isle of the church, where he lieth buried, his monument being situate in a manner just

30. The church of St. Francis at Assisi, in Italy. Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens, tom. i. p. 62. Pl. xxxvii.
 Pointed with a Romanesque tower; the pillars massive, clustered; windows of two lancet lights, with a small quatrefoil in the solid head, one of the earliest approaches to tracery.

circa. The church of Paul's Cray, in Kent.
 as, vol. ii. Pl. 1. Door, vol. ii. Pl. 49.
 vol. ii. Pl. 14. Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 83.

40. The choir of the Dominicans' church at Halle, built. Kallenbach, Chronologie, &c., I. abtheilung.

1260. The cathedral of Chartres, in France, rebuilt. This church was reconsecrated, and, at the request of Pope Innocent III., dedicated to the blessed Virgin by bishop Geoffrey. Gall. Christ., tom. viii. col. 1164; Bourassé, Cathédrale, p. 557; and Winkles' French Cathedrals, p. 69. The nave, aisles, and transepts are of this time. The north spire, and the towers, are of a later date.
 Pillar, vol. ii. Pl. 108.

was begun in 1227, and finished in 1232. Nic. Trivet Annal. p. 182, and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 3.

“The present manor-house of Henton was erected out of the ruins of the priory, of which several parts, such as the chapel, out-chapel, charnel-house, and granary, are still remaining.” Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 5.

1227—1250. The south transept of York cathedral, built by archbishop Walter Gray. Britton's Hist. of York Cathedral; Appendix of Documents from the Chapter Archives, p. 79.

Style—Good Early English.

Capital, vol. iii. Pl. 16.

1228. Stephen de Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, dies. “Inter alia bona, quæ fecit, etiam pulchram aulam, quæ est in palatio Cantuariæ, ædificavit.” Nic. Trivet Annal., p. 182.

Godwin (Catal. of the Bishops of Engl., p. 64.) mentions that “the archbishop's pallace at Canterbury was said to have beene built in a manner all by this Stephen Langton:” adding: “Moreover it is delivered that he bestowed great cost in making a faire horologe in the south crosse isle of the church, neere which he lieth buried, his monument being situate in a manner just under the altar.”

1228—1230. The church of St. Francis at Assisi, in Italy. D' Agincourt, Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens, tom. i. p. 62. Pl. xxxvii.

Style—Early Pointed with a Romanesque tower; the pillars massive, clustered; arches pointed; windows of two lancet lights, with a small quatrefoil pierced through the solid head, one of the earliest approaches to tracery.

1230, *vel circa*. The church of Paul's Cray, in Kent.

Abacus, vol. ii. Pl. 1.

Door, vol. ii. Pl. 49.

Base, vol. ii. Pl. 14.

Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 83.

1230—1240. The choir of the Dominicans' church at Halle, in Germany, built. Kallenbach, Chronologie, &c., I. abtheilung.

c. 1230—1260. The cathedral of Chartres, in France, rebuilt. In 1260 this church was reconsecrated, and, at the request of king Louis IX., dedicated to the blessed Virgin by bishop Pierre de Maincy. Gall. Christ., tom. viii. col. 1164; Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 557; and Winkles' French Cathedrals, p. 69.

The choir, nave, aisles, and transepts are of this time. The north spire, and some other parts, are of a later date.

Pillar, vol. ii. Pl. 108.

39. The church of Notre Dame de Pamele at Auden in Belgium, commenced by Arnould, lord of Auden, and completed four years afterwards by Alix, his widow. See Notice sur l'Eglise de Pamele; see *Messenger des Sciences et des Lettres*, vol. iii. p. 424, and Weale's *Quarterly Papers*, vol. i.

52. The presbytery of Ely cathedral built by bishop Northwolde. *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 463; and Bentham's *Hist. of*

(bp. Northwolde) is much commended for his house-keeping and his care of the poor, which may well seeme strange, considering the infirmity of money spent by him in building of his church and houses. The cathedral church he raised from the very foundation, and of wood toward the Galilee at the west end of the church. This was finished in seventene yeeres, with the charge of 5350l. 18s. 8d., the same daie of September, 1253 (1252), he dedicated it in the presence of king, and his sonne prince Edward &c." *Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of Ely*, p. 208.

Early English.

Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

41. Ashbourn church, in Derbyshire. The following inscription on a brass plate in this church, records the date of its consecration. See Pegge's *Sylloge*, p. 32.

IN O: B: INCARNATIONE: DNI: O: CD: XLI
 RE: M: AID: DE: O: I: CA: T: A: EST: HEC: ECCIA
 HOC: ALTARE: CONSECRA: T: VM: IN: HO
 RE: S: C: I: OSWALDI: REGIS: ET: M: A: R: T: I
 A: VENERABILI: PATRE: DOMIN: O:
 S: O: N: E: T: H: PAT: R: I: S: H: V: L: COVENTRENSI
 S: C: O: P: O:

atishul was consecrated bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, July 1, and Dec. 8, 1241.

Style—Early English, with triple lancet windows.

250. The town hall of Marburg, in Germany, built. See *Chronologie der Deutsch-mittelalterlichen Baukunst*, I. Abtheilung.

1235—1239. The church of Notre Dame de Pamele at Audernaerde, in Belgium, commenced by Arnould, lord of Audernaerde, and completed four years afterwards by Alix, his widow. Vander Mersch, *Notice sur l'Eglise de Pamele*; see *Messenger des Sciences et des Arts*, 1. Serie, vol. iii. p. 424, and Weale's *Quarterly Papers*, vol. i.

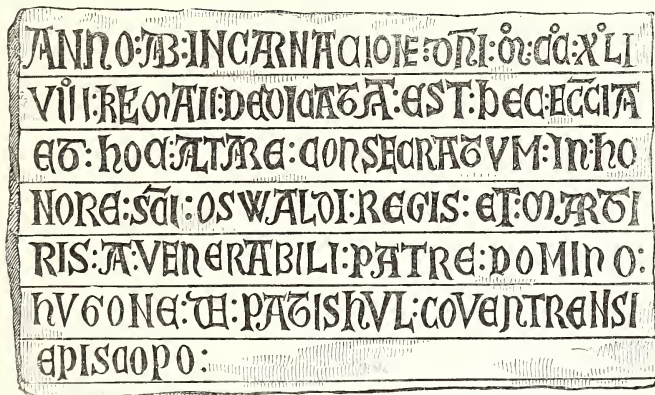
1235—1252. The presbytery of Ely cathedral built by bishop Hugh Northwolde. *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 463; and Bentham's *Hist. of Ely*, p. 148.

"This man (bp. Northwolde) is much commended for his house-keeping and liberality unto the poor, which may well seeme strange, considering the infinite deale of money spent by him in building of his church and houses. The presbytery of the cathedral church he raised from the very foundation, and built a steeple of wood toward the Galilee at the west end of the church. This noble worke he finished in seventeene yeeres, with the charge of 5350l. 18s. 8d., and the seventeene daie of September, 1253 (1252), he dedicated it in the presence of the king, and his sonne prince Edward &c." *Godwin's Catal. of the English Bishops*, p. 208.

Style—Early English.

Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

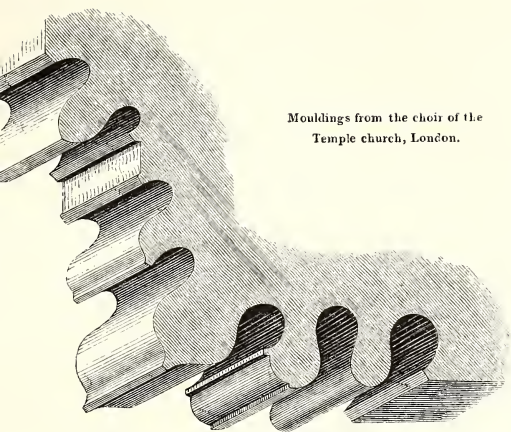
1235—1241. Ashbourn church, in Derbyshire. The following inscription on a brass plate in this church, records the date of its dedication. See Pegge's *Sylloge*, p. 32.



Hugh de Patishul was consecrated bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, July 1, 1240, and died Dec. 8, 1241.

Style—Early English, with triple lancet windows.

1235—1250. The town hall of Marburg, in Germany, built. Kallenbach, *Chronologie der Deutsch-mittelalterlichen Baukunst*, I. abtheilung.



Mouldings from the choir of the
Temple church, London.

Willesford Carmelites' Friary, in Kent, founded by
Grey, lord of Codnor. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1571.

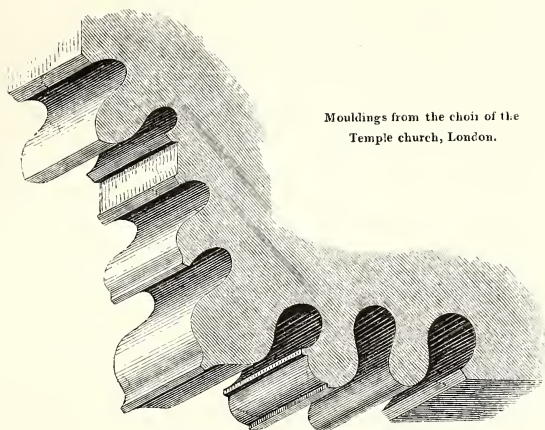
The church of Notre Dame at Tongres, in Belgium,
its construction, judging from the style of the differ-
ent parts, must have lasted at least a century and a half.
Hist. et Crit. sur Tongres, in the *Messenger des Sciences et des*
vol. vi. p. 270; and Weale's *Quarterly Papers*, vol. i.

251. Hayles abbey, in Gloucestershire, founded by
Earl of Cornwall, afterwards king of the Romans. The
Normans introduced in it in 1246, and in 1251 the church
was rededicated. *Chron. Petriburg.*, and *Monasticon*, vol. v. pp. 686—688.

and most of the surrounding edifices were burnt down in 1271,
reconsecrated, and in 1277 the church was again consecrated.
The remains of these buildings are a part of the entrance tower, some
of the cloister, the conventual barn, and some of the offices made

255. Lincoln cathedral, which had been much in-
jured by the fall of a great part of the central tower, was re-
built by bishop Robert Grosse-teste. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1268.

Monasticon Petriburgense alludes probably to that fall under the year
1255. It says: "Ruina ecclesiae Lincolnensis, propter artificii insolent-



Mouldings from the choir of the
Temple church, London.

1240. Aylesford Carmelites' Friary, in Kent, founded by Richard de Grey, lord of Codnor. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1571.

1240. The church of Notre Dame at Tongres, in Belgium, rebuilt. Its construction, judging from the style of the different parts, must have lasted at least a century and a half. Droixhe, *Essai Hist. et Crit. sur Tongres*, in the *Messenger des Sciences et des Arts*, 1. Serie, vol. vi. p. 270; and Weale's *Quarterly Papers*, vol. i.

1240—1251. Hayles abbey, in Gloucestershire, founded by Richard, earl of Cornwall, afterwards king of the Romans. The monks were introduced in it in 1246, and in 1251 the church was dedicated. *Chron. Petriburg.*, and *Monasticon*, vol. v. pp. 686—688.

The church and most of the surrounding edifices were burnt down in 1271, but were repaired, and in 1277 the church was again consecrated.

The only remains of these buildings are a part of the entrance tower, some broken arches of the cloister, the conventual barn, and some of the offices made into cottages.

1240—1255. Lincoln cathedral, which had been much injured by the fall of a great part of the central tower, was repaired by bishop Robert Grosseteste. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1268.

The *Chronicon Petriburgense* alludes probably to that fall under the year 1237, where it says: "*Ruina ecclesiae Lincolnensis, propter artificii insolentiam.*"

66, and was buried in it with an inscription on his
 eding his works. De Caumont, *Hist. Sommaire de l'Archi-*

arly Pointed: the windows have foliated circles in their heads.

he hospital of St. John the Baptist at Glastonbury,
 etshire, rebuilt by Michael, abbot of Glastonbury.
 vol. vi. p. 773.

he monument of bishop Robert Bingham in Salisbury

n this year, but the monument may be a few years later. It is
 sh, but late in the style; has an elegant ogee canopy, with small
 gels in the place of crockets, terminated by a good bold finial: the
 f this canopy is foliated with a peculiar sort of engrailed work,
 s occasionally in other examples, as in the sedilia of Haseley
 ordshire. This canopy also has a hollow moulding filled with the
 rnament.

ed Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 85.

Finial, vol. iii. Pl. 33.

St. Cunibert's church at Cologne finished and conse-
 De Lassaulx's Notes, etc., p. 213.

For engravings of it see Boisserée, Plates 67—72.

The cathedral of Clermont, in France, begun, from the
 John des Champs (a Campis). The works were car-
 ll about 1270, but very little has been done since to
 m to completion, with the exception of the transept,
 pears to be of the 14th century. Bourassé, *Cathédrales de*
 647, 648; and De Caumont, *Hist. de l'Archit. Relig.*, p. 383.

Cologne cathedral begun by archbishop Conrad of
 en. De Lassaulx's Notes on the Churches of the Rhine, p. 204.
 e cathedral is the unrivalled glory of buildings of this class; the
 lid, and perhaps the earliest exhibition of the beauties of the com-
 e style." Whewell's *Architectural Notes on German Churches*, Cambridge, 1842

-1264. The Lady-chapel in Wells cathedral, built by
 William Bitton, who died in 1264, and was buried in it.
 atal. of the Engl. Bishops, p. 298.

Style—Early English, late and rich.

l. ii. Pl. 1.

Bosses, vol. iii. Pl. 11.

Corbel, vol. ii. Pl. 35.

died in 1266, and was buried in it with an inscription on his tomb recording his works. De Caumont, *Hist. Sommaire de l'Architect.*, p. 167.

Style—Early Pointed: the windows have foliated circles in their heads.

1246. The hospital of St. John the Baptist at Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, rebuilt by Michael, abbot of Glastonbury. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 773.

1247. The monument of bishop Robert Bingham in Salisbury cathedral.

He died in this year, but the monument may be a few years later. It is Early English, but late in the style; has an elegant ogee canopy, with small figures of angels in the place of crockets, terminated by a good bold finial: the inner arch of this canopy is foliated with a peculiar sort of engrailed work, which occurs occasionally in other examples, as in the sedilia of Haseley church, Oxfordshire. This canopy also has a hollow moulding filled with the ball-flower ornament.

Ornamented Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 85.

Finial, vol. iii. Pl. 33.

1248. St. Cunibert's church at Cologne finished and consecrated. De Lassaulx's *Notes*, etc., p. 213.

For engravings of it see Boisserée, *Plates* 67—72.

1248. The cathedral of Clermont, in France, begun, from the design of John des Champs (a Campis). The works were carried on till about 1270, but very little has been done since to bring them to completion, with the exception of the transept, which appears to be of the 14th century. Bourassé, *Cathédrales de France*, pp. 647, 648; and De Caumont, *Hist. de l'Archit. Relig.*, p. 383.

1248. Cologne cathedral begun by archbishop Conrad of Hochstetten. De Lassaulx's *Notes on the Churches of the Rhine*, p. 204.

"Cologne cathedral is the unrivalled glory of buildings of this class; the most splendid, and perhaps the earliest exhibition of the beauties of the complete Gothic style." Whewell's *Architectural Notes on German Churches*, Cambridge, 1842 p. 128.

1248—1264. The Lady-chapel in Wells cathedral, built by bishop William Bitton, who died in 1264, and was buried in it. Godwin, *Catal. of the Engl. Bishops*, p. 298.

Style—Early English, late and rich.

Abacus, vol. ii. Pl. 1.

Bosses, vol. iii. Pl. 11.

Corbel, vol. ii. Pl. 35.

el circa. The chapter-house of Lich-
 tral finished.

Style—Early English.

Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 32.



Corbel head at the east end

l circa. The nave of Lincoln cathedral.

vol. iii. Pl. 2.

Cross on Gable, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

l. iii. Pl. 6.

Triforium, vol. ii. Pl. 140.

es, vol. iii. Pl. 13.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 150.

LOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE
 MIDDLE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

our's church, Southwark.

vol. ii. Pl. 1.

Mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 83.

vol. iii. Pl. 12.

Ribs, vol. ii. Pl. 121.

Harcourt church, Oxfordshire: the chancel and tran-

Style—Pure Early English, rather late in the style.

Screen, vol. ii. Pl. 126.

n church, Berkshire.

e cruciform church of pure Early English work, with some peculiar

Sedilia, vol. ii. Pl. 131.

gton church, Northamptonshire.

vol. ii. Pl. 18.

Doorway, vol. ii. Pl. 49.

als, vol. ii. Pl. 30.

Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 85.

l-table, vol. ii. Pl. 37.

Niches, vol. ii. Pl. 94.

, vol. ii. Pl. 41.

Windows, vol. ii. Pl. 150, 151; vol. iii. Pl. 39.

marsh church, Berkshire, vol. ii. Pl. 3.

the Lady-chapel, Oxford cathedral, vol. ii. Pl. 10, and the north

Peter's, Oxford, vol. ii. Pl. 11.

s, on Magdalene chapel at Glastonbury, and at Shipton Olliffe,

ire, vol. ii. Pl. 17.

Chepstow castle, vol. iii. Pl. 12, and Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire,

0.

Hartlepool, Durham, and Pottern church, Wiltshire, vol. ii. Pl. 22.

Gables, Trinity church, Cambridge, and Horsted church, Norfolk,

7.

Termination, St. Benet's, Lincoln, vol. ii. Pl. 52.

1250, *vel circa*. The chapter-house of Lichfield cathedral finished.

Style—Early English.

Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 32.



1250, *vel circa*. The nave of Lincoln cathedral. Corbel head at the east end

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 2.

Cross on Gable, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 6.

Triforium, vol. ii. Pl. 140.

Buttresses, vol. iii. Pl. 13.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 150.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE
MIDDLE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

St. Saviour's church, Southwark.

Abacus, vol. ii. Pl. 1.

Mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 83.

Bracket, vol. iii. Pl. 12.

Ribs, vol. ii. Pl. 121.

Stanton Harcourt church, Oxfordshire: the chancel and transepts.

Style—Pure Early English, rather late in the style.

Screen, vol. ii. Pl. 126.

Uffington church, Berkshire.

A very fine cruciform church of pure Early English work, with some peculiar features.

Sedilia, vol. ii. Pl. 131.

Warmington church, Northamptonshire.

Boss, vol. ii. Pl. 18.

Doorway, vol. ii. Pl. 49.

Capitals, vol. ii. Pl. 30.

Moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 85.

Corbel-table, vol. ii. Pl. 37.

Niches, vol. ii. Pl. 94.

Cross, vol. ii. Pl. 41.

Windows, vol. ii. Pl. 150, 151; vol. iii. Pl. 39.

Apse, Tidmarsh church, Berkshire, vol. ii. Pl. 3.

Arches, in the Lady-chapel, Oxford cathedral, vol. ii. Pl. 10, and the north aisle of St. Peter's, Oxford, vol. ii. Pl. 11.

Bell-gables, on Magdalene chapel at Glastonbury, and at Shipton Olliffe, Gloucestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 17.

Brackets, Chepstow castle, vol. iii. Pl. 12, and Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire, vol. ii. Pl. 19.

Buttresses, Hartlepool, Durham, and Pottern church, Wiltshire, vol. ii. Pl. 22.

Crosses on Gables, Trinity church, Cambridge, and Horsted church, Norfolk, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

Dripstone Termination, St. Benet's, Lincoln, vol. ii. Pl. 52.

10. The monument of archbishop Walter Gray in
al.

Style—Rich Early English.

gs of it, see Britton's York Cathedral, Plates xvii. and xxxvi.

10. The chapter-house of Salisbury

English, but late in the style.

Pl. iii. Pl. 20. Bracket, vol iii. Pl. 12.

Pl. 2. Capitals, vol. iii. Pl. 16.

. 10. Corbel-table, vol. iii. Pl. 23.

iles, vol. ii. Plates 135, 136.



Corbel in the Chapter-house.

e monument of four children of Henry III. in
abbey. The order for its construction was given
ary this year, but it was not probably finished and
wo or three years afterwards. Gough's Sepulchral Mo-
p. 49, Pl. xviii.

English. The recess has an obtusely pointed arch, with a
arch within, and under this a segmental arch. The tomb itself
mosaic work.

portal or porch on the front of the southern tran-
e Dame at Paris, built from the design and under the
Jean de Chelles. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 404 ;
ch Cathedrals, p. 36, and Daly, Revue de l'Architecture, vol. i.

e—Early Pointed, with foliated circles in the head.

For engravings, see "Moyen Age Monumental."

bridge castle in Kent. Richard de Clare, earl of
n 44 Henry III., obtained license to embattle his
Conbridge. Hasted's History of Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 325.

the gateway is fine Early English, late in the style.

Franciscan nunnery of St. Cloud, in the diocese of
ed by Isabelle, sister to Louis IX. king of France.
iaco Chron., t. i. p. 219.

the Bergen tower, at Cologne, erected by archbishop
L., named Ryle.

art, judging by its profiles, belongs to a much later period, per-
14th century. De Lassaulx's Notes, etc., p. 222.

1255—1260. The monument of archbishop Walter Gray in York cathedral.

Style—Rich Early English.

For engravings of it, see Britton's *York Cathedral*, Plates xvii. and xxxvi.

1255—1270. The chapter-house of Salisbury cathedral.



Corbel in the Chapter-house.

Style—Early English, but late in the style.

Ground-plan, vol. iii. Pl. 20. Bracket, vol iii. Pl. 12.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 2.

Capitals, vol. iii. Pl. 16.

Boss, vol. iii. Pl. 10.

Corbel-table, vol. iii. Pl. 23.

Tiles, vol. ii. Plates 135, 136.

1257. The monument of four children of Henry III. in Westminster abbey. The order for its construction was given by king Henry this year, but it was not probably finished and erected till two or three years afterwards. Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. i. p. 49, Pl. xviii.

Style—Early English. The recess has an obtusely pointed arch, with a pointed trefoil arch within, and under this a segmental arch. The tomb itself is covered with mosaic work.

1257. The portal or porch on the front of the southern transept of Notre Dame at Paris, built from the design and under the direction of Jean de Chelles. Bourassé, *Cathédrales de France*, p. 404; Winkles's *French Cathedrals*, p. 36, and Daly, *Revue de l'Architecture*, vol. i. col. 194.

Style—Early Pointed, with foliated circles in the head.

For engravings, see "*Moyen Age Monumental*."

1259. Tonbridge castle in Kent. Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, in 44 Henry III., obtained license to embattle his mansion at Tonbridge. Hasted's *History of Kent*, vol. ii. Pl. 325.

The gateway is fine Early English, late in the style.

1259. The Franciscan nunnery of St. Cloud, in the diocese of Paris, founded by Isabelle, sister to Louis IX. king of France. Guill. de Nangiaco Chron., t. i. p. 219.

1261. The Bergen tower, at Cologne, erected by archbishop Engelbert II., named Ryle.

The upper part, judging by its profiles, belongs to a much later period, perhaps about the 14th century. De Lassaulx's *Notes*, etc., p. 222.

OWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE
END OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III.

ains of the so called Ducal Palace at Caen, in Nor-
ch was most probably nothing more than a portion
astery of St. Stephen, intended for the accommoda-
l and other distinguished guests. They offer some
cimens of domestic work.

Style—Early French.

For engravings, see Pugin and Cotman.

verley minster, vol. iii. Pl. 2, and Stone church, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 6.
and chimney, Aydon castle, Northumberland, vol. ii. Plates

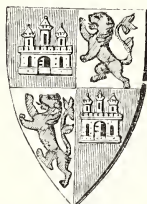
lieu, Hants, vol. ii. Pl. 119.



WARD I.
QUEEN



ELEANOR OF CASTILE.
From her monument, Westminster abbey.



ARMS OF
QUEEN ELEANOR.

1272—1307. EDWARD I.

Mary's church at Waterperry, in Oxfordshire, con-
Reginald, bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, acting for
vesend, bishop of Lincoln. Oseney Regist. MS. in the
of Christ Church, Oxford, f. 120, and Guide to Archit. Antiq.
urhood of Oxford, part iii. p. 258.

of this church is in the transition from Early English to Deco-
h windows have foliated circles and trefoils in the head.

78. Norwich cathedral and monastery, which had
ire and partly destroyed by the riotous citizens in
stored and re-edified by bishop Roger de Skerning,
January, 1278; and the works being completed, the
s, in the same year (1278), re-consecrated by his

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE
END OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III.

The remains of the so called Ducal Palace at Caen, in Normandy, which was most probably nothing more than a portion of the monastery of St. Stephen, intended for the accommodation of royal and other distinguished guests. They offer some valuable specimens of domestic work.

Style—Early French.

For engravings, see Pugin and Cotman.

Arcades, Beverley minster, vol. iii. Pl. 2, and Stone church, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 6.

Fireplaces and chimney, Aydon castle, Northumberland, vol. ii. Plates 54, 55, and 32.

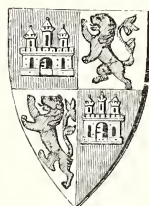
Pulpit, Beaulieu, Hants, vol. ii. Pl. 119.



HEAD OF EDWARD I.
From his coins



ELEANOR OF CASTILE.
From her monument, Westminster abbey.



ARMS OF
QUEEN ELEANOR.

1272—1307. EDWARD I.

1273. St. Mary's church at Waterperry, in Oxfordshire, consecrated by Reginald, bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, acting for Richard Gravesend, bishop of Lincoln. Oseney Regist. MS. in the chapter-house of Christ Church, Oxford, f. 120, and Guide to Archit. Antiq. in the Neighbourhood of Oxford, part iii. p. 258.

Style—Part of this church is in the transition from Early English to Decorated: the north windows have foliated circles and trefoils in the head.

1273—1278. Norwich cathedral and monastery, which had been set on fire and partly destroyed by the riotous citizens in 1272, were restored and re-edified by bishop Roger de Skerning, who died in January, 1278; and the works being completed, the cathedral was, in the same year (1278), re-consecrated by his

been more than twelve years old. Cavallini died, aged 85, in
 T. Turner's Introduction to the "Manners and Household Expenses of England
 5th centuries," pp. lxxxi. and lxxxii.

verge of the altar-tomb is an inscription in French, embossed
 Saxon characters; of which the following three lines are a

IN GIST HENRI:

DIS REY: DE:

NGLETERE:

327. The transept and choir of the abbey church of
 rmandy, which had been so damaged by the fall of
 wter, that "totum presbyterium in circuito opportuit
 cellere usque ad fundamenta," were anew begun, in
 larger scale, by abbot Peter de Camba, under the
 f Robert de Fonte, and completed by his successors
 Chron. Beccense, pp. 219, 222, and Neustria Pia, pp. 464, 466.

a, of which Ducarel, who saw it in its perfection, says that it was
 est gothic structures in France, is now entirely destroyed with the
 a few ruined arches of the east end, one of the side chapels, and
 ch appears, however, to be not earlier than the beginning of the

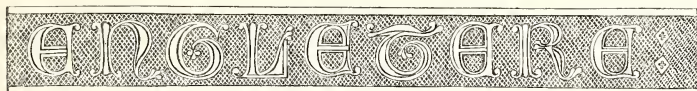
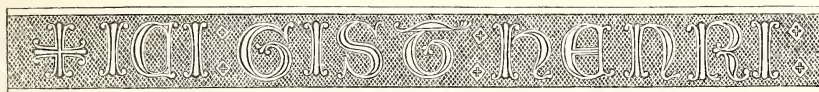
For an account of the remains of the conventual building, see
 er's Tour in Normandy, vol. ii. p. 106.

circa. The present cathedral of Rodez, in France,
 oishop Raymond de Calmon, but carried on slowly
 he three following centuries, and never entirely
 Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, pp. 236, 237.

the choir of Merton College chapel, Oxford, built by
 Merton, the founder of the college. Archæological
 i. p. 137.

could not have been more than twelve years old. Cavallini died, aged 85, in 1364. See T. H. Turner's Introduction to the "Manners and Household Expenses of England the 13th and 15th centuries," pp. lxxxi. and lxxxii.

Round the verge of the altar-tomb is an inscription in French, embossed in beautiful Saxon characters; of which the following three lines are a specimen.



1275—1327. The transept and choir of the abbey church of Bec, in Normandy, which had been so damaged by the fall of the great tower, that "totum presbyterium in circuito opportuit radicitus evellere usque ad fundamenta," were anew begun, in 1275, on a larger scale, by abbot Peter de Camba, under the direction of Robert de Fonte, and completed by his successors in 1327. Chron. Beccense, pp. 219, 222, and Neustria Pia, pp. 464, 466.

This church, of which Ducarel, who saw it in its perfection, says that it was one of the finest gothic structures in France, is now entirely destroyed with the exception of a few ruined arches of the east end, one of the side chapels, and the tower, which appears, however, to be not earlier than the beginning of the 17th century. For an account of the remains of the conventual building, see Dawson Turner's Tour in Normandy, vol. ii. p. 106.

1276, *vel circa*. The present cathedral of Rodez, in France, begun by bishop Raymond de Calmon, but carried on slowly through the three following centuries, and never entirely finished. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, pp. 236, 237.

1277. The choir of Merton College chapel, Oxford, built by Walter de Merton, the founder of the college. Archæological Journal, vol. ii. p. 137.

uilt by bishop Peter Quivil. Monasticon, vol. ii. pp. 516,
on's History of Exeter Cathedral, pp. 30, 87, 88 and 89.
—Decorated, with geometrical tracery in the windows.



Corbel-heads in the Transept of Exeter Cathedral.

92. Acton Burnell castle, in Shropshire, said to have
y Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells. Godwin's
ishops of England, p. 299.
sition from Early English to Decorated : a good specimen of the
ons of that period.

08. The choir and nave of St. Peter at Caen, in
uilt. Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 63.
y Pointed, but rather late in the style, and richly ornamented :
e Decorated.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 160.

For other engravings see Cotman and Pugin.

circa. Kemble church, in Wiltshire. William de
oot of Malmsbury, "ecclesiam circumquaque fecit
cancellum ejusdem cum gabulo fecit de novo con-
etiam cancellum de Credewelle ex toto renovari."
n de Colerne, abbot of Malmsbury, MS. penes Sir Thomas

chancel is modern, but there is a good deal of Early English
arch; the porch is a good specimen of this style, having deep
ts detached, and a niche with a projecting trefoil canopy.

00, *vel circa*. Dorchester church, in Oxfordshire.

date of the erection of this fine church is not known, but its
ecture, the armorial bearings painted in the windows, and the
ields, shew that it must have been about this period. Amongst
hose of king Edward I. and queen Eleanor; of Edmund earl

cathedral, built by bishop Peter Quivil. *Monasticon*, vol. ii. pp. 516, 517, and Britton's *History of Exeter Cathedral*, pp. 30, 87, 88 and 89.

Style—Decorated, with geometrical tracery in the windows.



Corbel-heads in the Transept of Exeter Cathedral.

1280—1292. Acton Burnell castle, in Shropshire, said to have been built by Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells. *Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England*, p. 299.

Style—Transition from Early English to Decorated: a good specimen of the fortified mansions of that period.

1280—1308. The choir and nave of St. Peter at Caen, in Normandy, built. *Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy*, p. 63.

Style—Early Pointed, but rather late in the style, and richly ornamented: the windows are Decorated.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 160.

For other engravings see Cotman and Pugin.

1280, *vel circa*. Kemble church, in Wiltshire. William de Colerne, abbot of Malmsbury, “*ecclesiam circumquaque fecit emendari, et cancellum ejusdem cum gabulo fecit de novo construui. Fecit etiam cancellum de Credewelle ex toto renovari.*” *Acts of William de Colerne, abbot of Malmsbury*, MS. penes Sir Thomas Phillipps, bart.

Style—The chancel is modern, but there is a good deal of Early English work in this church; the porch is a good specimen of this style, having deep mouldings, shafts detached, and a niche with a projecting trefoil canopy.

1280—1300, *vel circa*. Dorchester church, in Oxfordshire.

The precise date of the erection of this fine church is not known, but its style of architecture, the armorial bearings painted in the windows, and the form of their shields, shew that it must have been about this period. Amongst the arms are those of king Edward I. and queen Eleanor; of Edmund earl

04. The Lady-chapel in Chichester cathedral, built by Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops 387, and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1162.

This chapel is now the library of the dean and chapter.

07. Higham-Ferrars church, in Northamptonshire, founded by Laurence de Sancto Mauro (St. Maur). Cole's History of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 100.

Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 32.

08. Rodmarton abbey-barn, in the parish of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, built, as appears by the following inscription on the porch of it:—ANNO DNI : M^oCC^oXC^o : HENRICI : R^o : FUIT : ISTUM : CONSTRUCT.

This is a grange belonging, at this date, to Kingswood abbey in Gloucestershire. Monasticon, vol. v. p.

09. The monument of queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I. at Westminster abbey. The statue is the work of Adam Torel, and probably the design also of the whole monument. The marble work was executed by Richard de Winton. See Manners and Household Expenses of England in the 13th and 14th centuries, pp. 97—120.

John Turner, in his Introduction to the work above quoted, speaking of Torel, says: "It is not impossible that he may have been employed by master William the Florentine painter, who, as we have seen, was employed by Henry the Third, towards the latter end of his reign. Adam the Florentine, about the same period, filled the post of sculptor at Guildford."

The monument is decorated, with geometrical tracery, pyramidal canopies with crocketed arches, &c.

For more particulars, see Blore's Monumental Remains, and Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. i.

10. Queen Eleanor monumental crosses.

Accounts of the executors of queen Eleanor, printed, from the original, in 1841, for the Roxburge Club, by Beriah Botfield, Esq., it is stated that the whole of these celebrated crosses were executed and erected between two dates. They were nine in number, viz., at Lincoln, Northampton, Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, Cheap, London. That of Geddington, which has been generally con-

1288—1304. The Lady-chapel in Chichester cathedral, built by bishop Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo. Godwin's *Catal. of the Bishops of England*, p. 387, and *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1162.

This chapel is now the library of the dean and chapter.

1289—1337. Higham-Ferrars church, in Northamptonshire, built by Laurence de Sancto Mauro (St. Maur). Cole's *History of Higham Ferrars*.

Doorway, vol. iii. Pl. 32.

1290. Haselden abbey-barn, in the parish of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, built, as appears by the following inscription on the east porch of it:—ANNO DNI : ʍ^oCC^oXC^o : ʒENRICI : ABAʒIS : XIX^o : FUIT : ISTUM : CONSTRUCT.

Heselden was a grange belonging, at this date, to Kingswood abbey in Wiltshire. *Monasticon*, vol. v. p.

1291—1294. The monument of queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., in Westminster abbey. The statue is the work of master William Torel, and probably the design also of the whole monument. The marble work was executed by Richard de Crundale. *Manners and Household Expenses of England in the 13th and 15th centuries*, pp. 97—120.

Mr. T. Hudson Turner, in his *Introduction to the work above quoted*, p. lxxxii., speaking of Torel, says: "It is not impossible that he may have been identical with master William the Florentine painter, who, as we have already seen, was employed by Henry the Third, towards the latter end of his reign." William the Florentine, about the same period, filled the post of master of the works at Guildford.

Style—Early Decorated, with geometrical tracery, pyramidal canopies with bold crockets, trefoiled arches, &c.

For engravings, see Blore's *Monumental Remains*, and Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. i.

1291—1294. Queen Eleanor monumental crosses.

From the accounts of the executors of queen Eleanor, printed, from the original MS., in 1841, for the Roxburge Club, by Beriah Botfield, Esq., it appears that the whole of these celebrated crosses were executed and erected between these two dates. They were nine in number, viz., at Lincoln, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, Cheap and Charing in London. That of Geddington, which has been generally con-

from the Comptroller's Rolls of Payments. The crypt
to this period.

Style—Good Early Decorated.

Drawings, see Mackenzie's Account of St. Stephen's Chapel, West-
minster, folio, 1844.

—1302. The chapter-house of Wells cathedral built in
the reign of bishop William de la Marche. Godwin's Catal. of the
Churches of England, p. 300; and Britton's Hist. of Wells Cath., p. 37.

Early Decorated; the windows have geometrical tracery: the ball-
moulding is much used in the mouldings.

iii. Pl. 9. Brackets, vol. iii. Pl. 12. Tracery, vol. iii. Pl. 35.

The merchants' hall, called "il Palazzo della Mer-
catanzia," at Bologna, in Italy, built. D'Agincourt, Hist. de l'Art
et de l'Architecture, lxxiii.

—1327. The castle of Heidelberg, in Germany, built.
Monumental, vol. x. p. 262.

The monument of Robert de Vere, fifth earl of Oxford,
at Colne church, Essex. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Decorated: its sides are richly ornamented with sculptured figures
and it is surmounted by a cornice and battlement.

The monument of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancas-
ter, at Westminster abbey. Brayley's Hist. of Westminst. Abbey, vol. ii.
p. xv.; Stothard's Monumental Effigies, and Blore's Monum. Remains.
Early Decorated, with very bold and good pyramidal canopies with
and foliated arches.

—1336. The church of "La Madonna della Scala" at
Verona, built by Frederick of Arragon, king of Sicily. Gally,
The Normans in Sicily, p. 126.

The building in no wise resembles the 14th century buildings of France
and Italy. It has no deep mouldings, and, in all its ornaments and acces-
sories, the Greek touch, and the Greek character are conspicuous."

—1430. The cloisters of Norwich cathedral were com-
pleted in 1297 by bishop Ralph de Walpole (as recorded in an
inscription on a stone fixed in the wall) under the direction of

appears from the Comptroller's Rolls of Payments. The crypt belongs to this period.

Style—Good Early Decorated.

For engravings, see Mackenzie's Account of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster; royal folio, 1844.

1293—1302. The chapter-house of Wells cathedral built in the time of bishop William de la Marche. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 300; and Britton's Hist. of Wells Cath., p. 37.

Style—Early Decorated; the windows have geometrical tracery: the ball-flower ornament is much used in the mouldings.

Bases, vol. iii. Pl. 9. Brackets, vol. iii. Pl. 12. Tracery, vol. iii. Pl. 35.

1294. The merchants' hall, called "il Palazzo della Mercanzia," at Bologna, in Italy, built. D'Agincourt, Hist. de l'Art tom. i. Pl. lxxiii.

1294—1327. The castle of Heidelberg, in Germany, built. Bulletin Monumental, vol. x. p. 262.

1296. The monument of Robert de Vere, fifth earl of Oxford, in Earl's Colne church, Essex. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Decorated: its sides are richly ornamented with sculptured figures in niches, and it is surmounted by a cornice and battlement.

1296. The monument of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, in Westminster abbey. Brayley's Hist. of Westminster Abbey, vol. ii. p. 276, Pl. xv.; Stothard's Monumental Effigies, and Blore's Monum. Remains.

Style—Early Decorated, with very bold and good pyramidal canopies with crockets, and foliated arches.

1296—1336. The church of "La Madonna della Scala" at Messina, built by Frederick of Arragon, king of Sicily. Gally Knight's Normans in Sicily, p. 126.

"This building in no wise resembles the 14th century buildings of France and England. It has no deep mouldings, and, in all its ornaments and accessories, the Greek touch, and the Greek character are conspicuous."

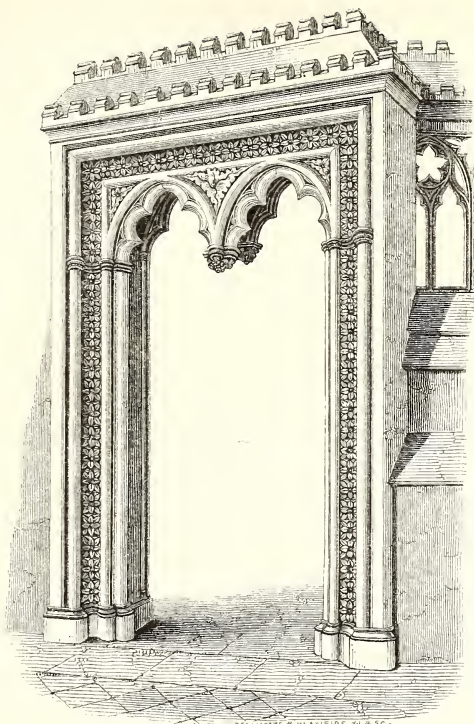
1297—1430. The cloisters of Norwich cathedral were commenced in 1297 by bishop Ralph de Walpole (as recorded in an inscription on a stone fixed in the wall) under the direction of

cum tribus
stis, et novo
et reparatio
cum duobus
abulis. MS.
Galba, E. iv.

Particulars about
see Willis's
ural Hist. of
ry Cath., chap.
Britton's Hist. of
ry Cath., pp. 38,
the organ screen
this date, but
a later work on
de.

vol. iii. Pl. 2.
vol. iii. Pl. 8.

These works of
East Angles are pure
; the window
tracery.



Part of the Screen of the Choir, Canterbury Cathedral.

—1336. The southern transept of Chichester cathedral,
ed and partly rebuilt by bishop John de Langton.
n, vol. vi. p. 1162.

n (Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 387.) says that he also “buildd
ndow in the south part of the church.”

is window of seven lights is fine Decorated, with geometrical tracery.

vel circa. The upper part of the south end of the great
of Lincoln cathedral, built. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1268.

Style—The fine circular window has Decorated tracery.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE
TIME OF KING EDWARD I.

and spire of St. Mary's church, Oxford. See vol. ii. Pl. 38.

arnice, vol. ii. Pl. 38.

Parapet, vol. ii. Pl. 97.

ullion, vol. ii. Pl. 93.

Pinnacle, vol. ii. Pl. 110.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 164.

y, Sherborne abbey, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 32.

t. Mary's church, Gloucester, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

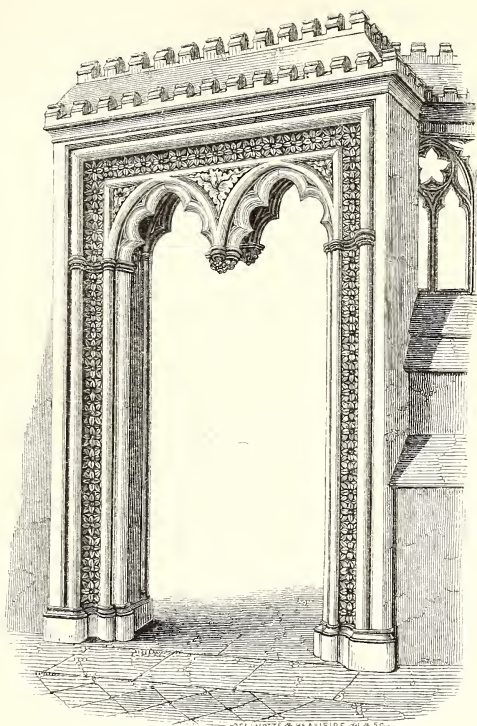
chori, cum tribus novis ostiis, et novo pulpito, et reparatio capituli, cum duobus novis gabulis. MS. Cotton. Galba, E. iv. fol. 103.

For particulars about these works, see Willis's Architectural Hist. of Canterbury Cath., chap. vi., and Britton's Hist. of Canterbury Cath., pp. 38, 51. The organ screen also is of this date, but cased with later work on the west side.

Arcade, vol. iii. Pl. 2.

Bases, vol. iii. Pl. 8.

Style—These works of prior de Eastry are pure Decorated; the window has geometrical tracery.



Part of the Screen of the Choir, Canterbury Cathedral.

1305—1336. The southern transept of Chichester cathedral, lengthened and partly rebuilt by bishop John de Langton. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1162.

Godwin (Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 387.) says that he also “builded a costly window in the south part of the church.”

Style—This window of seven lights is fine Decorated, with geometrical tracery.

1306, *vel circa*. The upper part of the south end of the great transept of Lincoln cathedral, built. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1268.

Style—The fine circular window has Decorated tracery.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE
TIME OF KING EDWARD I.

Tower and spire of St. Mary's church, Oxford. See vol. ii. Pl. 38.

Cornice, vol. ii. Pl. 38.

Parapet, vol. ii. Pl. 97.

Mullion, vol. ii. Pl. 93.

Pinnacle, vol. ii. Pl. 110.

Window, vol. ii. 164.

Chimney, Sherborne abbey, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 32.

Cross, St. Mary's church, Gloucester, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

. The present choir and presbytery of the cathedral of Italy, built. *Memorie per servire all'Ist. Lucchese*, tom. viii. p. 12.

. The cloister of St. Matthew at Genoa, Italy, built, as from the following inscription on the abacus of the of one of its columns. "A . D . M . CCC . VIII . KL . APRILIS ." *Mont*, *Hist. de l'Architect. Relig.*, p. 426.

. The tower and spire of the church of St. Peter at Caen, mandy, built under the direction of Nicolle Langlois, er of Caen, and treasurer of the church. *De Caumont*, *Hist. itect. Relig.*, p. 423; *Dawson Turner's Tour in Normandy*, vol. ii. 179; and *Gally Knight's Tour in the same province*, pp. 63, 64.

—Fine Decorated; the tower is covered with long narrow panels, some are open, forming a sort of lancet window, divided by transoms; the perforated with quatrefoils. Both these features are common in Nor- out not in England.

—1326. The Lady-chapel in St. Alban's abbey church (converted into a school) built by abbot Hugh de Eversden. *Account of the Abbey Church of St. Alban*, p. 2.

Style—Decorated, with flowing tracery.

s, vol. i. Pl. 1.

ow, vol. ii. Pl. 156.

. The vestry of a college chapel,

ursar's rolls of the col- ve that the vestry was in this year. See the *ical Journal*, vol. ii. p. 141.

—Decorated, with flow- ery. The mouldings indows of this building isely the same as those apel itself, although it ntly an addition, being ainst the original but-



Window of the Vestry, Merton College, Oxford

1308. The present choir and presbytery of the cathedral of Lucca, Italy, built. *Memorie per servire all'Ist. Lucchese*, tom. viii. p. 12.

1308. The cloister of St. Matthew at Genoa, Italy, built, as appears from the following inscription on the abacus of the capital of one of its columns. "A . D . M . CCC . VIII . KL . APRILIS." De Caumont, *Hist. de l'Architect. Relig.*, p. 426.

1308. The tower and spire of the church of St. Peter at Caen, in Normandy, built under the direction of Nicolle Langlois, a burgher of Caen, and treasurer of the church. De Caumont, *Hist. de l'Architect. Relig.*, p. 423; Dawson Turner's *Tour in Normandy*, vol. ii. pp. 178, 179; and Gally Knight's *Tour in the same province*, pp. 63, 64.

Style—Fine Decorated; the tower is covered with long narrow panels, some of which are open, forming a sort of lancet window, divided by transoms; the spire is perforated with quatrefoils. Both these features are common in Normandy, but not in England.

1308—1326. The Lady-chapel in St. Alban's abbey church (now converted into a school) built by abbot Hugh de Eversden. Carter's *Account of the Abbey Church of St. Alban*, p. 2.

Style—Decorated, with flowing tracery.

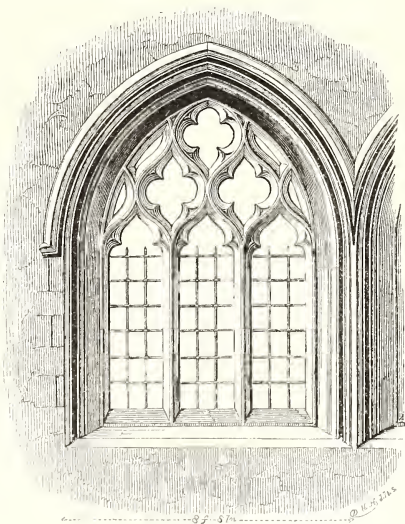
Abacus, vol. i. Pl. 1.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 156.

1310. The vestry of Merton college chapel, Oxford.

The bursar's rolls of the college prove that the vestry was building in this year. See the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 141.

Style—Decorated, with flowing tracery. The mouldings of the windows of this building are precisely the same as those of the chapel itself, although it is evidently an addition, being built against the original buttresses.



Window of the Vestry, Merton College, Oxford

The chapel of All Saints in the cathedral of Mayence, built by archbishop Peter von Stein. Moller's Memorial Gothic Archit., transl. by Leeds, p. 72.

Style—Early Decorated, with geometrical tracery. The tracery of the window in Moller's Denkmäler der Deutschen Baukunst,

1327. The vaulting of the north aisle of the nave of Winchester cathedral, built by bishop Thomas Cobham. Godwin's History of the Bishops of England, p. 365 ; and Monasticon, vol. i. p. 575.

1329. The south aisle of the nave of Gloucester cathedral is supposed to have been built by abbot John Thokey. Carter's History of the Cath. of Gloucester, pp. 4, 6 ; and Britton's Hist. of the same,

Early Decorated: tracery ramified ; the mouldings very rich, covered with foliate ornament.

Architectural History, vol. iii. Pl. 13.

Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 121.

1337. The aisle or chapel on the south side of St. Mary's church, Oxford, built between these dates. Ingram's History of Oxford.

Early Decorated ; the windows have flowing tracery ; the parapet is open on the sides, the buttresses have niches in the face, with elegant crockets. The east window has a ram's head in the centre of the tracery.

Architectural History, vol. ii. Pl. 23.

Parapet, vol. iii. Pl. 97.

Architectural History, vol. ii. Pl. 59.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 157.

1514. The church of St. Ouen at Rouen, in Normandy, was begun by abbot John Marcdargent ; carried on by his successors, but not brought to its present state till 1514. Dawson Turner's Tour in Normandy, pp. 169—179.

Decorated, with Flamboyant additions. "In the pointed style, it may boast of the possession of one of the most perfect specimens that I have seen of nothing which, in beauty or in taste, excels the church of Winchester. It is the very triumph of the pointed style." Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 24.

Architectural History, vol. iii. Pl. 4.

Window, vol. i. p. 165.

el circa. The aisle, or chapel, on the south side of

1317. The chapel of All Saints in the cathedral of Mayence, Germany, built by archbishop Peter von Stein. Moller's Memorial of German Gothic Archit., transl. by Leeds, p. 72.

Style—Early Decorated, with geometrical tracery.

See details of the window in Moller's Denkmäler der Deutschen Baukunst, Pl. xliv.

1317—1327. The vaulting of the north aisle of the nave of Worcester cathedral, built by bishop Thomas Cobham. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 365 ; and Monasticon, vol. i. p. 575.

1318—1329. The south aisle of the nave of Gloucester cathedral, said to have been built by abbot John Thokey. Carter's Account of the Cath. of Gloucester, pp. 4, 6 ; and Britton's Hist. of the same, p. 20.

Style—Decorated: tracery ramified ; the mouldings very rich, covered with the ball-flower ornament.

Buttress, vol. iii. Pl. 13.

Rib, vol. ii. Pl. 121.

1318—1337. The aisle or chapel on the south side of St. Mary Magdalene church, Oxford, built between these dates. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Decorated ; the windows have flowing tracery ; the parapet is open in wavy lines, the buttresses have niches in the face, with elegant crockets and finials ; the east window has a ram's head in the centre of the tracery.

Buttress, vol. ii. Pl. 23.

Parapet, vol. iii. Pl. 97.

Font, vol. ii. Pl. 59.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 157.

1319—1514. The church of St. Ouen at Rouen, in Normandy, was begun by abbot John Marcdargent ; carried on by his successors, but not brought to its present state till 1514. Neustria Pia, p. 35 ; and Dawson Turner's Tour in Normandy, pp. 169—179.

Style—Decorated, with Flamboyant additions. "In the pointed style, Rouen may boast of the possession of one of the most perfect specimens that exist. I know of nothing which, in beauty or in taste, excels the church of St. Ouen. It is the very triumph of the pointed style." Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 24.

Arch, vol. iii. Pl. 4.

Window, vol. i. p. 165.

1320, *vel circa*. The aisle, or chapel, on the south side of

copate of Simon de Montacute. Monasticon, vol. i. p.

Style—Very fine Decorated.

—1336. The old tower of Ely cathedral having, in 1322, been burnt down, with great injury to the choir under it, bishop Hugh de Thame, from the design of Alan de Walsingham, sacrist, afterwards prior of Ely, raised upon its site the octagon lantern which still exists, called the Lantern. Godwin's Catal. of the Churches of England, p. 212; and Bentham's Hist. of Ely, p. 221.

Style—Decorated.

The abbey church of Ardennes, near Caen, in Normandy. This year, August 9, died John le Blond, abbot of St. Eusebius, "qui templi cœpit restaurationem." The works of the church were therefore commenced some years before. John le Blond succeeded as abbot in 1297. Neustria Pia, p. 707; and De Caumont, Hist. de la Normandie, p. 424.

Parapet, vol. ii. Pl. 98.

Style—Part Decorated and part Flamboyant.

The foundation laid of the cathedral of Perpignan in 1298. It now appears from two inscriptions placed on two different sides of the end of the nave. This edifice, however, was not completed till the middle of the 16th century. Bourassé, Cathédrale de Perpignan, France, p. 229.

The cathedral of Limoges, in France, greatly improved by bishop Peter the second. Gall. Christ., tom. ii. col. 532.

The monument of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, in Westminster abbey. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Decorated, with rich pyramidal canopy and pinnacles.

The foundation laid of a new Lady-chapel in Dunstaple in 1324. "A.D. 1324, prostravimus veterem capellam beatę Marię (quia ruinosa erat), per priorem Ricardum hujus ecclesię fundatam (he died in 1242), et a fundamentis reparavit; et primum lapidem posuimus in crastino sancti Petri apostoli proximo sequenti." Annal. de Dunstaple, and Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 242.

the episcopate of Simon de Montacute. *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 464.

Style—Very fine Decorated.

1323—1336. The old tower of Ely cathedral having, in 1322, fallen down, with great injury to the choir under it, bishop John Hotham, from the design of Alan de Walsingham, sacrist, and afterwards prior of Ely, raised upon its site the octagon tower which still exists, called the Lantern. *Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England*, p. 212; and *Bentham's Hist. of Ely*, p. 221.

Style—Decorated.

1324. The abbey church of Ardennes, near Caen, in Normandy. This year, August 9, died John le Blond, abbot of Ardennes, "*qui templi cœpit restaurationem.*" The works were therefore commenced some years before. John le Blond was elected abbot in 1297. *Neustria Pia*, p. 707; and *De Caumont, Hist. de l'Architect. Relig.*, p. 424.

Parapet, vol. ii. Pl. 98.

Style—Part Decorated and part Flamboyant.

1324. The foundation laid of the cathedral of Perpignan in France, as appears from two inscriptions placed on two different stones at the end of the nave. This edifice, however, was not completed till the middle of the 16th century. *Bourassé, Cathédrales de France*, p. 229.

1324. The cathedral of Limoges, in France, greatly improved by its bishop Peter the second. *Gall. Christ.*, tom. ii. col. 532.

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1325. The foundation laid of a new Lady-chapel in Dunstaple church. "*A.D. 1324, prostravimus veterem capellam beate Mariæ (quia ruinosâ erat), per priorem Ricardum hujus ecclesiæ quartum fundatam (he died in 1242), et a fundamentis reparavimus illam; et primum lapidem posuimus in crastino sancti Barnabæ apostoli proximo sequenti.*" *Annal. de Dunstaple*, and *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 242.



EDWARD III. AND QUEEN PHILIPPA.
Their monuments in Westminster Abbey.



EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE
From Canterbury Cathedral



ARMS OF EDWARD III.

1327—1377. EDWARD III.

—1330. The monument of bishop Walter de Stapeldon, in the north side of the choir of Exeter cathedral. n's Hist. of this Cath., p. 134. Pl. xvii. B.¹

Style—Decorated.

—1334. The monument of king Edward II. in Gloucester cathedral. Carter's Account of the Cath. of Gloucester, p. 8. Plates vii.
Style—Decorated, with a very rich, light and elegant canopy.

The palace of Matthew count of Scalfano and Aderno, "Ospedale Grande," at Palermo, built and finished in the space of a single year, as recorded by the following inscription :

Felix Matthaeus Scalfanus memoriâ dignus
Fabricam hanc fecit nobilem pius benignus ;
Ut ne mireris modico tam tempore factam
Vix annus fluxerat quam cernis ita peractam.

The edifice is on a still larger scale than the Chiaramonte palace (see the next page). It is an enormous pile to have been raised, in any country, in any space of time. The general plan is the same as the one mentioned—a square building round a court, with arcades and open spaces above. On the outside the fabric is plain below, but ornamented



HEADS OF EDWARD III. AND QUEEN PHILIPPA.
From their monuments in Westminster Abbey.



EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE
From Canterbury Cathedra



ARMS OF EDWARD III.

1327—1377. EDWARD III.

1327—1330. The monument of bishop Walter de Stapeldon, or Stapleton, in the north side of the choir of Exeter cathedral. See Britton's Hist. of this Cath., p. 134. Pl. xvii. B.¹

Style—Decorated.

1329—1334. The monument of king Edward II. in Gloucester cathedral. Carter's Account of the Cath. of Gloucester, p. 8. Plates xvi. and xvii.

Style—Decorated, with a very rich, light and elegant canopy.

1330. The palace of Matthew count of Sclafano and Aderno, now the "Ospedale Grande," at Palermo, built and finished in the course of a single year, as recorded by the following inscription :

Felix Matthæus Sclafanus memoriâ dignus
Fabricam hanc fecit nobilem pius benignus ;
Ut ne mireris modico tam tempore factam
Vix annus fluxerat quam cernis ita peractam.

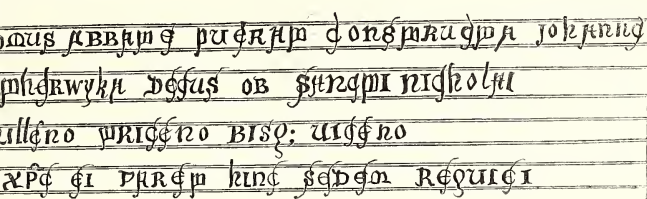
"This edifice is on a still larger scale than the Chiaramonte palace (see the year 1307). It is an enormous pile to have been raised, in any country, in any age, within so short a space of time. The general plan is the same as the above mentioned—a square building round a court, with arcades and open galleries above. On the outside the fabric is plain below, but ornamented

The great west window of York minster completed and Britton's Hist. of York Cathedral, p. 81.

Particulars of the contract for the glazing, between Thomas Boneston, master of the fabric of the church, and Robert, a glazier, are given in Torre's MS.

Style—Decorated, with flowing tracery.

Great Bookham church, in Surrey, built by John de Keke, abbot of Chertsey, as appears from the following inscription given by Pegge in his Sylloge, Pl. xvi., who says it is a plain free stone inserted on the wall at the east end of the chancel."



-1374. The great west window in Durham cathedral, designed by prior John Fossor. *Historiæ Dunelm. Scriptores Tres*, p. 131; *Antiquities of Durham*, vol. i. p. 230.

Style—Decorated: it has seven lights.

-1409. The church of Notre Dame, at Hal, in Belgium. See Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's *Quarterly Review*, vol. ii. p. 5.

One of the most graceful edifices of the secondary pointed style in

-1396. St. Cuthbert's screen in St. Alban's abbey erected by abbot Thomas de la Mare, who new paved the church with tiles, of which a few still remain, and adorned the interior more richly than any of his predecessors. He was buried under the steps of the altar, and a splendid brass laid down to his memory, which is still preserved, though removed from its original position and now built up against a blank wall in the presbytery. See account of St. Alban's Abbey, p. 13. Pl. xvi.

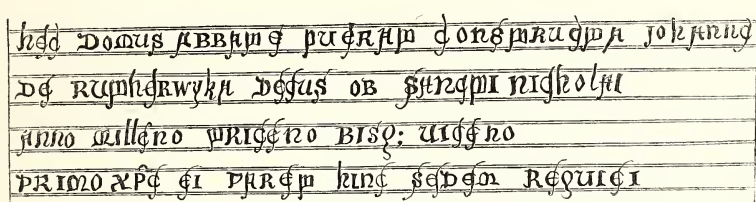
Style—Decorated, late, and Transition to Perpendicular; very rich and elaborate work.

1338. The great west window of York minster completed and glazed. Britton's Hist. of York Cathedral, p. 81.

The particulars of the contract for the glazing, between Thomas Boneston, custos of the fabric of the church, and Robert, a glazier, are given in Torre's MS.

Style—Decorated, with flowing tracery.

1341. Great Bookham church, in Surrey, built by John de Rutherwyke, abbot of Chertsey, as appears from the following inscription given by Pegge in his Sylloge, Pl. xvi., who says it was "on a plain free stone inserted on the wall at the east end of the chancel."



1341—1374. The great west window in Durham cathedral, built by prior John Fossor. Historiæ Dunelm. Scriptores Tres, p. 131; and Monasticon, vol. i. p. 230.

Style—Decorated: it has seven lights.

1341—1409. The church of Notre Dame, at Hal, in Belgium. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii. p. 5.

"It is one of the most graceful edifices of the secondary pointed style in Belgium."

1342—1396. St. Cuthbert's screen in St. Alban's abbey church, erected by abbot Thomas de la Mare, who new paved the nave with tiles, of which a few still remain, and adorned the church more richly than any of his predecessors. He was buried before the steps of the altar, and a splendid brass laid down to his memory, which is still preserved, though removed from its place, and now built up against a blank wall in the presbytery. Carter's Account of St. Alban's Abbey, p. 13. Pl. xvi.

Style—Decorated, late, and Transition to Perpendicular; very rich and beautiful work.

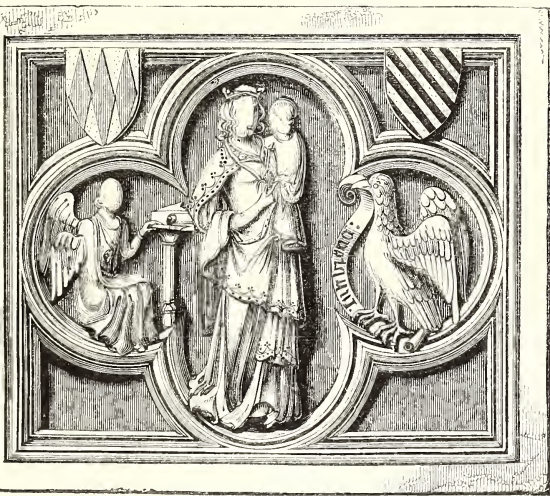
d Spire, Bloxham church, Oxon, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

t. Mary's, Beverley, vol. ii. Pl. 141.

, St. Giles's church, Northampton, vol. iii. Pl. 29; Ashby Folville, re, vol. ii. Pl. 158; St. Pierre, Caen, Normandy, vol. ii. Pl. 160; y, Northamptonshire, vol. ii. frontispiece; St. Thomas's, Sandwich, 9; Bishop's palace, St. David's, vol. ii. Pl. 163; Dorchester church, ii. Pl. 39.

1513. The choir of Freiburg minster, in Germany, the design of Hans Riesenberger of Graiz. The first laid in 1354. At first the works proceeded very t after 1471, they were carried on with diligence, and choir was consecrated in 1513. Moller's Memorials of Ger- Architecture, transl. by Leeds, p. 143.

The monument of Haymo de Heathe (now Hythe), Rochester, in Rochester cathedral. See Gough's Sepulchral, vol. i. p. 103. Pl. xxxvii. decorated, with an elegant canopy; the foliage is of large and spread- res.



PANEL, FROM THE TOMB OF LADY MONTACUTE

The monument of lady Elizabeth de Montacute in church cathedral, Oxford. She died "on Tuesday after of the blessed Virgin, 1355." Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. 7.

Tower and Spire, Bloxham church, Oxon, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

Turret, St. Mary's, Beverley, vol. ii. Pl. 141.

Windows, St. Giles's church, Northampton, vol. iii. Pl. 29; Ashby Folville, Leicestershire, vol. ii. Pl. 158; St. Pierre, Caen, Normandy, vol. ii. Pl. 160; Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, vol. ii. frontispiece; St. Thomas's, Sandwich, vol. iii. Pl. 39; Bishop's palace, St. David's, vol. ii. Pl. 163; Dorchester church, Oxon, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

1354—1513. The choir of Freiburg minster, in Germany, built from the design of Hans Riesenberger of Graiz. The first stone was laid in 1354. At first the works proceeded very slowly, but after 1471, they were carried on with diligence, and the new choir was consecrated in 1513. Moller's Memorials of German Gothic Architecture, transl. by Leeds, p. 143.

1355. The monument of Haymo de Heathe (now Hythe), bishop of Rochester, in Rochester cathedral. See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. i. p. 103. Pl. xxxvii.

Style—Decorated, with an elegant canopy; the foliage is of large and spreading oak leaves.



PANEL, FROM THE TOMB OF LADY MONTACUTE

1355. The monument of lady Elizabeth de Montacute in Christ Church cathedral, Oxford. She died "on Tuesday after the feast of the blessed Virgin, 1355." Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. pp. 410, 727.

of its completion is not precisely known.

pendicular, early and rich, the mouldings of the arches are trans-decorated to Perpendicular.

the spire of Norwich cathedral, rebuilt by bishop Percy. Britton's Hist. of Norwich Cath., pp. 25, 60, Pl. ix.

Style—Early Perpendicular.

the collegiate church of Cobham, in Kent, founded by Cobham. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1454, and Pegge's Sylloge, p. 42. Perpendicular, with an embattled tower, and a very rich piscina.

386. The college hall, Jerusalem chamber, and part of the abbot's house, now the Deanery, of Westminster abbey, founded by abbot Nicholas Litlington, who likewise finished the west sides of the great cloister. Archives of the Church; Hist. of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. pp. 199, 200; and Monasticon,

Arch of the Cloisters, vol. iii. Pl. 6.

the Vicar's college, or close, at Wells, founded by the bishop of Shrewsbury (de Salopia), bishop of Bath and Wells. Hist. of Wells, p. 72; and Britton's Hist. of Wells Cath., p. 39. Pl. xx. A valuable specimen of the domestic architecture of the 14th century.

the church of St. Michel-aux-Lions, at Limoges, in France. De Caumont, Hist. de l'Architect. Relig., p. 425.

most conspicuous object of the town, owing to its tall and graceful spire.

the monument of sir William de la Pole, in Trinity church, Hull. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

transition from Decorated to Perpendicular; the ogee canopy, with a finial, and mouldings, which are filled with small flowers of four leaves. Most Decorated, while the surface is panelled: the buttresses and piers are of Perpendicular character.

the cathedral of Mende, in France, commenced by pope Gregory X. who was also bishop of Mende; and completed by his successor in that see, towards the end of the 14th century. Cathédrales de France, p. 362.

the monument of Philippa, queen of Edward III., in Westminster abbey. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Decorated, late in the style.

The time of its completion is not precisely known.

Style—Perpendicular, early and rich, the mouldings of the arches are transition from Decorated to Perpendicular.

1361. The spire of Norwich cathedral, rebuilt by bishop Thomas Percy. Britton's *Hist. of Norwich Cath.*, pp. 25, 60, Pl. ix.

Style—Early Perpendicular.

1362. The collegiate church of Cobham, in Kent, founded by John lord Cobham. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1454, and Pegge's *Sylloge*, p. 42.

Style—Perpendicular, with an embattled tower, and a very rich piscina.

1362—1386. The college hall, Jerusalem chamber, and part of the abbot's house, now the Deanery, of Westminster abbey, built by abbot Nicholas Litlington, who likewise finished the south and west sides of the great cloister. *Archives of the Church*; Smith's *Hist. of Westminster Abbey*, vol. i. pp. 199, 200; and *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 275.

Arch of the Cloisters, vol. iii. Pl. 6.

1363. The Vicar's college, or close, at Wells, founded by Ralph of Shrewsbury (de Salopia), bishop of Bath and Wells. Pegge's *Sylloge*, p. 72; and Britton's *Hist. of Wells Cath.*, p. 39. Pl. xx.

Style—A valuable specimen of the domestic architecture of the 14th century.

1364. The church of St. Michel-aux-Lions, at Limoges, in France, built. De Caumont, *Hist. de l'Architect. Relig.*, p. 425.

It is the most conspicuous object of the town, owing to its tall and graceful tower and spire.

1367. The monument of sir William de la Pole, in Trinity church, Hull. See Blore's *Monumental Remains*.

Style—Transition from Decorated to Perpendicular; the ogee canopy, with its crockets, finial, and mouldings, which are filled with small flowers of four leaves, is almost Decorated, while the surface is panelled: the buttresses and battlements are of Perpendicular character.

1368. The cathedral of Mende, in France, commenced by pope Urban V., who was also bishop of Mende; and completed by his successors in that see, towards the end of the 14th century. Bourassé, *Cathédrales de France*, p. 362.

1369. The monument of Philippa, queen of Edward III., in Westminster abbey. See Blore's *Monumental Remains*.

Style—Decorated, late in the style.

La Casa de la Moneda (the Mint) at Granada, in Spain, the Moorish king of Granada, Muhammed V. Echeverria, Granada, tom. i. p. 47; and G. de Prangey, *Essai sur l'Archit. des* *des Mores en Espagne, &c.*, p. 181. Pl. 24.

Good specimen of the last period of the Moorish architecture in Spain.

The monument of Edward, the Black Prince, in Canterbury Cathedral. See Blore's *Monumental Remains*.

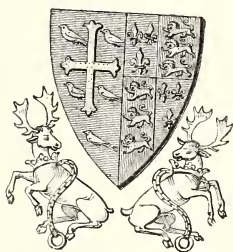
Style—Early Perpendicular, with a flat tester over it.

The hôtel de ville of Bruges, in Belgium, built by the last count of Flanders. Schayes's *Treatise on the Pointed* *Belgium*, in Weale's *Quarterly Papers*, vol. ii. p. 8.

edifice remarkable for the splendour of its architecture."



RICHARD II.
Westminster abbey.



ARMS OF RICHARD II.

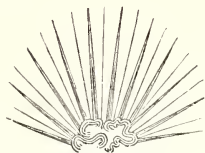


ANNE OF BOHEMIA.
From Westminster abbey



White Hart.

BADGES OF
RICHARD II.



Sun behind a Cloud.

1377—1399. RICHARD II.

The monument of Edward III. in Westminster abbey. *Monumental Remains*. Perpendicular, but early in the style; the canopy has a panelled parapet decorated by a row of Tudor-flower ornaments.

1378. Merton college library, Oxford, built, as appears from accounts preserved in the college.

Perpendicular; the windows are single lights with trefoil heads.

1376. La Casa de la Moneda (the Mint) at Granada, in Spain, built by the Moorish king of Granada, Muhammed V. Echeverria, *Paseos por Granada*, tom. i. p. 47; and G. de Prangey, *Essai sur l'Archit. des Arabes et des Mores en Espagne*, &c., p. 181. Pl. 24.

It is a good specimen of the last period of the Moorish architecture in Spain.

1376. The monument of Edward, the Black Prince, in Canterbury cathedral. See Blore's *Monumental Remains*.

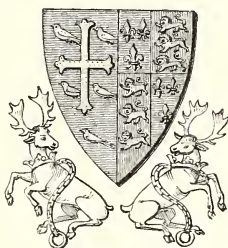
Style—Early Perpendicular, with a flat tester over it.

1377. The hôtel de ville of Bruges, in Belgium, built by Louis, the last count of Flanders. Schayes's *Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium*, in Weale's *Quarterly Papers*, vol. ii. p. 8.

“An edifice remarkable for the splendour of its architecture.”



HEAD OF RICHARD II.
From Westminster abbey.



ARMS OF RICHARD II.

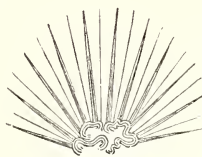


ANNE OF BOHEMIA.
From Westminster abbey



White Hart.

BADGES OF
RICHARD II.



Sun behind a Cloud.

1377—1399. RICHARD II.

1377. The monument of Edward III. in Westminster abbey. See Blore's *Monumental Remains*.

Style—Perpendicular, but early in the style; the canopy has a panelled parapet surmounted by a row of Tudor-flower ornaments.

1377, 1378. Merton college library, Oxford, built, as appears from the Accounts preserved in the college.

Style—Early Perpendicular; the windows are single lights with trefoil heads.

line brass representing him and his wife is still to be

Style—Transition from Decorated to Perpendicular.

The monument of Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, cathedral. See Blore's Monum. Remains.

Perpendicular, with panelling, a segmental arch foliated, and numerous mouldings enriched with square ornaments.

396. Mepham or Meopham church, in Kent, repaired to a great degree rebuilt by William Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 106. See p. 105.

Style—The greater part of the church is Perpendicular.

396. Saltwood castle, Kent, enlarged by William Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury. Hasted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 105. The gateway, which has his arms, is early Perpendicular.

412. The cloisters of Gloucester cathedral, completed in this period by abbot Walter Froucester. They had been begun by Henry I., and carried as far as the door of the chapter-house, by predecessor Thomas de Horton, who resigned his office and died soon afterwards. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 542; and Hist. of Gloucester Cath., pp. 26, 57. Pl. xiv.

Style—Perpendicular.

Fan-tracery of the vault, vol. ii. Pl. 146.

. Anthony's, now the Protestant church, at Cologne, Germany. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., p. 217.

The cathedral, or "duomo," of Milan, in Italy, begun, in the 14th century, by the following inscription cut on a stone of the wall of the apse. "*El principio dil domo di Milano fu nel anno 1386*" The high Altar was consecrated by pope Martin V. in 1431. Latuada, Descrizione di Milano, tom. i. pp. 24 and 107. For architectural details see D'Adda, La Metropolitana di Milano.

393. Winchester college, built by bishop William of Wyke. The foundation stone was laid on the 26th of March,

where a fine brass representing him and his wife is still to be seen.

Style—Transition from Decorated to Perpendicular.

1381. The monument of Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, in his cathedral. See Blore's Monum. Remains.

Style—Perpendicular, with panelling, a segmental arch foliated, and numerous hollow mouldings enriched with square ornaments.

1381—1396. Mepham or Meopham church, in Kent, repaired and in a great degree rebuilt by William Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 106. See the year 1315.

Style—The greater part of the church is Perpendicular.

1381—1396. Saltwood castle, Kent, enlarged by William Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury. Hasted's History of Kent, vol. iii. p. 405.

The gateway, which has his arms, is early Perpendicular.

1381—1412. The cloisters of Gloucester cathedral, completed between this period by abbot Walter Froucester. They had been commenced, and carried as far as the door of the chapter-house, by his predecessor Thomas de Horton, who resigned his office in 1377, and died soon afterwards. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 542; and Britton's Hist. of Gloucester Cath., pp. 26, 57. Pl. xiv.

Style—Perpendicular.

Fan-tracery of the vault, vol. ii. Pl. 146.

1384. St. Anthony's, now the Protestant church, at Cologne, consecrated. De Lassaulx's Notes, &c., p. 217.

1386. The cathedral, or "duomo," of Milan, in Italy, begun, according to the following inscription cut on a stone of the wall behind the apse. "*El principio dil domo di Milano fu nel anno 1386.*" The high Altar was consecrated by pope Martin V. in October 1418. Latuada, Descrizione di Milano, tom. i. pp. 24 and 107.

For architectural details see D'Adda, La Metropolitana di Milano.

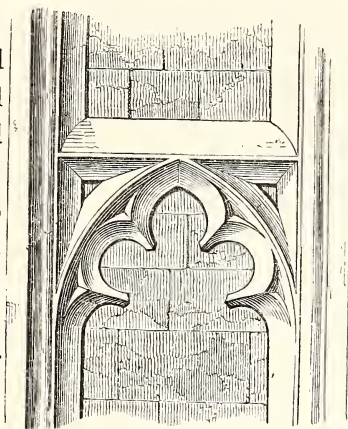
1387—1393. Winchester college, built by bishop William of Wykeham. The foundation stone was laid on the 26th of March,

The monument of king Richard II., and Anne his wife, in the Westminster abbey church, erected for both by the king himself at the death of his wife. The gilding alone of the bronze figures placed upon it, is recorded to have cost upwards of four hundred marks. Smith's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 206.

Style—Perpendicular.

1410. The nave and choir of Winchester cathedral were the exceptions mentioned above. (D. 1360) remodelled, by Bishop William of Wykeham, who died in 1404, before the works were nearly finished, left a large sum of money to be applied for their completion. Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, pp. 210—214.

Style—Good Perpendicular.



Panel of Wykeham's Work, Winchester Cathedral.

St. Augustine's college and church, in Kent, built by William of St. Augustine, archbishop of Canterbury, on the site of the old hospital founded there in 1260 by archbishop Boniface. Godwin's History of the Bishops of England, p. 106; Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1394; and History of Kent, vol. ii. p. 214, and vol. iv. p. 724.

Style—Good Perpendicular.

Architectural details see Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. iii.

1542. The Certosa, near Pavia, Italy. The foundation was laid by Giovan Galeazzo Visconti, duke of Milan, but the works were not entirely finished until 1542. See also The Decorations of Churches and Palaces, p. 49. Plates i. to x. The design of this magnificent building was begun 1473, from the design of Bramante. Fossano. Ibid., pp. 51, 52.

1399. Westminster hall repaired; the walls were carried up two feet higher; the windows altered; a stately porch and roof constructed, according to the design of master James of Wyke. Smith's Antiquities of Westminster, p. 53.

Style—Perpendicular; a very fine specimen.

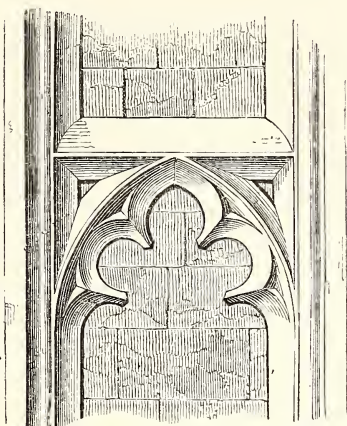
Mullion, vol. ii. Pl. 93.

1394. The monument of king Richard II., and Anne his queen, in Westminster abbey church, erected for both by Richard himself at the death of his wife. The gilding alone of the two bronze figures placed upon it, is recorded to have cost upwards of four hundred marks. Smith's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 206.

Style—Perpendicular.

1394—1410. The nave and aisles of Winchester cathedral (with the exceptions mentioned under A.D. 1360) remodelled, by bishop William of Wykeham, who dying in 1404, before the works were entirely finished, left a large sum of money to be applied for their completion. Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, pp. 210—214.

Style—Good Perpendicular.



Panel of Wykeham's Work, Winchester Cathedral.

1395. Maidstone college and church, in Kent, built by William Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury, on the site of the old hospital founded there in 1260 by archbishop Boniface. Godwin's Catal. of the Bishops of England, p. 106; Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1394; and Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. ii. p. 214, and vol. iv. p. 724.

Style—Good Perpendicular.

For architectural details see Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. iii.

1396—1542. The Certosa, near Pavia, Italy. The foundation of it was laid by Giovan Galeazzo Visconti, duke of Milan, in 1396, but the works were not entirely finished until 1542. Gruner's Fresco Decorations of Churches and Palaces, p. 49. Plates i. to x.

The façade of this magnificent building was begun 1473, from the design of Ambrogio da Fossano. Ibid., pp. 51, 52.

1397—1399. Westminster hall repaired; the walls were carried up two feet higher; the windows altered; a stately porch and a new roof constructed, according to the design of master Henry Zeneley. Smith's Antiquities of Westminster, p. 53.

Style—Perpendicular; a very fine specimen.

Mullion, vol. ii. Pl. 93.

06. The cathedral of Seville, in Spain, built. Conca-
 ella Spagna, tom. iii. p. 220 ; and Milizia, Memorie degli Archi-
 . i. p. 310.

43. The hôtel de ville of Brussels, built. The
 over the principal doorway was erected in 1444 by
 Hardi, count of Charolois, afterwards duke of Bur-
 finished in 1454. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style
 in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii. See also De Caumont, Hist.
 architect. au Moyen Age, p. 400. Pl. xxx.

eafoord church, in Lincolnshire, partly rebuilt at this
 appears from an inscription at the east end. Pegge's

Style—Parts of this church are Perpendicular.

the monument of William of Wykeham, bishop of
 , erected in his cathedral. Godwin (Catal. of the
 England, p. 187) says that his tomb had been "long
 ided for him." See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling.

circa. The collegiate church of Attleburgh, in Nor-
 ed by the executors of sir Robert Mortimer. Monas-
 p. 1400.

408. The great eastern window, which forms the ter-
 of the choir of York cathedral, set up with painted
 work of John Thornton of Coventry, glazier, as appears
 of the Indenture made for it by the Chapter, pre-
 orre's MSS. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1175 ; and Britton's Hist.
 , p. 81.

the monument of John Gower in St. Saviour's church,
 . See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Perpendicular.

427. The rebuilding of St. Michael's chapel in Can-
 thedral, begun by prior Thomas Chillenden, and

1401—1506. The cathedral of Seville, in Spain, built. Conca-
Descrizione della Spagna, tom. iii. p. 220 ; and Milizia, Memorie degli Archi-
tetti, etc., tom. i. p. 310.

1402—1443. The hôtel de ville of Brussels, built. The
great tower over the principal doorway was erected in 1444 by
Charles le Hardi, count of Charolois, afterwards duke of Bur-
gundy, and finished in 1454. Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style
in Belgium, in Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii. See also De Caumont, Hist.
Somm. de l'Architect. au Moyen Age, p. 400. Pl. xxx.

1403. Sleaford church, in Lincolnshire, partly rebuilt at this
date, as appears from an inscription at the east end. Pegge's
Sylloge, p. 73.

Style—Parts of this church are Perpendicular.

1404. The monument of William of Wykeham, bishop of
Winchester, erected in his cathedral. Godwin (Catal. of the
Bishops of England, p. 187) says that his tomb had been "long
before provided for him." See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling.

1405, *vel circa*. The collegiate church of Attleburgh, in Nor-
folk, founded by the executors of sir Robert Mortimer. Monas-
ticon, vol. vi. p. 1400.

1405—1408. The great eastern window, which forms the ter-
mination of the choir of York cathedral, set up with painted
glass, the work of John Thornton of Coventry, glazier, as appears
by an extract of the Indenture made for it by the Chapter, pre-
served in Torre's MSS. Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1175 ; and Britton's Hist.
of York Cath., p. 81.

1408. The monument of John Gower in St. Saviour's church,
Southwark. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Perpendicular.

1410—1427. The rebuilding of St. Michael's chapel in Can-
terbury cathedral, begun by prior Thomas Chillenden, and

the monument of Thomas Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, church. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Perpendicular.

the mosque of El-Mouaüed at Cairo, Egypt, built by El Melec el Mouaüed. Coste, *Archit. Arabe*, p. 38. Plates incl.

431. The church of St. Laurence, at Ipswich, built Bottold, as recorded in the following inscription on a his grave.

Subiacet hoc lapide John Bottold, vir probus ipse :
 osius ecclesiæ primus inceptor fuit iste :
 ujus animæ Domine misereris tu bone Christe.
 obiit M.CCCC.XXXI. litera Dominicalis G.

Pegge's *Sylloge*, p. 47.

—Perpendicular, a fine and lofty church without aisles.

437. The west front and south porch of Gloucester built by abbot John Morwent. Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*, and Carter's *Account of the Cath. of Gloucester*, p. 9. Pl. v.

Style—Perpendicular.

440. The ceiling of the choir, the windows of the a rich monumental chapel, in St. Alban's abbey, abbot John de Wheathamsted. Carter's *Account of the h of St. Alban*, pp. 3, 4.

Style—Perpendicular.

483. The nave of "Notre Dame de la Chapelle" at Belgium, rebuilt. Schayes's *Treatise on the Pointed Style* in Weale's *Quarterly Papers*, vol. i.

Style—Flamboyant.

the college at Higham-Ferrars, in Northamptonshire, by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury. vol. vi. pp. 1424, 1425.

and several parts of the domestic buildings remain.

Style—Perpendicular.

461. "La Fontaine de la Crosse," at Rouen.

Style—Flamboyant.

ings, see Pugin's *Specimens of Architectural Antiquities of Nor-*

1415. The monument of Thomas Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, in Arundel church. See Blore's *Monumental Remains*.

Style—Perpendicular.

1415. The mosque of El-Mouaüed at Cairo, Egypt, built by the sultan El Melec el Mouaüed. Coste, *Archit. Arabe*, p. 38. Plates xxvii. to xxxi. incl.

1420—1431. The church of St. Laurence, at Ipswich, built by John Bottold, as recorded in the following inscription on a stone over his grave.

Subjacet hoc lapide John Bottold, vir probus ipse :

Ipsius ecclesiæ primus inceptor fuit iste :

Cujus animæ Domine misereris tu bone Christe.

Obiit M.CCCC.XXXI. litera Dominicalis G.

Pegge's *Sylloge*, p. 47.

Style—Perpendicular, a fine and lofty church without aisles.

1420—1437. The west front and south porch of Gloucester cathedral, built by abbot John Morwent. Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*, vol. i. p. 116; and Carter's *Account of the Cath. of Gloucester*, p. 9. Pl. v.

Style—Perpendicular.

1420—1440. The ceiling of the choir, the windows of the aisles, and a rich monumental chapel, in St. Alban's abbey, built by abbot John de Wheathamsted. Carter's *Account of the Abbey Church of St. Alban*, pp. 3, 4.

Style—Perpendicular.

1421—1483. The nave of "Notre Dame de la Chapelle" at Bruges, in Belgium, rebuilt. Schayes's *Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium*, in Weale's *Quarterly Papers*, vol. i.

Style—Flamboyant.

1422. The college at Higham-Ferrars, in Northamptonshire, founded by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. pp. 1424, 1425.

The chapel and several parts of the domestic buildings remain.

Style—Perpendicular.

1422—1461. "La Fontaine de la Crosse," at Rouen.

Style—Flamboyant.

For engravings, see Pugin's *Specimens of Architectural Antiquities of Normandy*.

circa. The tower of Iron Acton church, Gloucester—by Robert Poyntz, as appears from the following inscription and his monumental brass in the same church :—

Here lyth Roberd Poyntz

of Krenacton and thys stepyl here maked who deyde

the xvjthene day of junne

of Lord mccccxx . . . of whos soule god have mercy Amen.

1437. Atkins' Hist. of Gloucestershire, p. 105.

The west part of Balliol college library, Oxford, built by John Chace, master of the college. Wood's Hist. of the Colleges in the Univ. of Oxford, p. 89.

Style—Perpendicular; a good specimen of domestic work.

The south aisle of the abbey church of Pershore, Gloucestershire, built by abbot William de Newynton, as recorded by the following inscriptions carved upon some old wood-work, 15th century ago, patched a partition between the chancel and the church, and a small chapel on the north side :—

M c bis vino. triplex x. addere quarto

Anno Willms dni Newton fecit abbas.

M . VI . A° . XII . III . N . A° . XXX° .

See also page 75, 76, Pl. xviii.; and Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 412.

1490. The nave, aisles, west front, and portals of the church of Nantes, in France, rebuilt. The following inscription on the principal doorway, records the time in which the works were commenced.

L' an mil quatre cent trente quatre

A my avril sans moult rabattre

Au portail de cette église

Fut la première pierre assise.

See also page 12 of the 12th century. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 435.

Throtheringhay church, Northamptonshire, built.

The contract entered into in this year for building the nave, aisles, and transepts, which correspond with the chancel previously erected in 1415, is printed in the Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1414, and reprinted separately by the Oxford Architectural Society.

Style—Perpendicular.

See also pages, vol. ii. Pl. 90.

Pulpit, vol. ii. Pl. 119.

Tower and Spire, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

1430, *vel circa*. The tower of Iron Acton church, Gloucestershire, built by Robert Poyntz, as appears from the following inscription round his monumental brass in the same church :—

Here lyth Roberd Poyntz

Lord of Krenacton and thys steppl here maked who deyde

the fyftene day of junne

the yere of owre Lord mccccxx . . . of whos soule god habe mercy Amen.

He died in 1437. Atkins' Hist. of Gloucestershire, p. 105.

1431. The west part of Balliol college library, Oxford, built by Thomas Chace, master of the college. Wood's Hist. of the Colleges and Halls in the Univ. of Oxford, p. 89.

Style—Perpendicular; a good specimen of domestic work.

1434. The south aisle of the abbey church of Pershore, Gloucestershire, built by abbot William de Newynton, as recorded by the following inscriptions carved upon some old wood-work, which, a century ago, patched a partition between the chancel end of the church, and a small chapel on the north side :—

M c bis bino. triplex x. addere quarto

Anno Willms dni Newnton fecit abbas.

M . VI . A° . XII . III . III . N . A° . XXX° .

Pegge's Sylloge, pp. 75, 76, Pl. xviii.; and Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 412.

1434—1490. The nave, aisles, west front, and portals of the cathedral of Nantes, in France, rebuilt. The following inscription, placed on the principal doorway, records the time in which these works were commenced.

L' an mil quatre cent trente quatre

A my avril sans moult rabattre

Au portail de cette église

Fut la première pierre assise.

The choir is of the 12th century. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 435.

1435. Fotheringhay church, Northamptonshire, built.

The contract entered into in this year for building the nave, aisles, and tower, to correspond with the chancel previously erected in 1415, is printed in the Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1414, and reprinted separately by the Oxford Architectural Society.

Style—Perpendicular.

Mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 90.

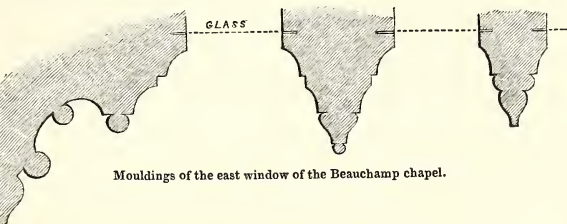
Pulpit, vol. ii. Pl. 119.

Tower and Spire, vol. iii. Pl. 38.

the will of the founder, is reprinted, from Dugdale's *Warwick-Monumental Remains*. The monument is the work of John marbler.

pendicular.

Scutcheon, vol. ii. Pl. 129.



Mouldings of the east window of the Beauchamp chapel.

the west front of the cathedral of Tours, in France, the portals, completed. The upper part of the two flank it, was not, however, finished till towards the 16th century. Bourassé, *Cathédrales de France*, p. 488.

30. The church of "St. Michel" at Ghent, in Bel-

Dierix, *Mémoires sur la ville de Gand*, vol. i. chap. 7.

—Flamboyant, a fine church, cruciform with apse.

00. The three chapels at the east end of Peterborough cathedral, commenced by abbot Richard Aston, and by abbot Robert Kirton. Britton's *Hist. of Peterborough* and 57.

radicular, rich and late in the style, with fan-tracery roofs, &c.

the house Gürzenich at Cologne, built. De Lassaulx's 221.

22. Eton college.

as appear to have been actually commenced in the former year, interrupted in consequence of the death of the founder, Henry VI., with the dean and canons of Windsor, which was not settled the works were then reassumed, and at last, in 1522, the college Britton's *Archit. Antiq.*, vol. ii. pp. 95—98.

pendicular, late. The chapel is a good specimen of the style of the time.

the Redcliffe church, Bristol, repaired and partly rebuilt by William Cannings, merchant, and sometime mayor of Bristol.

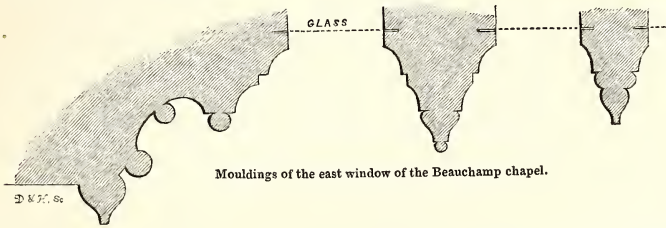
Britton's *Essay relating to Redcliffe Church*, with plans, views, and details.

pendicular; the whole church is of this period except the tower

cordance with the will of the founder, is reprinted, from Dugdale's Warwickshire, in Blore's *Monumental Remains*. The monument is the work of John Borde of Corfe, marbler.

Style—Perpendicular.

Scutcheon, vol. ii. Pl. 129.



1440. The west front of the cathedral of Tours, in France, with its three portals, completed. The upper part of the two towers which flank it, was not, however, finished till towards the middle of the 16th century. Bourassé, *Cathédrales de France*, p. 488.

1440—1480. The church of "St. Michel" at Ghent, in Belgium, built. Diericx, *Mémoires sur la ville de Gand*, vol. i. chap. 7.

Style—Flamboyant, a fine church, cruciform with apse.

1440—1500. The three chapels at the east end of Peterborough cathedral, commenced by abbot Richard Aston, and completed by abbot Robert Kirton. Britton's *Hist. of Peterborough Cath.*, pp. 26 and 57.

Style—Perpendicular, rich and late in the style, with fan-tracery roofs, &c.

1441. The house Gürzenich at Cologne, built. De Lassaulx's *Notes*, &c., p. 221.

1441—1522. Eton college.

The buildings appear to have been actually commenced in the former year, but were interrupted in consequence of the death of the founder, Henry VI., and a dispute with the dean and canons of Windsor, which was not settled until 1476. The works were then reassumed, and at last, in 1522, the college was finished. Britton's *Archit. Antiq.*, vol. ii. pp. 95—98.

Style—Perpendicular, late. The chapel is a good specimen of the style of Henry VIIth's time.

1442. The Redcliffe church, Bristol, repaired and partly re-edified by William Cannings, merchant, and sometime mayor of Bristol. See Britton's *Essay relating to Redcliffe Church*, with plans, views, and architectural details.

Style—Perpendicular; the whole church is of this period except the tower and porch.

521. The choir (now the chapel of the prison) of the church of Mont St. Michel, in Normandy, built. Gally in Normandy, p. 155.

Style—Flamboyant.

The monument of archbishop John Kempe, in Canterbury Cathedral.

—Perpendicular.

Crockets, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

457. The central tower of Gloucester cathedral, built by Thomas Seabroke, the finishing of which he committed, I think, to Robert Tully, one of the monks, and afterwards St. David's.

is perpetuated in the following lines within the choir, over the

Hoc quod digestum specularis opusque politum

Tullii hæc ex onere Seabroke abbate iubente.

otto, and arms of this abbot are still remaining on many of the formed the old pavement of the choir. *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 536; and of Gloucester Cathedral, p. 6.

Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling.

498. The Lady-chapel in Gloucester cathedral, begun by Richard Hanley, and finished by his successor abbot Warleigh.

in illud magnificum et chorus una cum sacello illo spatioso deiparæ nato, a Ricardo Hanleus hic etiam abbate fundato, navi ecclesiæ
"Memoriale Eccl. Cath. Glouc. Compendiarium ex codd. MSS. penes Decan. Glouc.; and *Monasticon*, vol. i. pp. 564, and 536.

Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling.

The nave of Northleach church, in Gloucestershire, built by John Fortey, wool-merchant, who died this year. The church constructed after his decease, as appears from the inscription on his tomb in the same church. *Lysons' Gloucestershire Antiquary*. Pl. xli.

The chapel, and perhaps the porch also, were built by William Bick-

Style—Perpendicular.

The sepulchral chapel of abbot Wheathamstead, in St. Albans abbey church.

Style—Perpendicular.

1452—1521. The choir (now the chapel of the prison) of the abbey church of Mont St. Michel, in Normandy, built. Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 155.

Style—Flamboyant.

1454. The monument of archbishop John Kempe, in Canterbury cathedral.

Style—Perpendicular.

Crockets, vol. iii. Pl. 34.

1454—1457. The central tower of Gloucester cathedral, built by abbot Thomas Seabroke, the finishing of which he committed, on his death, to Robert Tully, one of the monks, and afterwards bishop of St. David's.

The fact is perpetuated in the following lines within the choir, over the great arch.

*Hoc quod digestum specularis opusque politum
Tullii hæc ex onere Seabroke abbate iubente.*

The name, motto, and arms of this abbot are still remaining on many of the bricks which formed the old pavement of the choir. Monasticon, vol. i. p. 536; and Carter's Account of Gloucester Cathedral, p. 6.

Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling.

1457—1498. The Lady-chapel in Gloucester cathedral, begun by abbot Richard Hanley, and finished by his successor abbot William Farleigh.

“Clastrum illud magnificum et choris una cum sacello illo spatioso deiparæ virginis dedicato, a Ricardo Hanleus hic etiam abbate fundato, navi ecclesiæ adjunguntur.” *Memoriale Eccl. Cath. Glouc. Compendiarium ex codd. MSS. penes Decan. Eccl. Cath. Glouc.; and Monasticon, vol. i. pp. 564, and 536.*

Style—Perpendicular, covered with panelling.

1458. The nave of Northleach church, in Gloucestershire, built by John Fortey, wool-merchant, who died this year. The roof was constructed after his decease, as appears from the inscription on his tomb in the same church. Lysons' Gloucestershire Antiquities, p. 15. Pl. xli.

The south chapel, and perhaps the porch also, were built by William Bicknell in 1489.

Style—Perpendicular.

1460. The sepulchral chapel of abbot Wheathamstead, in St. Alban's abbey church.

Style—Perpendicular.

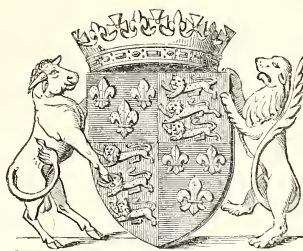
BADGES OF THE HOUSE OF YORK.



White Rose in Soleil.



Plume of Feathers.



ARMS OF EDWARD IV.

1461—1483. EDWARD IV.

90. The church and tower of Ashford, in Kent, re-
John Fogge. Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. iii. p. 264; and
re, p. 52.

Style—Perpendicular.

ishop Beckington's monumental chapel in Wells

Cornice, vol. ii. Pl. 38.

ngs of the monument, see Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

e mosque of Kaïtabäi, without the walls of Cairo,

Coste, Architecture Arabe, p. 38. Pl. xxxii. to xxxv. incl.
st elegant specimen of the Arabian architecture of this period.

91. The choir of the church of Stratford on Avon,
re, built by Thomas Balsall, D.D., dean of the col-
ch. Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 478.

Style—Good Perpendicular.

For engravings, see Neale's Views of Churches.

96. The cathedral of Saint Flour, in France, built.
icated in 1496, but not completed till some time

Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 338.

BADGES OF THE HOUSE OF YORK.



Falcon and Fetterlock.



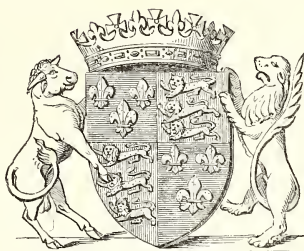
White Rose in Soleil.



Plume of Feathers.



EDWARD IV. from his Great Seal.



ARMS OF EDWARD IV.

1461—1483. EDWARD IV.

1461—1490. The church and tower of Ashford, in Kent, rebuilt by sir John Fogge. Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*, vol. iii. p. 264; and Pegge's *Sylloge*, p. 52.

Style—Perpendicular.

1465. Bishop Beckington's monumental chapel in Wells cathedral.

Cornice, vol. ii. Pl. 38.

For engravings of the monument, see Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*.

1465. The mosque of Kaïtabai, without the walls of Cairo, Egypt, built. Coste, *Architecture Arabe*, p. 38. Pl. xxxii. to xxxv. incl. It is the most elegant specimen of the Arabian architecture of this period.

1465—1491. The choir of the church of Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, built by Thomas Balsall, D.D., dean of the collegiate church. Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 478.

Style—Good Perpendicular.

For engravings, see Neale's *Views of Churches*.

1466—1496. The cathedral of Saint Flour, in France, built. It was dedicated in 1496, but not completed till some time afterwards. Bourassé, *Cathédrales de France*, p. 338.

the Maison Dieu at North Allerton, in Yorkshire,
Richard Moore. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 780.

84. The altar-screen in St. Alban's abbey church,
only the work of abbot Wheathamsted, whose arms
Carter's Account of St. Alban's Abbey Church, p. 5. and Pl. xvii.

Style—Perpendicular, very rich.

Ornamented moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 91.

the south side chapel in Great Chart church, Kent,
James Goldwell, bishop of London, who some years
also repaired the church. Pegge's *Sylloge*, pp. 53, 54.

the tower of Woburn church, in Buckinghamshire,
in Goodwin, as appears by an inscription given by
Sylloge, p. 107.

19. Great St. Mary's church, Cambridge, rebuilt.
Antiquities of Cambridge, vol. i. p. 224.

Late Perpendicular; the walls are covered with panelling.

Moulding, vol. iii. Pl. 89.

the church of "St. Jacques" at Antwerp, in Belgium,
the chancel was finished in 1507. Schayes's *Treatise on*
style in Belgium, in Weale's *Quarterly Papers*, vol. ii.

15. The tower of Charing church, Kent, built.
Antiquities of Kent, vol. iii. p. 218.

Late Perpendicular; the upper part is very poor work.

the shrine of St. Frideswide, in Oxford cathedral.
Antiquaries of Oxford.

Ornamented moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 91.

92. The stone vault of the choir of Norwich cathe-
dral, upper windows, and flying buttresses to the same,
designed by James Goldwell. *Monasticon*, vol. iv. p. 2.

Style—Perpendicular.

88. St. George's chapel, Windsor, begun by Ed-
ward III. and finished by Henry VII.

Edward IV., (whose inclination to and kindness for this place was
evident in finding upon survey that the former foundations and walls of
St. George were in his time very much decayed and consumed,

1476. The Maison Dieu at North Allerton, in Yorkshire, founded by Richard Moore. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 780.

1476—1484. The altar-screen in St. Alban's abbey church, most probably the work of abbot Wheathamsted, whose arms are upon it. *Carter's Account of St. Alban's Abbey Church*, p. 5. and Pl. xvii.

Style—Perpendicular, very rich.

Ornamented moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 91.

1477. The south side chapel in Great Chart church, Kent, built by James Goldwell, bishop of London, who some years before had also repaired the church. *Pegge's Sylloge*, pp. 53, 54.

1478. The tower of Woburn church, in Buckinghamshire, built by John Goodwin, as appears by an inscription given by Pegge in his *Sylloge*, p. 107.

1478—1519. Great St. Mary's church, Cambridge, rebuilt. *Cooper's Annals of Cambridge*, vol. i. p. 224.

Style—Late Perpendicular; the walls are covered with panelling.

Moulding, vol. iii. Pl. 89.

1479. The church of "St. Jacques" at Antwerp, in Belgium, begun. The chancel was finished in 1507. *Schayes's Treatise on the Pointed Style in Belgium*, in *Weale's Quarterly Papers*, vol. ii.

1479—1515. The tower of Charing church, Kent, built. *Hasted's Hist. of Kent*, vol. iii. p. 218.

Style—Late Perpendicular; the upper part is very poor work.

1480. The shrine of St. Frideswide, in Oxford cathedral. *Ingram's Memorials of Oxford*.

Ornamented moulding, vol. ii. Pl. 91.

1480—1492. The stone vault of the choir of Norwich cathedral, the upper windows, and flying buttresses to the same, built by bishop James Goldwell. *Monasticon*, vol. iv. p. 2.

Style—Perpendicular.

1481—1508. St. George's chapel, Windsor, begun by Edward IV. and finished by Henry VII.

"King Edward IV., (whose inclination to and kindness for this place was extraordinary,) finding upon survey that the former foundations and walls of the chapel of St. George were in his time very much decayed and consumed,

LOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE
TIME OF RICHARD III.

orne, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 11.

Richard's house, Leicester, vol. ii. Pl. 46.

Winterborn Whitchurch, Somersetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 62.

Ryarth church, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 129.

548. The present cathedral of Auch, in France, re-
second date is that of its consecration. Bourassé,
e France, pp. 468, 469.

the finest edifices in the south of France. Its painted glass,
513, by Arnaud de Moles, and the carved woodwork of the choir,
chness and beauty.

507. The southern tower of the west front of Rouen
n France, called "la Tour de Beurre," built by arch-
bert de Croixmare. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 519;
s Tour in Normandy, p. 30; and Winkles' French Cathedrals,

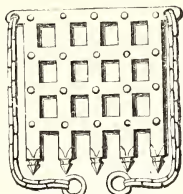
Style—Flamboyant.

For engravings, see Pugin and Cotman.

BADGES OF THE TUDOR FAMILY.



59.



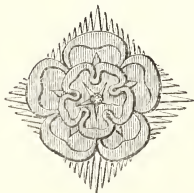
Portcullis.



Hawthorn.



5.



Red Rose en Soleil.



Pomegranate.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF ABOUT THE
TIME OF RICHARD III.

Arch, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 11.

Gable, king Richard's house, Leicester, vol. ii. Pl. 46.

Moulding, Winterborn Whitchurch, Somersetshire, vol. ii. Pl. 62.

Scutcheon, Ryarsh church, Kent, vol. ii. Pl. 129.

1483—1548. The present cathedral of Auch, in France, rebuilt. The second date is that of its consecration. Bourassé, *Cathédrales de France*, pp. 468, 469.

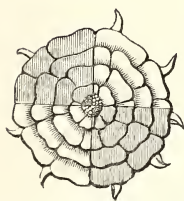
It is one of the finest edifices in the south of France. Its painted glass, executed in 1513, by Arnaud de Moles, and the carved woodwork of the choir, are of great richness and beauty.

1485—1507. The southern tower of the west front of Rouen cathedral, in France, called "la Tour de Beurre," built by archbishop Robert de Croixmare. Bourassé, *Cathédrales de France*, p. 519; Gally Knight's Tour in Normandy, p. 30; and Winkles' *French Cathedrals*, p. 145.

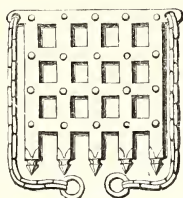
Style—Flamboyant.

For engravings, see Pugin and Cotman.

BADGES OF THE TUDOR FAMILY.



Tudor Rose.



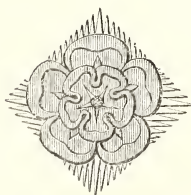
Portcullis.



Hawthorn.



Fleur de lis.



Red Rose en Soleil.



Pomegranate.

the nave and aisles of St. Mary's church, Oxford, public subscription.

the principal benefactors, including king Henry VII. and most as well as the chief nobility of the period, were emblazoned in and a list of them has been preserved by Wood (*Hist. of the City* t. by Peshall, pp. 63—66): not less than eighty-one different enumerated. "The architect was sir Reginald Bray, then high university: the arms of John Russel, bishop of Lincoln, chancellor, and first perpetual chancellor of this university, are still to be seen in the spandrels of the doorway under the great west window." *Annals of Oxford*.

Style—Perpendicular, good but rather late.

ii. Pl. 11.	Mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 89.
ii. Pl. 15.	Pillar, vol. ii. Pl. 105.
vol. ii. Pl. 19.	Window, vol. ii. Pl. 162.

534. The nave and façade of the church of St. Vulbeville, France, built. De Caumont, *Hist. de l'Architect.* *Modern Age*, p. 456.

500. Bishop Alcocke's chapel, in Ely Cathedral.

buried in a chapel of his owne building, on the north side of the choir there is to be seene a very goodly and sumptuous tombe, erected in the reign of Henry the third. Godwin's *Catal. of the English Bishops*, p. 222. See also Bentham's *Hist. of the Bishops*, p. 83. Pl. xxi.

Style—Perpendicular; late and very rich.

516. The transepts of the cathedral of Sens, in France, and the portals, built from the design of Martin Chambiges. *Architect. Hist. sur la Cathédral de Sens*, pp. 22—32.

Style—Flamboyant.

530. The remaining buildings of the nunnery, or convent of Amand at Rouen, in France. Delaquérière, *Description des Maisons de Rouen*, tom. i. p. 202.

of Thomasse and Isabel Daniel, and Mary d'Annebaut, three of the daughters of that nunnery at the period above mentioned, shew the age of the buildings.

Style—Flamboyant, and partly of the Renaissance.

For other buildings, see Jolimont, *Monuments de la Normandie*; and Pugin's *Essai sur l'Architecture Antiquité et le Moyen Âge de la Normandie*.

1488. The nave and aisles of St. Mary's church, Oxford, built by public subscription.

The arms of the principal benefactors, including king Henry VII. and most of the bishops, as well as the chief nobility of the period, were emblazoned in the church, and a list of them has been preserved by Wood (*Hist. of the City of Oxford*, edit. by Peshall, pp. 63—66): no less than eighty-one different shields are enumerated. "The architect was sir Reginald Bray, then high steward of the university: the arms of John Russel, bishop of Lincoln, chancellor of England, and first perpetual chancellor of this university, are still to be seen in the spandrels of the doorway under the great west window." *Ingram's Memorials of Oxford*.

Style—Perpendicular, good but rather late.

Arch, vol. ii. Pl. 11.

Mouldings, vol. ii. Pl. 89.

Base, vol. ii. Pl. 15.

Pillar, vol. ii. Pl. 105.

Bracket, vol. ii. Pl. 19.

Window, vol. ii. Pl. 162.

1488—1534. The nave and façade of the church of St. Vulfrand at Abbeville, France, built. De Caumont, *Hist. de l'Architect. Relig. au Moyen Age*, p. 456.

1490—1500. Bishop Alcocke's chapel, in Ely Cathedral.

"He lyeth buried in a chapell of his owne building, on the north side of the Presbytery, where is to be seene a very goodly and sumptuous tombe, erected in memory of him." *Godwin's Catal. of the English Bishops*, p. 222. See also *Bentham's Hist. of Ely Cath.*, p. 183. Pl. xxi.

Style—Perpendicular; late and very rich.

1490—1516. The transepts of the cathedral of Sens, in France, with their portals, built from the design of Martin Chambiges. Quantin, *Notice Hist. sur la Cathédral de Sens*, pp. 22—32.

Style—Flamboyant.

1490—1530. The remaining buildings of the nunnery, or abbey of St. Amand at Rouen, in France. Delaquerrière, *Description Historique des Maisons de Rouen*, tom. i. p. 202.

The arms of Thomasse and Isabel Daniel, and Mary d'Annebaut, three of the abbesses of that nunnery at the period above mentioned, shew the age of these buildings.

Style—Partly Flamboyant, and partly of the Renaissance.

For engravings, see Jolimont, *Monuments de la Normandie*; and Pugin's *Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy*.

the library of the cathedral of Siena, Tuscany, built by Francis Piccolomini. Gruner's *Fresco Decorations of Palaces*, p. 65. Pl. xii.

500. The monument of archbishop John Morton, in the cathedral of Canterbury, erected by himself. Willis' *Antiquities of Canterbury Cath.*, p. 130; and Gough's *Sepul. Monum.*, Pl. cxx.

Style—Perpendicular.

530. The hôtel du Bourgtheroulde, at Rouen, commenced by Guillaume Le Roux, and finished by his son. Description Hist. des Maisons de Rouen, tom. i. pp. 210—234. De Caumont, *Hist. Somm. de l'Architecture au Moyen Age*, p. 423. Engravings, see Pugin's *Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities*.

506. The church and monastery of St. Maurizio at Mantua.

Description of the church, with plan, elevation and sections, see Gruner's *Antiquities of Churches and Palaces*, p. 63. Pl. xi.

503. The hall, or manor-house and chapel of Athelstan, at Bokerly Dyke, in Dorsetshire, built by sir John de Bokerly, who died in 1503, and was buried in the chapel. Description of the County of Dorset, vol. ii. p. 180.

Style—Perpendicular: a good specimen of the domestic work of this period.

Roof of the hall, vol. ii. Pl. 125.

539. Bath abbey church built. It was commenced by Oliver King, who died in 1503; priors Bird and Willelmus continued the works, and the church was nearly finished, when the dissolution of the abbey took place, in 1539. See the description of this church, prefixed to the Plan, Elevation, Sections, etc., of the church of Bath, published by the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1798.

Style—Perpendicular, of very late character.

540. The château of Fontaine-Henry, near Caen, commenced by Jean d'Harcourt, and finished by Gilles de Morais, his son-in-law. De Caumont, *Hist. Somm. de l'Architecture au Moyen Age*, pp. 351, 352.

Style—Flamboyant.

Engravings, see Pugin's *Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of France*.

1494. The library of the cathedral of Siena, Tuscany, built by cardinal Francis Piccolomini. Gruner's *Fresco Decorations of Churches and Palaces*, p. 65. Pl. xii.

1495—1500. The monument of archbishop John Morton, in the crypt of Canterbury cathedral, erected by himself. Willis' *Architect. Hist. of Canterbury Cath.*, p. 130; and Gough's *Sepul. Monum.*, vol. ii. p. 342. Pl. cxx.

Style—Perpendicular.

1495—1530. The hôtel du Bourgtheroulde, at Rouen, commenced by Guillaume Le Roux, and finished by his son. Delaquérière, *Description Hist. des Maisons de Rouen*, tom. i. pp. 210—234. Pl. 16; and De Caumont, *Hist. Somm. de l'Architecture au Moyen Age*, p. 423.

For other engravings, see Pugin's *Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy*.

1497—1506. The church and monastery of St. Maurizio at Milan, built.

For an account of the church, with plan, elevation and sections, see Gruner's *Fresco Decorations of Churches and Palaces*, p. 63. Pl. xi.

1500—1503. The hall, or manor-house and chapel of Athelhampton, corruptly Admiston, in Dorsetshire, built by sir William Martin, who died in 1503, and was buried in the chapel. Hutclins's *Hist. of the County of Dorset*, vol. ii. p. 180.

Style—Late Perpendicular: a good specimen of the domestic work of this date.

Roof of the hall, vol. ii. Pl. 125.

1500—1539. Bath abbey church built. It was commenced by bishop Oliver King, who died in 1503; priors Bird and Gibbs carried on the works, and the church was nearly finished, when the dissolution of the abbey took place, in 1539. See the account of this church, prefixed to the *Plan, Elevation, Sections, etc.*, of the same, published by the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1798.

Style—Perpendicular, of very late character.

1500—1540. The château of Fontaine-Henry, near Caen, Normandy, commenced by Jean d'Harcourt, and finished by Jean Charles de Morais, his son-in-law. De Caumont, *Hist. Somm. l'Architecture au Moyen Age*, pp. 351, 352.

Style—Flamboyant.

For engravings, see Pugin's *Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy*.

519. The monument of St. Sebald, at Nuremberg, in executed by Vischer. *Bulletin Monumental*, vol. x. p. 265.

Style—Renaissance: a rich piece of ironwork.

522. The choir of the church of St. Etienne, at Beaunce, built; the high altar was consecrated in 1522.

ermain, *Notice Hist. et Descript. sur l'Eglise de St. Etienne de* 14.

pendicular. The nave and transepts are of the twelfth century; some beautiful painted glass.

circa. The tower of St. Neot's church, Hunting-rected. *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. vii. p. 568.

pendicular: a beautiful specimen.

Vol. iii. Pl. 38.

520. The groined vault of the choir of St. George's ndsor, constructed.

er and William Vertue, freemasons, agreed by indenture dated to construct this vaulting for 700*l.*, and to complete it by Christ-t appears, however, that part of the works were not finished in subscription among the Knights of the Garter was entered into expense of their completion.

Style—Late Perpendicular, with fan-tracery.

515. The stone vaulting of King's college chapel, at , with its exterior towers, turrets, finials, &c., built

VII. and his executors.

tures for the different parts of the work are preserved in the col-nted in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. i. pp. 27—36, with ings.

Style—Perpendicular, late, but very rich.

Cross on gable, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE
TIME OF KING HENRY VII.

m church, Suffolk, rebuilt by the family of Spring, thiers of that town, jointly with the De-Veres, earls

Pegge's *Sylloge*, p. 113.

le—Perpendicular, very rich and good, but rather late.

or engravings, see Neale's *Views of Churches*, vol. ii.

church at Melford, Suffolk, built by the family of

Style—Good Perpendicular: a very fine specimen.

ings, and an interesting account of this church, written by a 1688, see Neale's *Views of Churches*, vol. ii.

1506—1519. The monument of St. Sebald, at Nuremberg, in Germany, executed by Vischer. *Bulletin Monumental*, vol. x. p. 265.

Style—Renaissance : a rich piece of ironwork.

1506—1522. The choir of the church of St. Etienne, at Beauvais, in France, built ; the high altar was consecrated in 1522. *S. de Saint Germain, Notice Hist. et Descript. sur l'Eglise de St. Etienne de Beauvais*, p. 14.

Style—Perpendicular. The nave and transepts are of the twelfth century ; and there is some beautiful painted glass.

1507, *vel circa*. The tower of St. Neot's church, Huntingdonshire, erected. *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. vii. p. 568.

Style—Perpendicular : a beautiful specimen.

Vol. iii. Pl. 38.

1507—1520. The groined vault of the choir of St. George's chapel, Windsor, constructed.

John Hylmer and William Vertue, freemasons, agreed by indenture dated June 5, 1507, to construct this vaulting for 700*l.*, and to complete it by Christmas, 1508 : it appears, however, that part of the works were not finished in 1519, when a subscription among the Knights of the Garter was entered into to defray the expense of their completion.

Style—Late Perpendicular, with fan-tracery.

1508—1515. The stone vaulting of King's college chapel, at Cambridge, with its exterior towers, turrets, finials, &c., built by Henry VII. and his executors.

The indentures for the different parts of the work are preserved in the college, and printed in *Britton's Architectural Antiquities*, vol. i. pp. 27—36, with several engravings.

Style—Perpendicular, late, but very rich.

Cross on gable, vol. iii. Pl. 27.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE
TIME OF KING HENRY VII.

Lavenham church, Suffolk, rebuilt by the family of Spring, opulent clothiers of that town, jointly with the De-Veres, earls of Oxford. *Pegge's Sylloge*, p. 113.

Style—Perpendicular, very rich and good, but rather late.

For engravings, see *Neale's Views of Churches*, vol. ii.

Trinity church at Melford, Suffolk, built by the family of Clopton.

Style—Good Perpendicular : a very fine specimen.

For engravings, and an interesting account of this church, written by a rector of it in 1688, see *Neale's Views of Churches*, vol. ii.

32. The cathedral of Bangor (with the exception of the tower) was rebuilt by bishop Thomas Skevyngton. On the outside of the west door is the following inscription:—*Thomas Skevyngton episcopus hanc campanile et ecclesiam fieri fecit Aº, Martius 1533. MCCCXXXII.* Pegge's Sylloge, p. 62.

Style—Perpendicular.

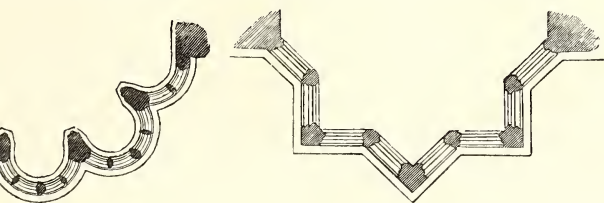
38. The chapel on the south side of Collumpton in the county of Devon, built by John Lane, merchant, is described from the inscriptions on his tomb therein. Pegge's Sylloge, p. 93.

Style—Perpendicular, late and rich.

Pendant, vol. ii. Pl. 101.

42. Thornbury castle, Gloucestershire, built by Edward, duke of Buckingham, as appears from an inscription on the entrance gate, but left incomplete at his death in which state it still remains.

The castle is for the most part in a perfect state, but without a roof, which has never been put on. It is a fine specimen of the baronial mansion, built for magnificent display rather than for defence. It is a frontispiece to this volume, and a chimney, vol. ii. Pl. 33.



Plan of the upper window.

Plan of the lower window.

43. Brasenose college, Oxford, the hall and gateway were rebuilt by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and John Sutton. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Late Perpendicular.

47. The quadrangle of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, was rebuilt by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

The remains of this college remain nearly in their original state. A room in the gateway is particularly worthy of attention, still retaining the original very rich plaster ceiling and cornice of the time of the founder.

1509—1532. The cathedral of Bangor (with the exception of the choir), built by bishop Thomas Skevyngton. On the outside of the tower is the following inscription:—*Thomas Skebyngton Episcopus Bangorie hoc campanile et ecclesiam fieri fecit A. Martus Virginei MCCCCXXXII.* Pegge's Sylloge, p. 62.

Style—Perpendicular.

1510—1528. The chapel on the south side of Collumpton church, in the county of Devon, built by John Lane, merchant, as appears from the inscriptions on his tomb therein. Pegge's Sylloge, pp. 92, 93.

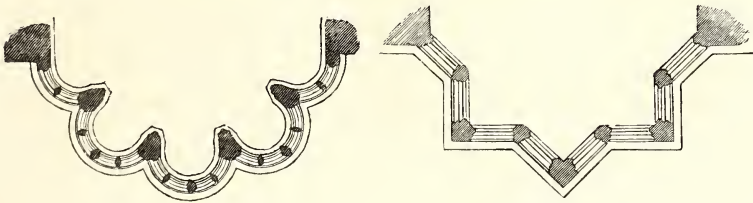
Style—Perpendicular, late and rich.

Pendant, vol. ii. Pl. 101.

1511—1522. Thornbury castle, Gloucestershire, built by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, as appears from an inscription over the entrance gate, but left incomplete at his death in 1522, in which state it still remains.

The walls are for the most part in a perfect state, but without a roof, which appears never to have been put on. It is a fine specimen of the baronial mansions of that age, built for magnificent display rather than for defence.

See the frontispiece to this volume, and a chimney, vol. ii. Pl. 33.



Plan of the upper window.

Plan of the lower window.

1512—1521. Brasenose college, Oxford, the hall and gateway tower included, built by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and sir Robert Sutton. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Style—Late Perpendicular.

1513—1517. The quadrangle of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, built by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

The buildings of this college remain nearly in their original state. A room over the entrance gateway is particularly worthy of attention, still retaining the wainscoting and very rich plaster ceiling and cornice of the time of the founder.

the church, as recorded by the following inscription
 on the wall-plate of the choir :

ANNO DOMINI 1547, OPUS HUIUS, SANCTI
 PATRI, ISACI, ARCHIDIAconi DEBENT
 TROXIS THOMAS TREGELLPRIOR
 AUSTRII DOMINUS BRITANNIE ET
 S. ECCLESIE PATRONUS ET
 OPUS COMPLETUM FIRMAVE
 DOMINI WILLELMO QUIN
 TERO DDICIMO SEPTEMO

ge, pp. 89, 90.

the church of Barton under Needwood in Stafford-
 shire by John Taylor, archdeacon of Derby and Bucking-
 hamshire Master of the Rolls temp. Henry VIII., as appears
 from the inscriptions over every other pillar of the north and
 south aisle of the nave. Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire, p. 296.
 Style—Perpendicular, late: the windows mostly square-headed.
 The inscriptions, and a view of the church, are given in Pegge's
 Antiquities, xii. and xiii.

circa. Great Ponton, or Paunton church, in Lin-
 colnshire, completed at the expense of Anthony Ellis, merchant,
 buried in the north side of the chancel. Turnor's Hist.
 of Lincolnshire, i. 127.

The church has a very large fair tower steeple, strong and very well
 adapted for the inhabitants have received by tradition, by one Ellys, mer-
 chant at Calais; who, as they also report, built Basingthorpe-hall,
 in Holland; and the hall at Pounton. Mr. Ellys, the builder, is re-
 cent his wife a cask inscribed 'Calais Sand,' without any further
 contents: at his return to Pounton, he asked what she had done
 and she had put it in the cellar. He then acquainted her that
 the bulk of his riches; with which (being issueless) they mutually
 built a church, in thanksgiving to God for having prospered them
 the arms of Ellys, and the motto THYNKE AND THANKE GOD FOR
 in various parts of the tower."

Style—Good Perpendicular, though very late.

patron of the church, as recorded by the following inscription round the wall-plate of the choir :

'AD LAMPH, DC I. C. 7, OP HIAW, SAN
 BORAW, ISGAW, CHACALLAW DAWO
 CONSRUXIT CHOPAS TGRLLP RIOR
 FORASTERI POHBRIEAMIEAT
 HAIS ECCLESIE PATRONAS ET
 EATDAD COPPLETAEHIAIT
 ANHO DOMINI MILLEHO QAN
 SERERO DCAIMO SAPRIO

Pegge's Sylloge, pp. 89, 90.

1517. The church of Barton under Needwood in Staffordshire, built by John Taylor, archdeacon of Derby and Buckingham, and master of the Rolls temp. Henry VIII., as appears from the inscriptions over every other pillar of the north and south sides of the nave. Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire, p. 296.

Style—Perpendicular, late: the windows mostly square-headed.

Engravings of the inscriptions, and a view of the church, are given in Pegge's Sylloge, Plates xii. and xiii.

1519, *vel circa*. Great Ponton, or Paunton church, in Lincolnshire, completed at the expense of Anthony Ellis, merchant, who lies interred in the north side of the chancel. Turnor's Hist. of Grantham, p. 127.

"Pounton church has a very large fair tower steeple, strong and very well lay'd; built, as the inhabitants have received by tradition, by one Ellys, merchant of the staple at Calais; who, as they also report, built Basingthorpe-hall, Swinshead-hall, Holland; and the hall at Pounton. Mr. Ellys, the builder, is reported to have sent his wife a cask inscribed 'Calais Sand,' without any further mention of its contents: at his return to Pounton, he asked what she had done with it, and found she had put it in the cellar. He then acquainted her that it contained the bulk of his riches; with which (being issueless) they mutually agreed to build a church, in thanksgiving to God for having prospered them in trade. The arms of Ellys, and the motto THYNKE AND THANKE GOD FOR ALL, are carved in various parts of the tower."

Style—Good Perpendicular, though very late.

1538. The church of "St. Jacques" at Liège, in Belgium.

Architectural details see Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii., and Hope's Architecture.

The sepulchral chapel of abbot Thomas Ramryge in St. Albans's abbey church, on the north side of the choir. Carpenter's History of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, p. 2.

Style—Late Perpendicular.

1538. *De Las Cases* etc. p. 214.

besides the well-known disagreeable picture by Rubens, and good glass paintings of 1528 and 1539; also a metal baptismal font of 1569. The adjoining cloister with its wooden ceiling, will shew how agreeable an impression may be conveyed by the most simple construction."

1538. Hengrave hall, in Suffolk, built by sir Thomas Gage, sometime sheriff of London. Gage's History and Antiquities of Suffolk, p. 15.

Style—Late Perpendicular.

The hôtel de ville at Beaugency in France, built from the design of the architect, Viart d'Orleans. De Caumont, Hist. de l'Architecture au Moyen Age, p. 417.

The hall of Christ Church, Oxford, built by cardinal Wolsey, and finished at this date. Ingram's Memorials of Cardinal Wolsey, vol. i. p. 51.

A very good specimen of late Perpendicular work, particularly the tower. See Ingram's Memorials, vol. ii. Pl. 101.

1533. The tower of the cathedral of Amiens, designed and built by Louis Cordon, a carpenter of the village of Cotteret, near that city. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 32.

1541. The monumental chapel of Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, in the church of Christ Church, Oxford, erected in her lifetime. She was beheaded at the age of 36 years, by order of Henry VIII., in 1541. See Blore's Oxford and its Remains.

Style—Late Perpendicular, a rich and beautiful specimen of this style.

1522—1538. The church of “St. Jacques” at Liège, in Belgium, built.

For architectural details see Weale's Quarterly Papers, vol. ii., and Hope's History of Architecture.

1524. The sepulchral chapel of abbot Thomas Ramryge in St. Alban's abbey church, on the north side of the choir. Carter's Account of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, p. 2.

Style—Late Perpendicular.

1524, *vel circa*. St. Peter's church at Cologne built. De Las-saulx's notes etc. p. 214.

“It possesses, besides the well-known disagreeable picture by Rubens, remarkably good glass paintings of 1528 and 1539; also a metal baptismal basin of 1569. The adjoining cloister with its wooden ceiling, will shew every sensible man how agreeable an impression may be conveyed by the most simple construction.”

1525—1538. Hengrave hall, in Suffolk, built by sir Thomas Kytson, sometime sheriff of London. Gage's History and Antiquities of Hengrave, p. 15.

Style—Late Perpendicular.

1526. The hôtel de ville at Beaugency in France, built from the design of the architect, Viart d'Orleans. De Caumont, Hist. Sommaire de l'Architecture au Moyen Age, p. 417.

1529. The hall of Christ Church, Oxford, built by cardinal Wolsey, and finished at this date. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, vol. i. p. 51.

Style—A very good specimen of late Perpendicular work, particularly the roof.

Pendant, vol. ii. Pl. 101.

1530—1533. The tower of the cathedral of Amiens, designed and built by Louis Cordon, a carpenter of the village of Cottenchy, near that city. Bourassé, Cathédrales de France, p. 32.

1530—1541. The monumental chapel of Margaret Plantagenet, countess of Salisbury, in the church of Christ Church, Hants, erected in her lifetime. She was beheaded at the age of seventy years, by order of Henry VIII., in 1541. See Blore's Monumental Remains.

Style—Late Perpendicular, a rich and beautiful specimen of this style.

CORRIGENDA IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

e 2 from the bottom, *for* de Gest. Reg. Angl., and Matth. Paris, p. 388, ad an. 1751,
est. Reg. Angl., p. 110, and Matth. Paris, Vit. Off., p. 19.
t line, *read* as to the present church of Balsham, see A.D. 1390—1400.
e 8, *for* see the year 1306, *read* see the year 1311.
t line, *for* vol. iii. Pl. 38, *read* vol. i. p. 344.
e 2 from the bottom, *omit* Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

CORRIGENDA IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

- Page 12, line 2 from the bottom, *for* de Gest. Reg. Angl., and Matth. Paris, p. 388, ad an. 1751,
read de Gest. Reg. Angl., p. 110, and Matth. Paris, Vit. Off., p. 19.
- 21, last line, *read* as to the present church of Balsham, see A.D. 1390—1400.
- 57, line 8, *for* see the year 1306, *read* see the year 1311.
- 59, last line, *for* vol. iii. Pl. 38, *read* vol. i. p. 344.
- 76, line 2 from the bottom, *omit* Window, vol. iii. Pl. 39.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES,

FROM

BRITTON'S DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE,

AND ADAPTED TO SUIT THE PLAN OF THIS WORK.

ARCADES—PLATE I.

6. Castle Acre priory church, Norfolk, 1135—1148.

Peter's, Northampton; exterior wall of clerestory.

and 10. Canterbury cathedral, exterior of St. Anselm's
106—1114.

7. Norwich cathedral, 1096—1119.

12. Canterbury cathedral, 1175—1184.

Peter's church, Oxford, exterior of chancel, *circa* 1180.

Donnington church, Huntingdonshire, font, *circa* 1200.

Lincoln cathedral, chapter-house, *circa* 1200.

At the west end externally, in which the soffit of the arch-moulding is
zig-zag as well as the face of the same, (*b*). The cable string-course
is strongly marked, as are the capitals.

The face of the arch is flat and plain, and the capitals, bases, and
columns are regular and nearly uniform. Five small semicircular-headed windows
are in so many panels of this arcade, on each side of the church. This
may be referred to as exhibiting some very interesting examples of
columns, arches, and other ornaments of the Anglo-Norman times.—
Parker's Architectural Antiq., vol. ii. p. 13, where a plan, views, details,
and description of this building are given.

The first two specimens exhibit examples of the zig-zag archivolt-mould-
ing from very bold imposts: the arches are of small span, while the
columns are turned with varied ornaments. No. 10. shews the intersecting mould-
ing and billet-ornament; also a semicircular arch of three faces within the
square. Three examples of the string-course are also shewn, the zig-zag,
the straight, or saw-tooth (*h*), and the quatrefoil within circles (*g*).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES,

FROM

BRITTON'S DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE,

ALTERED AND ADAPTED TO SUIT THE PLAN OF THIS WORK.

ARCADES—PLATE I.

- 1 and 6. Castle Acre priory church, Norfolk, 1135—1148.
2. St. Peter's, Northampton; exterior wall of clerestory.
- 3, 4, and 10. Canterbury cathedral, exterior of St. Anselm's tower, 1106—1114.
- 5 and 7. Norwich cathedral, 1096—1119.
- 8 and 12. Canterbury cathedral, 1175—1184.
9. St. Peter's church, Oxford, exterior of chancel, *circa* 1180.
11. Connington church, Huntingdonshire, font, *circa* 1200.
13. Lincoln cathedral, chapter-house, *circa* 1200.

1. From the west end externally, in which the soffit of the arch-moulding is cut into zig-zag as well as the face of the same, (*b*). The cable string-course (*a*) is strongly marked, as are the capitals.

2. Here the face of the arch is flat and plain, and the capitals, bases, and shafts regular and nearly uniform. Five small semicircular-headed windows are formed in so many panels of this arcade, on each side of the church. This building may be referred to as exhibiting some very interesting examples of capitals, columns, arches, and other ornaments of the Anglo-Norman times.—See Britton's Architectural Antiq., vol. ii. p. 13, where a plan, views, details, and description of this building are given.

3. The first two specimens exhibit examples of the zig-zag archivolt-moulding, springing from very bold imposts: the arches are of small span, while the wall is adorned with varied ornaments. No. 10. shews the intersecting moulding, with a billet-ornament; also a semicircular arch of three faces within the lancet arch. Three examples of the string-course are also shewn, the zig-zag, the indented, or saw-tooth (*h*), and the quatrefoil within circles (*g*).

on the wall above the arcade, and for a series of busts or brackets which are curious for their diversity of forms, characters, and ex-

every acute arch, springing from slender columns, with capitals of mouldings, and the inner archivolt decorated with the ball-flower is the clerestory of the nave. The numerous mouldings of the caps, and the ball-flower ornament in a hollow moulding up the sides of the arch, in this specimen to be fast approaching to the Decorated style. No. 8. is a trefoil-headed arcade, composed of a number of plain mouldings, having busts at the junction of the label-mouldings. No. 9. is from the clerestory of the nave, and is similar in form to No. 8, but with this variety, the trefoil-headed arch has under and behind it a dwarf column, whence the arch of two pointed arches spring.

No. 10. is an example of the triplicated arcade of two smaller arches under the tympanum of the former is pierced by a quatrefoil. In that variety there are many varieties of the open and panelled arcades of singular beauty.

ARCADES—PLATE III.

Interlaced Mouldings.

- Botolph's priory, Colchester, Essex, 1103—1116.
 Amesbury abbey church, Wiltshire, west end, *circa* 1140.
 Norwich cathedral, wall behind the altar, *circa* 1140.
 John's church, Devizes, wall of belfry, *circa* 1160.
 Little Acre priory church, Norfolk, 1135—1148.
 Ely cathedral, chapter-house, *circa* 1150.
 Shrewsbury priory, Shropshire, chapter-room, *circa* 1160.
 Elyland abbey, Lincolnshire, west part of church, *c.* 1160.
 1. St. Ethelbert's tower, in St. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury, *circa* 1150.
 Little-Rising church, Norfolk, *circa* 1150.
 James's church, Bristol, *circa* 1180.
 Amesbury abbey, north side of St. Joseph's chapel, *c.* 1180.
 The wall is finished in a plain rude manner, with thin bricks apparently of the same manufacture, the wall behind which consists of brick and rubble; here is no column nor moulding. It may however have been rebuilt in the 13th century.—Arch. Antiq., vol. i. p. 2, for illustrations, and an account of the interesting and unique fragment of a church.
 The windows on the south side and other parts of the walls, containing this decoration, was a series of pointed arches, which separated

PLATE II.

sculpture on the wall above the arcade, and for a series of busts or bracket-heads, which are curious for their diversity of forms, characters, and expression.

3. A very acute arch, springing from slender columns, with capitals of numerous mouldings, and the inner archivolt decorated with the ball-flower is from the clerestory of the nave. The numerous mouldings of the caps, and the use of the ball-flower ornament in a hollow moulding up the sides of the arch, shew this specimen to be fast approaching to the Decorated style. No. 8. is a trefoil-headed arcade, composed of a number of plain mouldings, having sculptured busts at the junction of the label-mouldings. No. 9. is from the triforium of the nave, and is similar in form to No. 8, but with this variety, that each trefoil-headed arch has under and behind it a dwarf column, whence the halves of two pointed arches spring.

4. Affords an example of the triplicated arcade of two smaller arches under a larger; the tympanum of the former is pierced by a quatrefoil. In that cathedral are many varieties of the open and panelled arcades of singular beauty and interest.

ARCADES—PLATE III.

Interlaced Mouldings.

1. St. Botolph's priory, Colchester, Essex, 1103—1116.
2. Malmesbury abbey church, Wiltshire, west end, *circa* 1140.
3. Norwich cathedral, wall behind the altar, *circa* 1140.
4. St. John's church, Devizes, wall of belfry, *circa* 1160.
5. Castle Acre priory church, Norfolk, 1135—1148.
6. Bristol cathedral, chapter-house, *circa* 1150.
7. Wenlock priory, Shropshire, chapter-room, *circa* 1160.
8. Croyland abbey, Lincolnshire, west part of church, *c.* 1160.
- 9, 10, 11. St. Ethelbert's tower, in St. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury, *circa* 1150.

12. Castle-Rising church, Norfolk, *circa* 1150.

13. St. James's church, Bristol, *circa* 1180.

14. Glastonbury abbey, north side of St. Joseph's chapel, *c.* 1180.

1. Is formed in a plain rude manner, with thin bricks apparently of Roman manufacture, the wall behind which consists of brick and rubble; here is neither column nor moulding. It may however have been rebuilt in the twelfth century.—Arch. Antiq., vol. i. p. 2, for illustrations, and an account of this very interesting and unique fragment of a church.

2. Beneath the windows on the south side and other parts of the walls, contemporary with this decoration, was a series of pointed arches, which separated

ARCHES—PLATE IV.

Exmouth church, Northamptonshire.

Wich cathedral, nave, 1122—1145.

terbury cathedral, crypt of Lanfranc, 1073—1086.

Manchester cathedral, south transept, 1079—1093.

oucester cathedral, crypt, 1089—1106.

10. Romsey church, Hampshire; 6. clerestory of nave;
way, north side of nave, 1180—1200.

13. Bristol cathedral; 7. vestibule to the chapter-house,
80; 13. choir, 1306—1341.

verley minster, Yorkshire, doorway in north transept,
00.

baye aux Hommes, Caen, Normandy, clerestory of the
circa 1200.

and 17. Wells cathedral; 11. nave, 1239; 17. under the
tower, *circa* 1250.

church of St. Ouen, at Rouen, Normandy, nave, 1319—

Lincoln, gateway in the chancellor's house, *circa* 1500.

and 18. St. George's chapel, Windsor, nave, 1461—1481.

Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster, 1503—1512.

Diagram of an obtuse pointed arch.

Drosby hall, London, timber roof, 1470.

Diagram of a "rampant pointed" arch.

Mountain's abbey, Yorkshire, flat arch over fireplace,
20.

A singular specimen of construction in English buildings, although
in the Roman edifices of the capital and provinces of Italy. As
the engraving, the arch is formed by two rows of bricks placed perpendi-
cally to the centre, and two other rows disposed at right angles with the former.
Ritton's Arch. Antiq., vol. v. p. 160; also for description, Rickman,
c. Arches of similar construction and material are found in the Jewry
quarter, and in the ruined church and pharos within the outer ballium
of the castle.

Work of Herbert de Losinga. The archivolt is composed of several
hollow mouldings, with the billet-ornament on the label-moulding.
The whole of Norwich cathedral is of the same style and date.

Arch of the horse-shoe form: this crypt is certainly the largest and
most important structure of this class in England.—See Plates 28 and 29.

ARCHES—PLATE IV.

1. Brixworth church, Northamptonshire.
2. Norwich cathedral, nave, 1122—1145.
3. Canterbury cathedral, crypt of Lanfranc, 1073—1086.
4. Winchester cathedral, south transept, 1079—1093.
5. Gloucester cathedral, crypt, 1089—1106.
- 6 and 10. Romsey church, Hampshire; 6. clerestory of nave;
10. doorway, north side of nave, 1180—1200.
- 7 and 13. Bristol cathedral; 7. vestibule to the chapter-house,
circa 1180; 13. choir, 1306—1341.
8. Beverley minster, Yorkshire, doorway in north transept,
circa 1200.
9. Abbaye aux Hommes, Caen, Normandy, clerestory of the
choir, *circa* 1200.
- 11 and 17. Wells cathedral; 11. nave, 1239; 17. under the
central tower, *circa* 1250.
12. Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen, Normandy, nave, 1319—
1350.
14. Lincoln, gateway in the chancellor's house, *circa* 1500.
- 15 and 18. St. George's chapel, Windsor, nave, 1461—1481.
16. Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster, 1503—1512.
19. Diagram of an obtuse pointed arch.
20. Crosby hall, London, timber roof, 1470.
21. Diagram of a "rampant pointed" arch.
22. Fountain's abbey, Yorkshire, flat arch over fireplace,
circa 1220.

1. Is a singular specimen of construction in English buildings, although common in the Roman edifices of the capital and provinces of Italy. As shewn in the engraving, the arch is formed by two rows of bricks placed perpendicular to the centre, and two other rows disposed at right angles with the former.—See Britton's *Arch. Antiq.*, vol. v. p. 160; also for description, Rickman, p. 265—9. Arches of similar construction and material are found in the Jewry wall, Leicester, and in the ruined church and pharos within the outer ballium of Dover castle.

2. The work of Herbert de Losinga. The archivolt is composed of several round and hollow mouldings, with the billet-ornament on the label-moulding. Nearly the whole of Norwich cathedral is of the same style and date.

3. An arch of the horse-shoe form: this crypt is certainly the largest and finest substructure of this class in England.—See Plates 28 and 29.

St. Acre priory church, western doorway, 1135—1148.
 Eborac cathedral, nave, 1177—1193.
 Caen church, Normandy, *circa* 1160.
 Worcester cathedral, nave, 1122—1145.

St. Mary's church, Devizes, Wiltshire, porch, *circa* 1200.

This magnificent edifice contains a series of work of almost every style in its buildings or smaller portions. It is a cross church, with a tower in the centre, and has had the various adjacent buildings of the abbey of which only a gate-house remains. The tower, transepts, and the nave are Norman, of a plain bold character.—Rickman.

The remains of this abbey consist of the nave of the church, which has the west end. There are also other Norman portions, but mixed with later styles. There seems good ground to suppose that the earliest parts of the church are the work of Roger bishop of Salisbury, 1107—1142, but with additions and alterations of various periods, so that it is difficult to assign to any particular portion.

Fig. 6. Are varieties of arches from the same crypt, one of which, No. 1, is a pointed arch of the same construction and style as the circular arch of the Trinity chapel, all evidently of as early date as 1184, when the Trinity chapel was built. The form of this arch was regulated by the intercolumniation and required to make it range with the others; it is struck from two centres and has a slight impost. The next arch (*f*) is slightly pointed, whilst (*e*) is semicircular and of wider span.

The arch is decorated with the embattled fret, and with the columns and capitals fantastically ornamented.

This is called by Mr. Britton a *double* arch; and he observes that it is not uncommon in many doorways in the churches of Normandy. It may also be met with in England, as at Dorchester church, Oxfordshire: it indicates that the work is rather late Norman.

The arch is slightly horse-shoed, generally a mark of Transition, or of very early English. This and the other arches, with the walls, &c. of the church, are very solid and substantial.

The arch is decorated with zig-zag and dove-tailed embattled mouldings. A similar arch is to be seen in the conventual church at Ely.

ARCHES—PLATE VI.

St. Osoken church, Norfolk, *circa* 1180.

Salisbury abbey church, Wiltshire, *circa* 1180.

Fig. 10. Canterbury cathedral; 3. choir; 4. south-east

transept, 1175—1184; 10. nave, 1391—1411.

Salisbury cathedral, nave, 1218—1258.

PLATE V.

8. Castle Acre priory church, western doorway, 1135—1148.
9. Peterborough cathedral, nave, 1177—1193.
10. Creully church, Normandy, *circa* 1160.
11. Norwich cathedral, nave, 1122—1145.
12. St. Mary's church, Devizes, Wiltshire, porch, *circa* 1200.

1. This magnificent edifice contains a series of work of almost every style and date in its buildings or smaller portions. It is a cross church, with a massive tower in the centre, and has had the various adjacent buildings of the monastery, of which only a gate-house remains. The tower, transepts, and some parts of the nave are Norman, of a plain bold character.—Rickman.

3. The remains of this abbey consist of the nave of the church, which has a Norman west end. There are also other Norman portions, but mixed with the later styles. There seems good ground to suppose that the earliest parts of this building are the work of Roger bishop of Salisbury, 1107—1142, but there are additions and alterations of various periods, so that it is difficult to affix a date to any particular portion.

4, 5, and 6. Are varieties of arches from the same crypt, one of which, No. 6, shews the pointed arch of the same construction and style as the circular arch, and all evidently of as early date as 1184, when the Trinity chapel was erected. The form of this arch was regulated by the intercolumniation and height required to make it range with the others; it is struck from two centres above the impost. The next arch (*f*) is slightly pointed, whilst (*e*) is semicircular and of wider span.

7. Adorned with the embattled fret, and with the columns and capitals fancifully ornamented.

8. This is called by Mr. Britton a *double* arch; and he observes that it resembles many doorways in the churches of Normandy. It may also be frequently met with in England, as at Dorchester church, Oxfordshire: it generally indicates that the work is rather late Norman.

9. This arch is slightly horse-shoed, generally a mark of Transition, or of very late Norman. This and the other arches, with the walls, &c. of the church, are peculiarly solid and substantial.

10. With zig-zag and dove-tailed embattled mouldings. A similar arch remains in the conventual church at Ely.

ARCHES—PLATE VI.

1. Walsoken church, Norfolk, *circa* 1180.
2. Malmsbury abbey church, Wiltshire, *circa* 1180.
- 3, 4, and 10. Canterbury cathedral; 3. choir; 4. south-east transept, 1175—1184; 10. nave, 1391—1411.
5. Salisbury cathedral, nave, 1218—1258.

t; over His head is the figure of a hand pointing downwards, and
are the holy Lamb, and symbols of the Evangelists, all carved in
ro. This group of figures is surrounded by a semicircular arch of
heads and zig-zag mouldings, which are very similar to those round
oor of Siddington church in this county. The appearance of the
very singular, the arches not being correctly circular, but exhibiting
ularity, part of which has no doubt been occasioned by its decay.
ns and pilasters supporting the arches lean outward several inches
perpendicular. The roof is very low, being not more than twelve
ht, though on the outside it appears much higher than the nave,
om built over it, the approach to which is by a narrow staircase on
ide.

uilding remains nearly in its original state; it is small, and quite
e outside; within the walls it measures 75 feet by 14 feet 7 inches.
s separated from the chancel by an arch richly ornamented with
oulding, and a great variety of grotesque heads springing from two
ers, which lean outwards, and this appears to have been their origi-
n, since the outside walls are upright. The arch is remarkable,
ed of the segments of two circles having different centres. The
ears to have had originally a groined roof of stone, the lower part
the groins remain, which are enriched with roses. At the east end
small round-headed windows.—Lysons' Mag. Brit., Berks, p. 204.
in this church is Norman; it is round, very large, and sculptured
s under Norman arches.

BASES—PLATES VIII. AND IX.

5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Canterbury cathedral.

chester cathedral, crypt, 1079—1093.

ham cathedral, 1093—1104.

or church, Northampton, 1123.

Salisbury cathedral, west front, *circa* 1250.

Westminster abbey, *circa* 1250.

rich cathedral, *circa* 1200.

coln cathedral, *circa* 1230.

4. choir. These are from part of the work of William of Sens.
east transept: this part of the cathedral was built by William the
, and completed in the year 1184. 14 and 18. chapter-house,
1304; 15, 16, 17. nave, &c., 1391—1411.

ge of this crypt has been much disputed, but there appears little
doubt that it is part of the edifice commenced from the foundation

PLATE VII.

in His left; over His head is the figure of a hand pointing downwards, and round Him are the holy Lamb, and symbols of the Evangelists, all carved in basso relievo. This group of figures is surrounded by a semicircular arch of grotesque heads and zig-zag mouldings, which are very similar to those round the south door of Siddington church in this county. The appearance of the chancel is very singular, the arches not being correctly circular, but exhibiting great irregularity, part of which has no doubt been occasioned by its decay. The columns and pilasters supporting the arches lean outward several inches beyond the perpendicular. The roof is very low, being not more than twelve feet in height, though on the outside it appears much higher than the nave, having a room built over it, the approach to which is by a narrow staircase on the north side.

2. This building remains nearly in its original state; it is small, and quite plain on the outside; within the walls it measures 75 feet by 14 feet 7 inches. The nave is separated from the chancel by an arch richly ornamented with zig-zag moulding, and a great variety of grotesque heads springing from two enriched piers, which lean outwards, and this appears to have been their original position, since the outside walls are upright. The arch is remarkable, being formed of the segments of two circles having different centres. The chancel appears to have had originally a groined roof of stone, the lower part of some of the groins remain, which are enriched with roses. At the east end are three small round-headed windows.—Lysons' Mag. Brit., Berks, p. 204. —The font in this church is Norman; it is round, very large, and sculptured with figures under Norman arches.

BASES—PLATES VIII. AND IX.

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Canterbury cathedral.

3. Winchester cathedral, crypt, 1079—1093.

7. Durham cathedral, 1093—1104.

8. Castor church, Northampton, 1123.

9, 10. Salisbury cathedral, west front, *circa* 1250.

11, 12. Westminster abbey, *circa* 1250.

13. Norwich cathedral, *circa* 1200.

19. Lincoln cathedral, *circa* 1230.

1, 2, and 4. choir. These are from part of the work of William of Sens. 5, 6. South-east transept: this part of the cathedral was built by William the Englishman, and completed in the year 1184. 14 and 18. chapter-house, repaired in 1304; 15, 16, 17. nave, &c., 1391—1411.

3. The age of this crypt has been much disputed, but there appears little reason to doubt that it is part of the edifice commenced from the foundation

ATES X. AND XI.—BOSSES, AND RIB MOULDINGS.

2. St. Sepulchre's church, Cambridge, 1101.

York cathedral, choir, 1361—1405; 9. nave, 1291—

10. Chapter-house, 1291—1330.

11. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, 1330—1348.

Salisbury cathedral, entrance to the chapter-house, *c.* 1260.

Are examples of the earliest Norman bosses, bold and simple. The consisted of a circular wall, which was originally perforated with six arched windows, and an ornamented doorway of the same shape. The bosses are still very perfect and apparently in the original style of decoration. The outer wall is a circular colonnade of eight columns; these are massive, without any base, and with a narrow ornamented capital, and are in different columns: eight semicircular arches spring from these and the groined mouldings, which tend to support the vault of the surmounting aisle: some of these ribs are indented with the zig-zag ornament. The arches is a continued arcade, consisting of two small semicircular arches under one archivault, immediately over the lower arch, and between two arches is a large short column, the diameter of which is nearly equal to the height, and two small three-quarter columns or shafts attached to it. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, was erected in the reign of Edward III. between 1292 and 1360. The whole edifice appears from its remaining parts, and from the views and descriptions of it made public, to have been an elegant and splendid example of the architecture of the fourteenth century. An altar edifice was founded here in the time of King Stephen, but it was abandoned and endowed by Edward III. After the Reformation, this royal chapel having reverted to the crown, was granted by Edward VI. to the lords of England for their sessions or sittings, and for that purpose it was used until destroyed by fire in 1840. The subject of the sculpture on the bosses is evidently the stoning of St. Stephen. For an elaborate account of this interesting structure, the glory of its age, and the rival of La Sainte Chapelle in Paris, see Mr. Mackenzie's accurate and valuable account of it.

12, 2, 3, 6. Wells cathedral, lady chapel, 1248—1264;

7. North aisle of choir; 9. South transept, 1214—1239.

10. George's chapel, Windsor, nave, 1461—1481.

11, 12. Windsor, a lecturer's room, *circa* 1450.

13. Built by Bishop Bitton, who died in 1264, and was buried "in the church of the Beate Mariæ Virginis."

The work of Bishop Joceline de Welles commenced about 1214, and was completed in 1239. He died in 1242, and was buried in the choir.

George's chapel, Windsor. King Henry I. is said to have erected the chapel within the precincts of Windsor castle, for eight canons, and to

PLATES X. AND XI.—BOSSES, AND RIB MOULDINGS.

X.—1, 2. St. Sepulchre's church, Cambridge, 1101.

3 to 8. York cathedral, choir, 1361—1405 ; 9. nave, 1291—1330 ; 10. Chapter-house, 1291—1330.

11. St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, 1330—1348.

12. Salisbury cathedral, entrance to the chapter-house, *c.* 1260.

1 and 2. Are examples of the earliest Norman bosses, bold and simple. The building consisted of a circular wall, which was originally perforated with six semicircular-headed windows, and an ornamented doorway of the same shape. The latter is still very perfect and apparently in the original style of decoration. Within the outer wall is a circular colonnade of eight columns ; these are short and massy, without any base, and with a narrow ornamented capital, which varies in different columns : eight semicircular arches spring from these besides some groined mouldings, which tend to support the vault of the surrounding aisle : some of these ribs are indented with the zig-zag ornament. Above these arches is a continued arcade, consisting of two small semicircular arches beneath one archivault, immediately over the lower arch, and between each of the two arches is a large short column, the diameter of which is nearly equal to its height, and two small three-quarter columns or shafts attached to it.

11. St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, was erected in the reign of Edward III. between 1329 and 1360. The whole edifice appears from its remaining parts, and from the views and descriptions of it made public, to have been an elaborate and splendid example of the architecture of the fourteenth century. An ecclesiastical edifice was founded here in the time of King Stephen, but it was refounded and endowed by Edward III. After the Reformation, this royal establishment having reverted to the crown, was granted by Edward VI. to the Commons of England for their sessions or sittings, and for that purpose it was ever used until destroyed by fire in 1840. The subject of the sculpture on this boss is evidently the stoning of St. Stephen. For an elaborate account of this very interesting structure, the glory of its age, and the rival of La Sainte Chapelle, in Paris, see Mr. Mackenzie's accurate and valuable account of it.

XI.—1, 2, 3, 6. Wells cathedral, lady chapel, 1248—1264 ; 4, 5. South aisle of choir ; 9. South transept, 1214—1239.

7. St. George's chapel, Windsor, nave, 1461—1481.

8, 10, 11, 12. Windsor, a lecturer's room, *circa* 1450.

1, 2, 3, 6. Built by Bishop Bitton, who died in 1264, and was buried "in novâ capellâ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis."

4, 5. The work of Bishop Joceline de Welles commenced about 1214, and consecrated in 1239. He died in 1242, and was buried in the choir.

7. St. George's chapel, Windsor. King Henry I. is said to have erected the original chapel within the precincts of Windsor castle, for eight canons, and to

PLATE XII.

here is an engraving of these magnificent cloisters in Britton's vol. ii. p. 120.

The contract for glazing the great eastern window is dated August

The church has a chancel of very great beauty, the east end particularly; English, and the mouldings remarkably fine. The peculiar corbel of this bracket is called a *Mask*, and is more frequently used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries than at a later period.

It ought rather to be called a *Pedestal* than a Bracket.

These two support vaulting shafts, and would therefore be more correctly called *Corbels* than Brackets.

Crosby hall is situated on the eastern side of Bishopsgate-street, London, between St. Helen's church, and is so surrounded by houses as to be visible only from the street, where it is entered by a flight of modern steps, projecting towards Crosby place, leading to Crosby square. With two adjoining chambers it constitutes the only existing portion of Crosby place, so called from Sir John Crosby, to whom it was built, who was a citizen of great wealth and power in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. He obtained from the prioress of the nunnery of St. Helen a lease of certain tenements for the term of ninety-nine years from 1466. These tenements he appears to have improved, and erected the mansion of Crosby place for his own residence. In 1525 it was occupied by Richard duke of Gloucester during the reign of Henry VIII. He acted as protector of the realm and the person of his unfortunate nephew Edward V. Here therefore most probably those plans were engendered, and those treacherous and bloody acts resolved upon, which eventually placed Richard III. on the diadem on the head of that bold usurper. In the hall, which is now a museum, he received the address of the Lord Mayor and commonalty of London when they came at the instigation of Buckingham to urge him to take the crown. See Play of Richard III.

PLATES XIII. AND XIV.—BUTTRESSES.

Salisbury cathedral, east end, 1184.

Salisbury cathedral, nave; 3. cloisters, 1218—1258.

Salisbury cathedral, nave; 5. east end, *circa* 1250.

Salisbury minster, nave, *circa* 1320.

Salisbury cathedral, nave, 1318—1329.

Salisbury church, east end, *circa* 1320.

Salisbury church, Wiltshire, *circa* 1400.

The earliest parts of the present building may be dated shortly after the destruction of the old church was destroyed by fire. The architecture of these parts is similar to that of Salisbury cathedral, exhibiting a plain simple style; and also similar, having a double transept: the roofs are also vaulted

PLATE XII.

cloister. There is an engraving of these magnificent cloisters in Britton's Arch. Ant., vol. ii. p. 120.

7, 8. The contract for glazing the great eastern window is dated August 10th, 1405.

9. This church has a chancel of very great beauty, the east end particularly; it is Early English, and the mouldings remarkably fine. The peculiar corbel supporting this bracket is called a *Mask*, and is more frequently used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries than at a later period.

10. This ought rather to be called a *Pedestal* than a Bracket.

13, 14. These two support vaulting shafts, and would therefore be more correctly called *Corbels* than Brackets.

15. Crosby hall is situated on the eastern side of Bishopsgate-street, London, near St. Helen's church, and is so surrounded by houses as to be visible only on one spot, where it is entered by a flight of modern steps, projecting towards the passage leading to Crosby square. With two adjoining chambers it constitutes the only existing portion of Crosby place, so called from Sir John Crosby, by whom it was built, who was a citizen of great wealth and power in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. He obtained from the prioress of the neighbouring convent of St. Helen a lease of certain tenements for the term of ninety-nine years from 1466. These tenements he appears to have pulled down, and erected the mansion of Crosby place for his own residence. After his death it was occupied by Richard duke of Gloucester during the period he acted as protector of the realm and the person of his unfortunate nephew Edward V. Here therefore most probably those plans were engendered, and those treacherous and bloody acts resolved upon, which eventually placed the diadem on the head of that bold usurper. In the hall, which is still standing, he received the address of the Lord Mayor and commonalty of the city, when they came at the instigation of Buckingham to urge him to accept the crown. See Play of Richard III.

PLATES XIII. AND XIV.—BUTTRESSES.

1. Canterbury cathedral, east end, 1184.
2. Salisbury cathedral, nave; 3. cloisters, 1218—1258.
4. Lincoln cathedral, nave; 5. east end, *circa* 1250.
6. Beverley minster, nave, *circa* 1320.
7. Gloucester cathedral, nave, 1318—1329.
8. Louth church, east end, *circa* 1320.
9. Bromham church, Wiltshire, *circa* 1400.

6. The earliest parts of the present building may be dated shortly after 1188, when the old church was destroyed by fire. The architecture of these parts resembles that of Salisbury cathedral, exhibiting a plain simple style; the plan is also similar, having a double transept: the roofs are also vaulted

side thereof over against the chapell wall, he made plaine the which the castle is builded for the more strength thereof, and he very fair orchard. But his age creeping on him made him conceive had spent his time past, and how to spend that which was to be before to the end he might not seem altogether unthankful to God for the services received from Him, it came in his minde to build a house for the use of most curious work, the which that it might be done with magnificence and splendour, he caused artificers to be brought from other forraigne kingdomes, and caused dayly to be abundance of all workmen present, as masons, carpenters, smiths, barrowmen, and with others; for it is remembered, that for the space of 34 years he never wanted great numbers of such workmen. The fundation of the chapel he caused to be laid in the year of our Lord, 1446. And to make his worke might be more rare, first he caused the draughts to be drawn and boards, and made the carpenters to carve them, according to the designs thereon, and then gave them for patterns to the masons, that they might cut the like in stone, and because he thought the masons had not a good place to lodge in near the place where he builded this curious chapel, the towne then stood half a mile from the place where it now stands, he built at Bilsdon burne, therefore he made them to build the town of Bilsdon which is now extant, and gave every one of them a house and lands appoynted thereunto. So that this town all that time by reason of the great number of people that had recourse unto the prince, (for it is remembered that he entertained all his tenants that were any way impoverishd and all the poore that came to his gates, so that he spent yearly upon him to begg att his gates 120 quarters of meale) became very populous by reason of this abundance of victualls, so that it was thought to be the chiefest town in all Lothian except Edinburgh and Hadingtone. He rewarded the knights according to their degree; as to the master masone he gave £40 yearly, and to every one of the rest he gave £10, and accordingly did he reward the smiths, as the smiths and the carpenters with others."

The chapel was not completed during the life of the founder, who died in 1454. His successors made some additions to the building, and to the present. The sacristy, vestry, or subterraneous oratory east of the chapel was founded by his lady, "Dame Elizabeth Douglass." Some additions to the original endowment were made in 1522, by William St. Clair, of Dalkeith. The establishment here was intended to be a college for a provost, a sacrist, clerics, and two singing boys; and the collegiate chapel was certainly intended to be much larger than it appears at present.

There are fourteen plates of this curious chapel in Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. 3, &c.

usually called St. Mary's on the plate—*h.* the arch, or flying-but-
a small curved rib or stay, the utility of which is not easily accounted

PLATE XIV.

south-east side thereof over against the chapell wall, he made plaine the rock on which the castle is builded for the more strength thereof, and he planted a very fair orchard. But his age creeping on him made him consider how he had spent his time past, and how to spend that which was to come. Therefore to the end he might not seem altogether unthankful to God for the benefices received from Him, it came in his minde to build a house for God's service of most curious work, the which that it might be done with greater glory and splendour, he caused artificers to be brought from other regions and forraigne kingdomes, and caused dayly to be abundance of all kinde of workmen present, as masons, carpenters, smiths, barrowmen, and quarriers, with others; for it is remembered, that for the space of 34 years before, he never wanted great numbers of such workmen. The fundation of this rare worke he caused to be laid in the year of our Lord, 1446. And to the end the worke might be more rare, first he caused the draughts to be drawn upon Eastland boards, and made the carpenters to carve them, according to the draughts thereon, and then gave them for patterns to the masons, that they might thereby cut the like in stone, and because he thought the masons had not a convenient place to lodge in near the place where he builded this curious colledge, for the towne then stood half a mile from the place where it now stands, to witt at Bilsdon burne, therefore he made them to build the town of Rosline, that is now extant, and gave every one of them a house and lands answerable thereunto. So that this town all that time by reason of the great concourse of people that had recourse unto the prince, (for it is remembered of him that he entertained all his tenants that were any way impoverishd and made serve all the poore that came to his gates, so that he spent yearly upon such as came to beg att his gates 120 quarters of meale) became very populous and had in it abundance of victualls, so that it was thought to be the chiefest towne in all Lothian except Edinburgh and Hadingtone. He rewarded the masons according to their degree; as to the master masone he gave £40 yearly, and to every one of the rest he gave £10, and accordingly did he reward the others, as the smiths and the carpenters with others."

The chapel was not completed during the life of the founder, who died in 1479; but his successors made some additions to the building, and to the establishment. The sacristy, vestry, or subterraneous oratory east of the chapel, was founded by his lady, "Dame Elizabeth Douglass." Some additions to the original endowment were made in 1522, by William St. Clair, of Rosslyn. The establishment here was intended to be a college for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys; and the collegiate chapel was certainly designed to be much larger than it appears at present.

There are fourteen plates of this curious chapel in Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. iii. p. 63, &c.

7. Erroneously called St. Mary's on the plate—*h.* the arch, or flying-but-tress;—*i.* "a small curved rib or stay, the utility of which is not easily accounted for."

PLATE XVI.

of this chapel: the letter N in a tun or barrel, and a horse or steed
of silk; the former in the spandrels of a doorway, the latter on the
roof, to the vaulting-shaft of which this capital belongs.
is said by mistake on the plate to be from the *choir*.
cloisters of Norwich were commenced in 1297, and not completed
No. 10. belongs to the earliest part, and No. 11. nearly to the latest.
chapter-house of Canterbury was repaired in 1304 by Henry de

PLATE XVII.—DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

GROUND-PLAN.

Extreme length, 507 feet outside, 476 inside.

Extreme breadth, 194 feet outside, 170 inside.

ilee, or great western porch, divided into five aisles
ows of pillars, three in each row.

tribule, or space at the west end, called also the atrium,
x, and supposed by some to be the same as the
,

two western towers, height 143 feet; the space under
ns to have formed part of the atrium, or parvise.

Nave, length 203 feet; breadth between the pillars 37
ght 70 feet.

aisles of nave; breadth of nave and aisles together

th transept; length 170 feet.

th transept; breadth 59 feet.

tral tower; height 210 feet.

stern aisle of transept.

ir; length 93 feet from organ-screen to altar-steps;

with aisles, 79 feet; height 70 feet.

High Altar.

Aisles of the choir.

lern vestry.

The Chapel of the Nine Altars, or Lady Chapel.

partment called by Mr. Carter the Parlour.

chapter-house.

PLATE XVI.

ent parts of this chapel: the letter N in a tun or barrel, and a horse or steed with a skein of silk; the former in the spandrels of a doorway, the latter on the bosses of the roof, to the vaulting-shaft of which this capital belongs.

9. This is said by mistake on the plate to be from the *choir*.

11. The cloisters of Norwich were commenced in 1297, and not completed until 1430. No. 10. belongs to the earliest part, and No. 11. nearly to the latest.

13. The chapter-house of Canterbury was repaired in 1304 by Henry de Eastria.

PLATE XVII.—DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

GROUND-PLAN.

Extreme length, 507 feet outside, 476 inside.

Extreme breadth, 194 feet outside, 170 inside.

A. Galilee, or great western porch, divided into five aisles by four rows of pillars, three in each row.

B. Vestibule, or space at the west end, called also the atrium, or narthex, and supposed by some to be the same as the "parvise."

C C. Two western towers, height 143 feet; the space under these seems to have formed part of the atrium, or parvise.

D D. Nave, length 203 feet; breadth between the pillars 37 feet; height 70 feet.

E E. Aisles of nave; breadth of nave and aisles together 82 feet.

F. North transept; length 170 feet.

G. South transept; breadth 59 feet.

H. Central tower; height 210 feet.

I I. Eastern aisle of transept.

K. Choir; length 93 feet from organ-screen to altar-steps; breadth, with aisles, 79 feet; height 70 feet.

L. The High Altar.

M M. Aisles of the choir.

N. Modern vestry.

O O O. The Chapel of the Nine Altars, or Lady Chapel.

P. An apartment called by Mr. Carter the Parlour.

Q. The chapter-house.

up to its vault or roof. The original wooden roof of the nave was replaced by the present groining of stone substituted in its stead, by Thomas Becket, who was prior from 1233 to 1244, and who evinced considerable skill in adapting the architecture of his period with that of a century before.

Becket's Guide to Durham Cathedral, 12mo. 1833.

work of roof; 2, 3, 4, vaulting shewing its thickness, and the elevations of the main ribs; 5, clear-story; 6, triforium; 7, arcade over the triforium; 8, clustered column shafts supporting ribs of vaulting; 9, main arches of the transept; 10, panelling of the side wall; 11, piers; 12, ground-plan of semicircular recess or chapel.

13, roof of the nave; 14, plain parapet; 15, small loophole window; 16, roof of the choir and attached buttresses; 17, main window of the chapel, with a pediment; 18, ditto with semicircular head; 19, windows of crypt; 20, in plan elevation, chief and bold projecting buttresses; 21, pilaster buttresses.

This church was partly destroyed by fire, of which a particular account is given by Gervase, who witnessed it. To renovate the edifice both English architects were consulted, and the plan of William of Wykeham (Becket's successor) being most approved, he was entrusted with the work. He began new parts in 1175; his improvements were interrupted in 1178 by the death of a scaffold fifty feet high. William Anglus, or the Englishman, succeeded to him, and he proceeded to raise the vault to the north end of the transept, and completed the east end of the choir, *Trinity Chapel*, the round tower, called Becket's crown, from its foundation. This was said to have been completed in 1184. In 1220 the chapel and altar, which had been consecrated to the Holy Trinity, were dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, whose relics were removed thither.

Salisbury cathedral, nave: A. exterior, B. interior,

Salisbury cathedral, nave: C. exterior, D. interior, 1300.

marks the aisle and its windows; *d*, the triforium, which is here fully developed, though there are no triforium windows; *f*, the roof of the aisle; and *e*, the clerestory windows.

a, parapets; *c*, corbel-table; *i*, set-off buttress; *h*, basement; *l*, base of the piers, called a tablet by Rickman.

The interior elevation of Salisbury cathedral shews at the same time a view of the west front, with the peculiar arrangement of the central porch, or portico, steps from such portico to the nave, *h*, the interior of the portico, panelling, &c.; *i*, one of the main buttresses of the west front; *k*, the substance of the arch over the portico.

The foundation of this cathedral was laid in 1218, by Bishop Poore; the first celebration of divine service took place in 1225; the full dedication took place in 1258, under Bishop Bridport.

The porch, with embattled parapet and traceried face; *e*, staircase turret; *f*, work of roof; *d*, music gallery.

PLATE XVIII.

was finished up to its vault or roof. The original wooden roof of the nave was removed, and the present groining of stone substituted in its stead, by Thomas Melsonby, who was prior from 1233 to 1244, and who evinced considerable taste in associating the architecture of his period with that of a century before his time. Raine's Guide to Durham Cathedral, 12mo. 1833.

C. 1, frame-work of roof; 2, 3, 4, vaulting shewing its thickness, and the elevations and sections of the main ribs; 5, clear-story; 6, triforium; 7, arcade over the main arches; 8, clustered column shafts supporting ribs of vaulting; 9, one of the main arches of the transept; 10, panelling of the side wall; 11, piscina and ambrey; 12, ground-plan of semicircular recess or chapel.

D. 1, leaded roof; 2, plain parapet; 3, small loophole window; 4, roof of aisle; 5, flying and attached buttresses; 6, main window of the chapel, with pointed head; 7, ditto with semicircular head; 8, windows of crypt; 9, in plan and in elevation, chief and bold projecting buttresses; 10, pilaster buttresses.

In 1174 this church was partly destroyed by fire, of which a particular account is given by Gervase, who witnessed it. To renovate the edifice both French and English architects were consulted, and the plan of William of Sens (*Senonensis*) being most approved, he was entrusted with the work. He began the new parts in 1175; his improvements were interrupted in 1178 by his falling from a scaffold fifty feet high. William Anglus, or the Englishman, was appointed to succeed him, and he proceeded to raise the vault to the *north and south parts of the transept*, and completed the east end of the choir, *Trinity chapel*, and the round tower, called Becket's crown, from its foundation. This work he is said to have *completed* in 1184. In 1220 the chapel and altar, which had been consecrated to the Holy Trinity, were dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, whose relics were removed thither.

XIX.—Salisbury cathedral, nave: A. exterior, B. interior, 1250.

Exeter cathedral, nave: C. exterior, D. interior, 1300.

A. *i*, marks the aisle and its windows; *d*, the triforium, which is here fully developed, though there are no triforium windows; *f*, the roof of the aisle; and *c*, the clear-story windows.

a, *g*, parapets; *c*, corbel-table; *i*, set-off buttress; *k*, basement; *l*, basement-mouldings, called a tablet by Rickman.

B. The interior elevation of Salisbury cathedral shews at the same time a section of the west front, with the peculiar arrangement of the central porch, or portico; *g*, steps from such portico to the nave, *h*, the interior of the portico, with seat panelling, &c.; *i*, one of the main buttresses of the west front; and *k*, the substance of the arch over the portico.

The foundation of this cathedral was laid in 1218, by Bishop Poore; the first celebration of divine service took place in 1225; the full dedication took place in 1258, under Bishop Bridport.

C. *d*, *g*, porch, with embattled parapet and traceried face; *e*, staircase turret; *a*, frame-work of roof; *d*, music gallery.

in those parts now built into the wall as in those exposed to

building is satisfactorily referred to the prelacy of Bishop Bruere, at Exeter from 1224 to 1244: the lower part is of this date, and is Early English; the upper part is Perpendicular, rebuilt in 1427: it has a beautiful timber roof, with the old painting and gilding.

English—built by Bishop Hugh of Burgundy about the year 1200. It is a very beautiful specimen of the Early English style; it is much divided that it is divided into two rooms by a brick wall, supposed to have been the time of Cromwell, for the purpose of making a more comfortable room to one of the canons' houses, with an entrance to the cellar from that part.

The oldest part is said to be of the time of Archbishop Boniface, about 1100; it was repaired in 1304, and again in the fifteenth century, when the tower was rebuilt.

The original design and workmanship may be safely assigned to Abbot Thomas Becket—1100; but the east end and the vaulted ceiling are the work of a later architect, completed in 1242.

The library is a very singular and interesting apartment, and perhaps the earliest of its kind, with a vaulted roof of this kind resting upon a central pillar; the style is Early English, and the work is attributed to Bishop John de Pagham in the thirteenth century: it has windows inserted in the fifteenth century. This room was afterwards used up as a library.

It was added by Randal de Blundeville, who was made earl of Chester in 1232. The style is good Early English.

The choir is supposed to be of the age of Robert Fitzharding, 1148; it is good and early, the walls covered with arcades, some of them intersecting, the ribs ornamented with the zig-zag and other Norman ornaments. It was added by Bishop Bridport, who died in 1262; it is very beautiful Norman work, rather later in style than the rest of the cathedral.

PLATE XXI.—CHIMNEY-SHAFTS.

Well hall, Suffolk, *circa* 1500.

on, Isle of Wight, 1490.

Basham hall, Norfolk, *circa* 1520.

e, Suffolk, *circa* 1520.

The influx of wealth into England, at the commencement of the sixteenth century, produced a visible change in the domestic architecture of the country. The increasing splendour in the style of their mansions, looked less to that which had been the main object of the *Castle*. The introduction of the new style of building was the consequence. The duke of Buckingham presented the country a remarkable example in his castellated mansion,

PLATE XX.

ornamented in those parts now built into the wall as in those exposed to view.

4. This building is satisfactorily referred to the prelacy of Bishop Bruere, who presided at Exeter from 1224 to 1244: the lower part is of this date, and is good Early English; the upper part is Perpendicular, rebuilt in 1427: it has a very beautiful timber roof, with the old painting and gilding.

5. Early English—built by Bishop Hugh of Burgundy about the year 1200.

6. This is a very beautiful specimen of the Early English style; it is much to be regretted that it is divided into two rooms by a brick wall, supposed to have been built in the time of Cromwell, for the purpose of making a more comfortable dining-room to one of the canons' houses, with an entrance to the cellar in the outer part.

7. The oldest part is said to be of the time of Archbishop Boniface, about 1260, but it was repaired in 1304, and again in the fifteenth century, when the upper part was rebuilt.

8. The original design and workmanship may be safely assigned to Abbot Serlo, 1089—1100; but the east end and the vaulted ceiling are the work of Abbot Foliot, completed in 1242.

9. This is a very singular and interesting apartment, and perhaps the earliest instance of a vaulted roof of this kind resting upon a central pillar; the style is pure Norman, and the work is attributed to Bishop John de Pagham in the time of Stephen: it has windows inserted in the fifteenth century. This room is now fitted up as a library.

10. Ascribed to Randal de Blundeville, who was made earl of Chester in 1181, and died in 1232. The style is good Early English.

11. Supposed to be of the age of Robert Fitzharding, 1148; it is good and rich Norman, the walls covered with arcades, some of them intersecting, the roof groined, ribs ornamented with the zig-zag and other Norman ornaments.

12. Attributed to Bishop Bridport, who died in 1262; it is very beautiful Early English work, rather later in style than the rest of the cathedral.

PLATE XXI.—CHIMNEY-SHAFTS.

1. Badwell hall, Suffolk, *circa* 1500.

2. Barton, Isle of Wight, 1490.

3. East Basham hall, Norfolk, *circa* 1520.

4. Clare, Suffolk, *circa* 1520.

1. The influx of wealth into England, at the commencement of the sixteenth century, produced a visible change in the domestic architecture of the country. People affecting splendour in the style of their mansions, looked less to that security which had been the main object of the *Castle*. The introduction of the quadrangular building was the consequence. The duke of Buckingham had just given the country a remarkable example in his castellated mansion,

PLATE XXII.—COLUMNS.

- Barton church, window in tower.
Winchester cathedral, crypt, 1079—1093.
Canterbury cathedral, crypt, 1175—1184.
St. Peter's church, Oxford, crypt, *circa* 1180.
Salisbury abbey church, Wiltshire.
Ely cathedral, Ely, 1081—1106.
Derby church, Derbyshire, crypt.
Northampton abbey church.
St. Peter's church, Northampton.
Cross church, near Winchester.

Barton church tower, Northamptonshire, and that of Barton upon
Lincolnshire, were evidently executed by common unskilful
equally unscientific designs. They mark the total absence of
person or persons by whom they were planned. As such we cannot
to Norman architects, nor to Norman artizans, but rather to the
s. In the absence of documentary proof we must seek for evidence
and nothing can be found more resembling the style of the towers
notice, than the architectural drawings in certain manuscripts of
and Saxon date. In the British Museum, and in the Gregorian
erved in the library of Salisbury cathedral, are drawings of Anglo-
s, in which the triangular arch and columns resembling balustrades,
three bands, are represented, and seem to be rude delineations of
members very similar to those in the two Bartons and Barnack in
shire, in which they are employed. These towers have every
of being much older than the churches, and we cannot hesitate in
the chancel and southern doorway of the church of Earl's Barton as
of genuine Norman architecture. Mr. Baker, the historian of
shire, in a communication on this subject says, the South or
rway of Barton church is clearly contemporary with that of St.
hampton, having the same chevron and spiral fluted pillars, as well
ed mouldings, and it belonged to the same proprietor, Simon de Liz,
hampton, who married the daughter and heiress of the Countess
hom both parishes were vested at the time of enrolling the Dooms-

Britton's Arch. Antiq., vol. v. p. 165.

of the work of Bishop Walkelyn, between 1079 and 1093; the
of the present fabric are attributed to this period, and on strong
the transept bears evident marks of the repairs and rebuilding
the fall of the tower, recorded by William of Malmesbury to have
in 1107.

Singular column is attached to the older part of the work, but it
ent from all the other columns in that part, and its capital so

PLATE XXII.—COLUMNS.

1. Earl's Barton church, window in tower.
2. Winchester cathedral, crypt, 1079—1093.
- 3, and 11. Canterbury cathedral, crypt, 1175—1184.
4. and 6. St. Peter's church, Oxford, crypt, *circa* 1180.
5. Malmsbury abbey church, Wiltshire.
7. Conventual church, Ely, 1081—1106.
8. Repton church, Derbyshire, crypt.
9. Waltham abbey church.
10. St. Peter's church, Northampton.
12. St. Cross church, near Winchester.

1. Earl's Barton church tower, Northamptonshire, and that of Barton upon Humber in Lincolnshire, were evidently executed by common unskilful masons, from equally unscientific designs. They mark the total absence of art in the person or persons by whom they were planned. As such we cannot ascribe them to Norman architects, nor to Norman artizans, but rather to the Anglo-Saxons. In the absence of documentary proof we must seek for evidence in analogy, and nothing can be found more resembling the style of the towers now under notice, than the architectural drawings in certain manuscripts of acknowledged Saxon date. In the British Museum, and in the Gregorian Gospels preserved in the library of Salisbury cathedral, are drawings of Anglo-Saxon scribes, in which the triangular arch and columns resembling balustres, with two or three bands, are represented, and seem to be rude delineations of architectural members very similar to those in the two Bartons and Barnack in Northamptonshire, in which they are employed. These towers have every appearance of being much older than the churches, and we cannot hesitate in regarding the chancel and southern doorway of the church of Earl's Barton as specimens of genuine Norman architecture. Mr. Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire, in a communication on this subject says, the South or Norman doorway of Barton church is clearly contemporary with that of St. Peter's, Northampton, having the same chevron and spiral fluted pillars, as well as ornamented mouldings, and it belonged to the same proprietor, Simon de Liz, earl of Northampton, who married the daughter and heiress of the Countess Judith, in whom both parishes were vested at the time of enrolling the Domesday Survey. *Britton's Arch. Antiq.*, vol. v. p. 165.

2. Part of the work of Bishop Walkelyn, between 1079 and 1093; the oldest parts of the present fabric are attributed to this period, and on strong evidence: the transept bears evident marks of the repairs and rebuilding caused by the fall of the tower, recorded by William of Malmsbury to have taken place in 1107.

3. This singular column is attached to the older part of the work, but it is so different from all the other columns in that part, and its capital so

PLATE XXIII.

the antiquary, in an arch-moulding or series of mouldings, elaborated with varied scroll-work foliage and interlaced ornaments. The origin of this arch arises from the difficulty of accounting for its purport as it does not appear to have belonged to any doorway or window. *Arch. Antiq.*, vol. v. p. 178.

Two of this church were built in 1232, and are in the Early English style. This belongs to the Norman part of the building.

PLATE XXIV.—CROCKETS.

Salisbury cathedral, *circa* 1240.

Worcester cathedral, monument of Abp. Kempe, 1486.

York cathedral, west door, 1320.

Canterbury cathedral, organ-screen, 1304.

Salisbury cathedral, monument of Bishop Bingham, 1246.

St. George's chapel, Windsor, *circa* 1250.

PLATE XXV.—CROSSES IN CHURCHYARDS.

St. Michael's, Cornwall.

St. David's, South Wales.

St. Patrick's, county of Louth, Ireland.

St. Denis, near Paris, *circa* 1250.

St. Mary's, Essex, (to Queen Eleanor,) 1292.

St. Mary's, Gloucestershire, *circa* 1350.

A very curious and ancient cross originally stood in the "chapel" or garden of Roseworthy, in the parish of Gwinnear, from whence it was removed some years since to the garden of Lord Arundel's mansion at Wilton, where it now stands. On one side is a rude sculpture of the Virgin and Child, under which is a braid and an inscription apparently Saxon.

In the village of Margam in Glamorganshire near the abbey is a curious cross about eight feet high, richly carved, and ornamented with fret-work on the road side, and forming the foot-bridge over the brook that issues from the park near the old entrance, are two other relics of the same kind, each being circumscribed by a circle. These stones bear traces of sculpture but so much obliterated by time and the feet of passengers as to be illegible.

In the county of Louth is a very elegant cross called St. Boy'n's Cross. In the *Louthian*, p. 17, there are three prints of it. It is about 18 ft. high, and on all sides full of sculpture. It is said to be all of one stone, sent

PLATE XXIII.

to puzzle the antiquary, in an arch-moulding or series of mouldings, elaborately charged with varied scroll-work foliage and interlaced ornaments. The singularity of this arch arises from the difficulty of accounting for its purport or meaning, as it does not appear to have belonged to any doorway or window. Britton's *Archit. Antiq.*, vol. v. p. 178.

10. Parts of this church were built in 1232, and are in the Early English style, but this belongs to the Norman part of the building.

PLATE XXIV.—CROCKETS.

- 1, 2. Salisbury cathedral, *circa* 1240.
 3. Canterbury cathedral, monument of Abp. Kempe, 1486.
 - 4, 5, 6. York cathedral, west door, 1320.
 - 7 and 9. Canterbury cathedral, organ-screen, 1304.
 8. Salisbury cathedral, monument of Bishop Bingham, 1246.
 - 10, 11. St. George's chapel, Windsor, *circa* 1250.
-

PLATE XXV.—CROSSES IN CHURCHYARDS.

1. Lanherne, Cornwall.
2. Margam, South Wales.
3. St. Patrick's, county of Louth, Ireland.
4. St. Denis, near Paris, *circa* 1250.
5. Waltham, Essex, (to Queen Eleanor,) 1292.
6. Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, *circa* 1350.

1. This very curious and ancient cross originally stood in the "chapel close" of the barton of Roseworthy, in the parish of Gwinnear, from whence it was removed some years since to the garden of Lord Arundel's mansion at Lanherne, where it now stands. On one side is a rude sculpture of the Crucifixion, under which is a braid and an inscription apparently Saxon.

2. In the village of Margam in Glamorganshire near the abbey is a curious stone cross about eight feet high, richly carved, and ornamented with fret-work. By the road side, and forming the foot-bridge over the brook that issues out of the park near the old entrance, are two other relics of the same kind, the crosses being circumscribed by a circle. These stones bear traces of inscriptions, but so much obliterated by time and the feet of passengers as to be wholly illegible.

3. In the county of Louth is a very elegant cross called St. Boyn's Cross. In Wright's *Louthiania*, p. 17, there are three prints of it. It is about 18 ft. high, and on all sides full of sculpture. It is said to be all of one stone, sent

among these were the arms (a cross between two cups) of Richard
 last abbot but one, who died in 1524.
 land says, "There is a right fair and costely peace of worke in the
 e made al of Stone and curiously vouldid for poore market folkes to
 when Rayne cummith. Ther be 8 great Pillers and 8 open arches
 ork is 8 square. One great Piller in the middle berith up the
 e men of the Toune made this Peace of work in *Hominum memo-*
vol. ii. f. 27. It has a richly ornamented octagonal central turret
 e in each side, containing eight sculptured figures in basso-relievo,
 nd flying buttresses. One of the figures represents the Crucifixion.
 ructure stands near the entrance to the market-place on the south,
 and vegetables being kept under and near it. Mr. Wansey
 o have been erected by Bishop Ergham at the end of the fourteenth
 is of an hexagonal form, and consists of six buttress piers, with
 and over the key-stone of each arch is half of a niche, which it
 tended for a statue. In the centre is a pillar, square at the bottom
 rds the top into six sides, said to have formerly had an inscription,
 cely obliterated.



PLATE XXVII.—CROSSES ON GABLES.

- cester cathedral, *circa* 1250.
 ted church, *circa* 1250.
 ty church, Cambridge, *circa* 1250.
 17. Salisbury cathedral, *circa* 1250.
 erton College chapel, Oxford; 7. choir, 1277; 8. north
 420.
 Than church, Normandy, *circa* 1120.
 13. Peterborough cathedral, 1238.
 g's College chapel, Cambridge, 1508—1530.
 kesbury abbey church, *circa* 1450.
 Mary's church, Gloucester, 1301.
 20. Lincoln cathedral, *circa* 1250.
 wich cathedral, *circa* 1250.

able-crosses are of rare occurrence, having generally suffered so
 e weather as to have lost all character, or have been renewed in
 yle. The example from Than church, Normandy, (fig. 9.) is
 r known in this country from the numerous engravings of it, than
 examples; these are however to be found at St. Germain's cathedral,
 er the porch; and at St. Margaret's church, York, is one built
 of the vestry, but preserving its form. The other example from

PLATE XXVI.

parts of it, among these were the arms (a cross between two cups) of Richard Beere, the last abbot but one, who died in 1524.

Of 3. Leland says, "There is a right fair and costely peace of worke in the market place made al of Stone and curiusly vouldid for poore market folkes to stande dry when Rayne cummith. Ther be 8 great Pillers and 8 open arches and the work is 8 square. One great Piller in the midle berith up the voute. The men of the Toune made this Peace of work in *Hominum memoria*."—Itin., vol. ii. f. 27. It has a richly ornamented octagonal central turret with a niche in each side, containing eight sculptured figures in basso-relievo, pinnacles, and flying buttresses. One of the figures represents the Crucifixion.

4. This structure stands near the entrance to the market-place on the south, the poultry and vegetables being kept under and near it. Mr. Wansey supposes it to have been erected by Bishop Ergham at the end of the fourteenth century. It is of an hexagonal form, and consists of six buttress piers, with six arches, and over the key-stone of each arch is half of a niche, which it seems was intended for a statue. In the centre is a pillar, square at the bottom but cut towards the top into six sides, said to have formerly had an inscription, now completely obliterated.

PLATE XXVII.—CROSSES ON GABLES.

1. Gloucester cathedral, *circa* 1250.
2. Horsted church, *circa* 1250.
3. Trinity church, Cambridge, *circa* 1250.
- 4, 5, 6, 17. Salisbury cathedral, *circa* 1250.
- 7, 8. Merton College chapel, Oxford; 7. choir, 1277; 8. north transept, 1420.
- 9, 10. Than church, Normandy, *circa* 1120.
- 11 and 13. Peterborough cathedral, 1238.
12. King's College chapel, Cambridge, 1508—1530.
14. Tewkesbury abbey church, *circa* 1450.
15. St. Mary's church, Gloucester, 1301.
- 16, 19, 20. Lincoln cathedral, *circa* 1250.
18. Norwich cathedral, *circa* 1250.

Norman gable-crosses are of rare occurrence, having generally suffered so much from the weather as to have lost all character, or have been renewed in a different style. The example from Than church, Normandy, (fig. 9.) is perhaps better known in this country from the numerous engravings of it, than any English examples; these are however to be found at St. Germain's cathedral, Cornwall, over the porch; and at St. Margaret's church, York, is one built into the wall of the vestry, but preserving its form. The other example from

b of Archbishop Morton, between the piers of south

low in south transept.

ssed altar on east side of south transept.

Staircases in old towers, north and south of original

Aisle of crypt under Trinity chapel.

Massive piers at the original termination of the

w between the two crypts.

airs from church to crypt at west end.

of the original crypt, 163 feet in length.

les of the original crypt, 83 feet 6 inches in width

e and aisles within the walls.

h transept.

h transept.

Cells or chapels north and south of original east

rance or passage between the two crypts.

Nave and aisles of eastern crypt, 66 feet 6 inches

idest part.

lted room under Becket's crown.

ndation of a chapel on north side.

t of Canterbury cathedral is said to be "the largest, the finest, and
 eresting in England." The age of the older parts (which are dis-
 ed on the plan by being a darker colour than the rest, and B in
 as been much disputed. Many persons still consider this crypt as
 work of Lanfranc, others as the work of Priors Ernulph and Con-
 -1114, under Archbishop Anselm, who is said to have expended
 whole of his revenues in *rebuilding* his cathedral. Considering that
 ad been so recently erected by Lanfranc (about 1080), it may seem
 at Anselm should have destroyed and rebuilt it; but the historians
 arch attest the fact, and Gervase, who minutely describes the
 choir of Conrad," lived too near the time to be likely to be mistaken
 t of this nature. It is probable that his object was to *enlarge* the
 ich made it necessary to pull down the original structure. It is,
 y no means clear that the crypt was rebuilt along with the super-

tern part of the crypt (marked on the plan by a lighter tint, and A
), extending under those parts of the church, the choir and Becket's
 ich are known to have been built by William of Sens and his suc-

PLATES XXVIII. AND XXIX.

13. Tomb of Archbishop Morton, between the piers of south aisle.

14. Window in south transept.

15. Recessed altar on east side of south transept.

16, 17. Staircases in old towers, north and south of original apse.

18, 19. Aisle of crypt under Trinity chapel.

20, 20. Massive piers at the original termination of the church, now between the two crypts.

A B. Stairs from church to crypt at west end.

C. Nave of the original crypt, 163 feet in length.

D E. Aisles of the original crypt, 83 feet 6 inches in width across nave and aisles within the walls.

F. North transept.

G. South transept.

H I K. Cells or chapels north and south of original east end.

L. Entrance or passage between the two crypts.

M N O. Nave and aisles of eastern crypt, 66 feet 6 inches wide in widest part.

P. Vaulted room under Becket's crown.

Q. Foundation of a chapel on north side.

The crypt of Canterbury cathedral is said to be "the largest, the finest, and the most interesting in England." The age of the older parts (which are distinctly marked on the plan by being a darker colour than the rest, and B in Plate 29.) has been much disputed. Many persons still consider this crypt as the original work of Lanfranc, others as the work of Priors Ernulph and Conrad, 1106—1114, under Archbishop Anselm, who is said to have expended nearly the whole of his revenues in *rebuilding* his cathedral. Considering that the choir had been so recently erected by Lanfranc (about 1080), it may seem singular that Anselm should have destroyed and rebuilt it; but the historians of the church attest the fact, and Gervase, who minutely describes the "glorious choir of Conrad," lived too near the time to be likely to be mistaken as to a fact of this nature. It is probable that his object was to *enlarge* the church, which made it necessary to pull down the original structure. It is, however, by no means clear that the crypt was rebuilt along with the super-structure.

The eastern part of the crypt (marked on the plan by a lighter tint, and A in Plate 29), extending under those parts of the church, the choir and Becket's crown, which are known to have been built by William of Sens and his suc-

the lily, whose scrolling leaves enclose several regal or other, in the outward circuit of the architrave, is a figure with; the archiepiscopal pallium is dependant from the neck, with tiara, upon the head, denoting the highest spiritual authority: presentation of the Ancient of Days, the first Person of the Trinity: be deemed worthy of this higher situation. With reference to ent indications of this mystery, the token of the Third Person if it was ever placed about the architrave it has been removed.
nt., vol. iv. p. 26.

1. Jews' house, Lincoln.

ury cathedral, 1250.

ch school-house, *circa* 1300.

orge's chapel, Windsor, *circa* 1250.

shall castle, *circa* 1500.

church, Essex, *circa* 1440.

use, Lincoln, about 1140, is a very curious and interesting ex-
lo-Norman domestic architecture, in which there are columns at
n ornamental archivolt, and a bold label-moulding.—Pugin's
hic Architecture.

y cathedral, about 1250. The opening is formed by a cinquefoil
n cusps, and is enclosed within a very flat arch.

John's chapel, Norwich cathedral, now a school-house, about
ble archway, one retiring behind the other, as shewn in the plan.
ornamented with iron scroll-work, connected with its hinges.
al Antiq., Norwich, p. 39.

rance to the great tower of Tattershall castle, (incorrectly engraved
colnshire.

—1. Higham Ferrars church, Northamptonshire,

7.

ield cathedral, chapter-house, 1250.

ield cathedral, west end, 1310.

cathedral, west end, 1291—1330.

Higham Ferrars church, Northamptonshire. Its entrances have
l arches, and are enclosed within a large pointed arch, the inter-
e being occupied by a pedestal for a statue, and some scriptural
asso-relievo.

he chapter-house, Lichfield cathedral, (a beautiful symmetrical
ntains within a pointed arch of numerous mouldings, and sup-
everal columns, two others more acutely pointed, each of the
within it a trefoil-arch forming the opening. Its date about 1250.
the western entrance to the same cathedral, is remarkable for the

PLATE XXX.

appears from the lily, whose scrolling leaves enclose several regal or other heads. Above, in the outward circuit of the architrave, is a figure with elevated hands; the archiepiscopal pallium is dependant from the neck, with a low mitre, or tiara, upon the head, denoting the highest spiritual authority: the usual representation of the Ancient of Days, the first Person of the Trinity: no other could be deemed worthy of this higher situation. With reference to the more ancient indications of this mystery, the token of the Third Person is not seen, or if it was ever placed about the architrave it has been removed.

Britton's Archit. Ant., vol. iv. p. 26.

XXXI.—1. Jews' house, Lincoln.

2. Salisbury cathedral, 1250.

3. Norwich school-house, *circa* 1300.

4. St. George's chapel, Windsor, *circa* 1250.

5. Tattershall castle, *circa* 1500.

6. Horn church, Essex, *circa* 1440.

1. Jews' house, Lincoln, about 1140, is a very curious and interesting example of Anglo-Norman domestic architecture, in which there are columns at the jambs, an ornamental archivolt, and a bold label-moulding.—Pugin's *Specimens of Gothic Architecture*.

2. Salisbury cathedral, about 1250. The opening is formed by a cinquefoil moulding with cusps, and is enclosed within a very flat arch.

3. From St. John's chapel, Norwich cathedral, now a school-house, about 1300, is a double archway, one retiring behind the other, as shewn in the plan. The door is ornamented with iron scroll-work, connected with its hinges.

Britton's *Cathedral Antiq.*, Norwich, p. 39.

5. The entrance to the great tower of Tattershall castle, (incorrectly engraved church,) Lincolnshire.

XXXII.—1. Higham Ferrars church, Northamptonshire, 1289—1337.

2. Lichfield cathedral, chapter-house, 1250.

3. Lichfield cathedral, west end, 1310.

4. York cathedral, west end, 1291—1330.

1. Is from Higham Ferrars church, Northamptonshire. Its entrances have flat segmental arches, and are enclosed within a large pointed arch, the intervening space being occupied by a pedestal for a statue, and some scriptural subjects in basso-relievo.

2. From the chapter-house, Lichfield cathedral, (a beautiful symmetrical example), contains within a pointed arch of numerous mouldings, and supported by several columns, two others more acutely pointed, each of the latter having within it a trefoil-arch forming the opening. Its date about 1250.

3. Being the western entrance to the same cathedral, is remarkable for the

PLATE XXXIV.

iel church, Cornwall, *circa* 1180.
 ed church, Northamptonshire, *circa* 1150.
 t church, Northamptonshire, *circa* 1230.
 ter church, Oxfordshire, *circa* 1150.
 rk church, Cumberland, *circa* 1150.

ears so close a resemblance to that in Winchester cathedral,
 een supposed to be the work of the same hand.
 wo are of lead on stone bases; the pillars supporting No. 7
 ginal, but the base of No. 9 is of the fifteenth century.
 orated font is mentioned by Camden in his *Britannia*, and is
 hop Littleton in the second volume of the *Archæologia*. On
 scription in Runic and Saxon characters, which Hickes, bishop
 any other antiquaries, read as commemorating the conversion
 ish general, and several of his countrymen. Mr. Hamper, in
Archæologia, gives a very different interpretation, by stating

“ Richard he me wrought;
 And to this forme me diligently brought.”

See Robinson's *History of Baptism*, 4to. 1790.

PLATES XXXV. XXXVI. AND XXXVII.

TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILINGS.

church, Oxfordshire, two compartments, 1150, 1200.
 h cathedral, cloisters 1297.
 ough cathedral, south aisle, 1117—1143.
 cathedral, aisle of the choir, 1325.
 e abbey, *circa* 1260.
 cathedral, chapter-house, 1293—1302.
 h cathedral, cloisters, 1297.
 Westminster abbey, 1245—1270.

o compartments are at the east end of Ifley church; the one
 art of the original structure, and is late Norman work, as is
 ection of the rib B; the other is an addition a few years later:
 hether the original plan was ever completed and this compart-
 subsequently, or the plan changed during the progress of the
 evidently of later character than the rest, and the section of the
 Early English. The windows of this part are lancet shaped.
 lation of this cathedral was laid in 1117, and the nave was con-
 3. The window is evidently an insertion of much later date.

PLATE XXXIV.

6. Lostwithiel church, Cornwall, *circa* 1180.
7. Wansford church, Northamptonshire, *circa* 1150.
8. Barnack church, Northamptonshire, *circa* 1230.
9. Dorchester church, Oxfordshire, *circa* 1150.
10. Bridekirk church, Cumberland, *circa* 1150.

1. This font bears so close a resemblance to that in Winchester cathedral, that they have been supposed to be the work of the same hand.

7, 9. These two are of lead on stone bases; the pillars supporting No. 7 appear to be original, but the base of No. 9 is of the fifteenth century.

10. This celebrated font is mentioned by Camden in his *Britannia*, and is described by bishop Littleton in the second volume of the *Archæologia*. On one side is an inscription in Runic and Saxon characters, which Hickes, bishop Littleton, and many other antiquaries, read as commemorating the conversion of Ekard, a Danish general, and several of his countrymen. Mr. Hamper, in vol. xix. of the *Archæologia*, gives a very different interpretation, by stating that it means,

“Richard he me wrought;

And to this forme me diligently brought.”

See Robinson's *History of Baptism*, 4to. 1790.

PLATES XXXV. XXXVI. AND XXXVII.

TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILINGS.

1. Iffley church, Oxfordshire, two compartments, 1150, 1200.
2. Norwich cathedral, cloisters 1297.
3. Peterborough cathedral, south aisle, 1117—1143.
4. Wells cathedral, aisle of the choir, 1325.
5. Melrose abbey, *circa* 1260.
6. Wells cathedral, chapter-house, 1293—1302.
7. Norwich cathedral, cloisters, 1297.
- 8, 9, 10. Westminster abbey, 1245—1270.

1. These two compartments are at the east end of Iffley church; the one marked B is part of the original structure, and is late Norman work, as is shewn by the section of the rib B; the other is an addition a few years later: it is not clear whether the original plan was ever completed and this compartment added on subsequently, or the plan changed during the progress of the work, but it is evidently of later character than the rest, and the section of the rib A is clearly Early English. The windows of this part are lancet shaped.

3. The foundation of this cathedral was laid in 1117, and the nave was consecrated in 1143. The window is evidently an insertion of much later date.

PLATE XXXVIII.

y's church, Stamford, Lincolnshire, *circa* 1250.
n church, Oxfordshire, *circa* 1350.
y's church, Oxford, *circa* 1300.
rg Minster, Germany, *circa* 1350.
a church, Yorkshire, *circa* 1450.
nghay church, Northamptonshire, 1435.
t's church, Huntingdonshire, *circa* 1507.
church, Lincolnshire, *circa* 1400.
r is constructed with Roman bricks, and is supposed to have
e Romans during their domination in Britain:" the upper
an addition of much later date.
part, with the spire, was added about 1280.
ry early spire built upon a Norman tower.
t of this elegant spire is 195 feet; there is a tradition that it
dinal Wolsey, but it appears to be evidently the work of an
bly rebuilt or repaired by him.
act for building this church, including the tower, is preserved
nasticon, and has been republished, with illustrations, by the
cultural Society.

PLATE XXXIX.—WINDOWS.

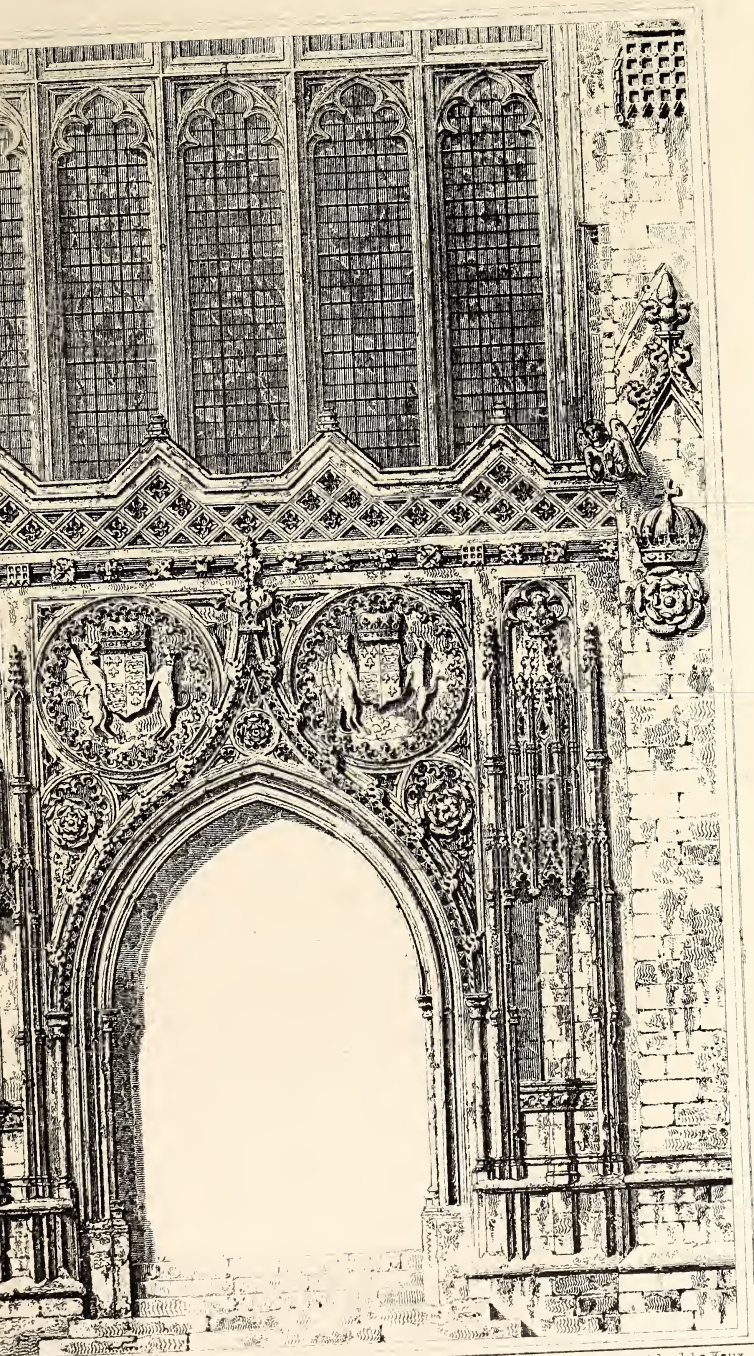
th church, Northamptonshire.
an's abbey, *circa* 1080.
aye aux Hommes, (St. Etienne,) Caen, 1066—1077.
ham church, Norfolk, *circa* 1080.
nam church, Norfolk, *circa* 1080.
ulchre's church, Northampton, 1150—1180.
'Cross' church, Winchester, *circa* 1150.
ester cathedral, *circa* 1150.
gham church, Norfolk.
rth church, Norfolk, *circa* 1220.
goras' School, Cambridge, *circa* 1200.
Hedingham church, Essex, *circa* 1190.
ugustine's church, Canterbury, *circa* 1250.
eston church, Kent, *circa* 1180.
ed chamber, Westminster, *circa* 1250.
nington church, Northamptonshire, *circa* 1250.

PLATE XXXVIII.

11. St. Mary's church, Stamford, Lincolnshire, *circa* 1250.
 12. Bloxham church, Oxfordshire, *circa* 1350.
 13. St. Mary's church, Oxford, *circa* 1300.
 14. Freyburg Minster, Germany, *circa* 1350.
 15. Sancton church, Yorkshire, *circa* 1450.
 16. Fotheringhay church, Northamptonshire, 1435.
 17. St. Neot's church, Huntingdonshire, *circa* 1507.
 18. Boston church, Lincolnshire, *circa* 1400.
4. "This tower is constructed with Roman bricks, and is supposed to have been built by the Romans during their domination in Britain:" the upper part is evidently an addition of much later date.
5. The upper part, with the spire, was added about 1280.
9. This is a very early spire built upon a Norman tower.
12. The height of this elegant spire is 195 feet; there is a tradition that it was built by cardinal Wolsey, but it appears to be evidently the work of an earlier age, possibly rebuilt or repaired by him.
16. The contract for building this church, including the tower, is preserved in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and has been republished, with illustrations, by the Oxford Architectural Society.
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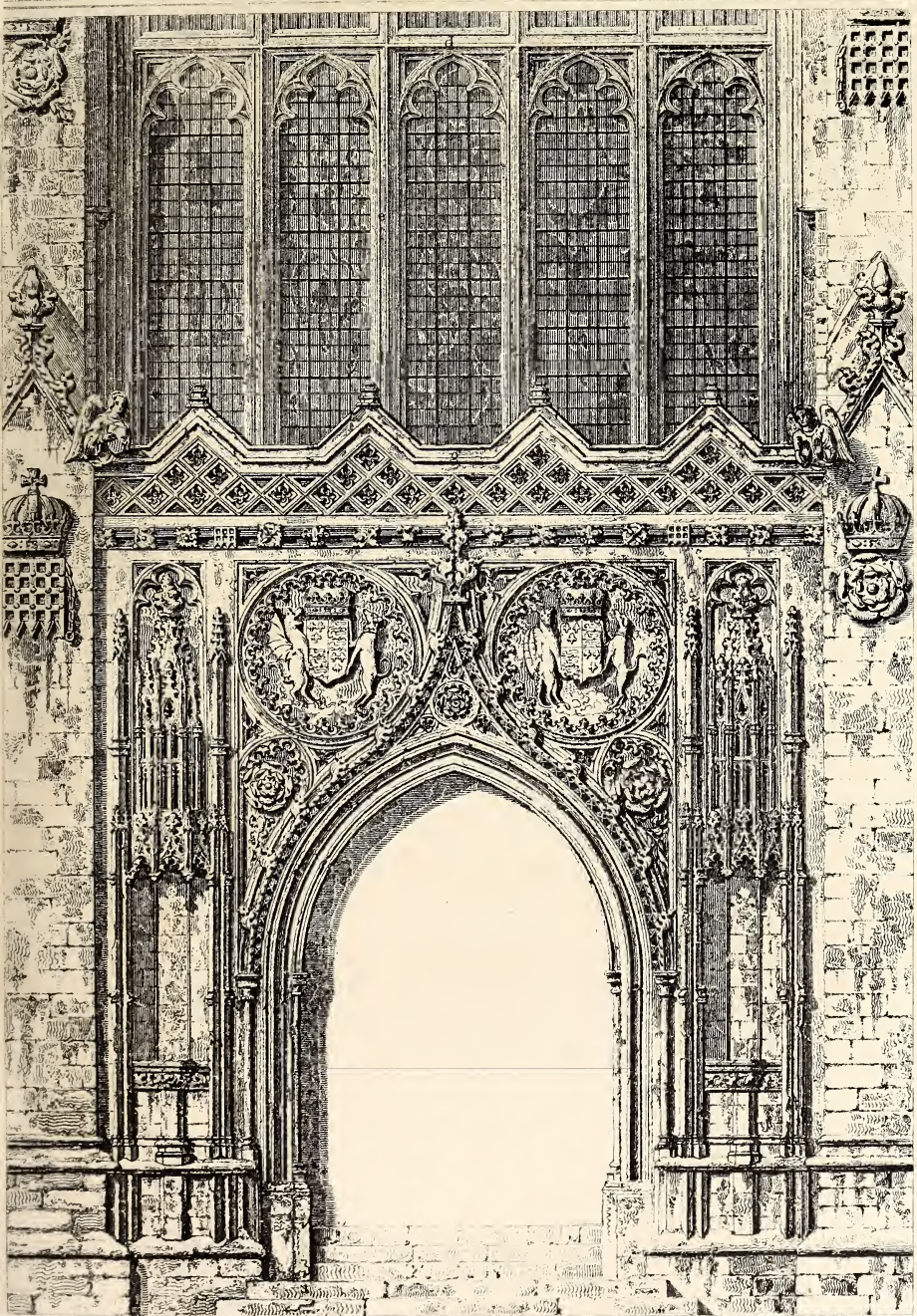
PLATE XXXIX.—WINDOWS.

1. Brixworth church, Northamptonshire.
2. St. Alban's abbey, *circa* 1080.
- 3, 10. Abbaye aux Hommes, (St. Etienne,) Caen, 1066—1077.
4. Witlingham church, Norfolk, *circa* 1080.
5. Gillingham church, Norfolk, *circa* 1080.
6. St. Sepulchre's church, Northampton, 1150—1180.
- 7, 9. St. Cross' church, Winchester, *circa* 1150.
11. Chichester cathedral, *circa* 1150.
12. Basingham church, Norfolk.
13. Ingworth church, Norfolk, *circa* 1220.
14. Pythagoras' School, Cambridge, *circa* 1200.
15. Castle Hedingham church, Essex, *circa* 1190.
16. St. Augustine's church, Canterbury, *circa* 1250.
17. Barfreston church, Kent, *circa* 1180.
18. Painted chamber, Westminster, *circa* 1250.
19. Warmington church, Northamptonshire, *circa* 1250.



S. PORCH. KINGS. COLL: CHAPEL. CAMBRIDGE.

Engraved by J. Le Keux



DESIGNED BY G. GRIFFITHS.

S. PORCH, KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE.

Engraved by J. Le Roux.



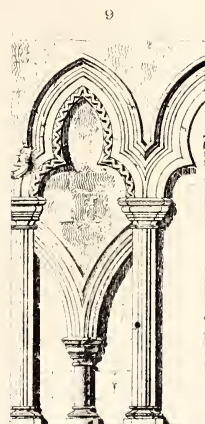
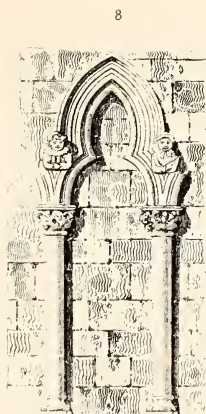
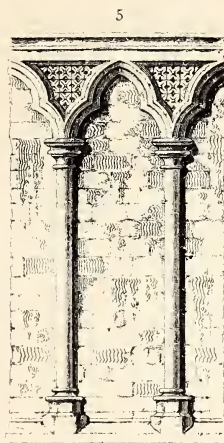
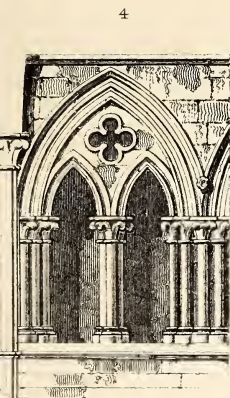
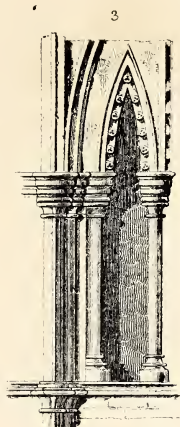
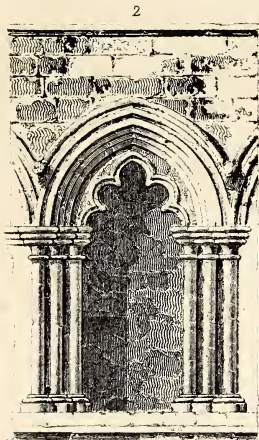
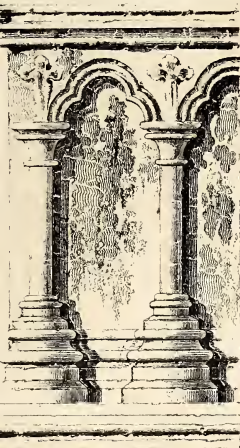
ARCADES.

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 6. E. Acre Chu. 7. Norwich Cath. 8. Canterbury Cath. 9. Oxford. St. Peters Chu. 10. Canterbury Cath.
 of the Font. - Conington Ch. Huntingdoush. 12. Canter^r Cath. N. E. Trans. 13. Lincoln Cath. Chap. Ho.



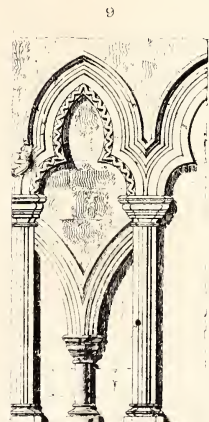
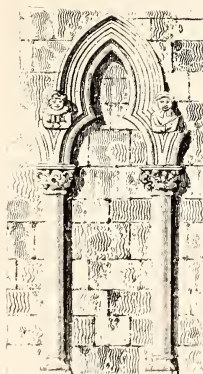
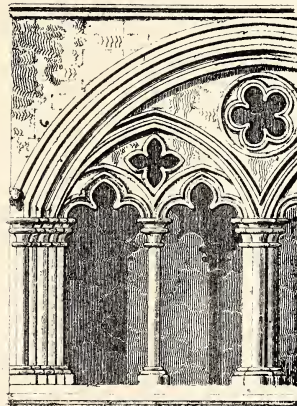
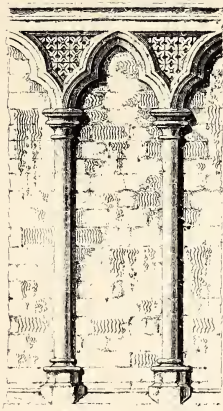
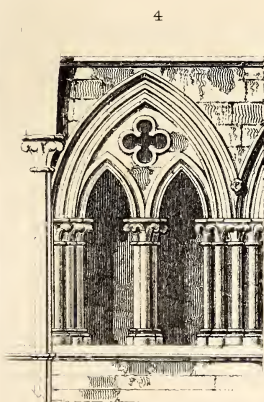
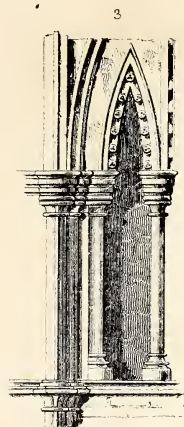
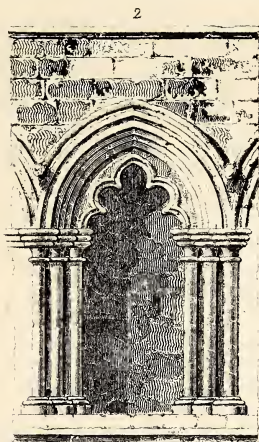
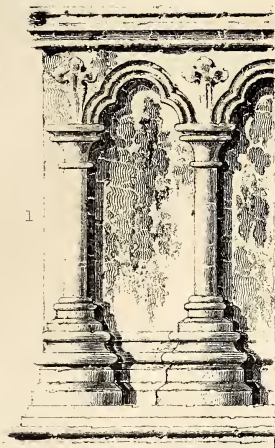
ARCADES.

1. Castle Acre Chu.-Norfolk. 2. Northampton: St. Peters Chu. 3. 4. Cant^y Cath: St. Anselm's Tower. 5. Norw^h Cath. Tow^r.
 6. Castle Acre Chu. 7. Norwich Cath. 8. Canterbury Cath. 9. Oxford. St. Peters Chu. 10. Canterbury Cath.
 11. Part of the Ford - Conington Ch. Huntingdoush. 12. Canter^y Cath. N.E. Trans. 13. Lincoln Cath^l Chap. Ho.



ARCADES.

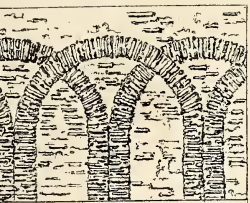
Tomb of Abp: Theobald Cant' Cath. 2. Triforium, E. End Salisb' Cath. 3. Beverley Minst' Clorestory Nave.
 Triforium Nave. Lincoln Cath. 5. Canter' Chap: Ho. 6. Salisb' Cath. Nave. 7. Salisbury Cath. Chap. Ho.
 8. Side Aile Nave Bev' 9. Bev' Minst' Trifor' Nave.



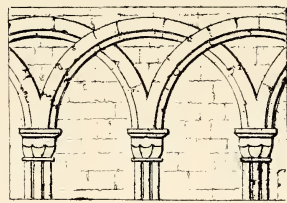
ARCADES.

J. Le Roux Sc.

1. Tomb of Abp. Theobald. Cant^y Cath. 2. Triforium, E. End. Salisb^y Cath. 3. Beverley Minst^r Clerestory Nave.
 4. Triforium Nave. Lincoln Cath. 5. Canter^y Chap. Ho. 6. Salisb^y Cath. Nave. 7. Salisbury Cath. Chap. Ho.
 8. Side Aisle Nave. Bev^y 9. Bev^y Minst^r Triforium Nave.



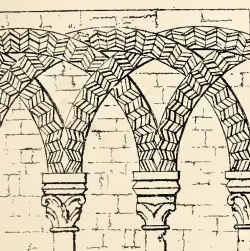
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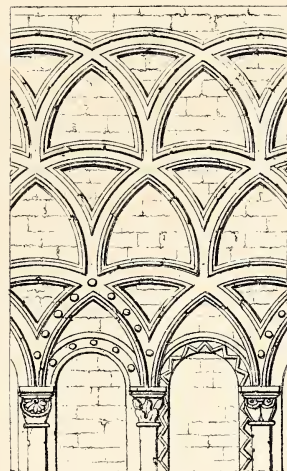
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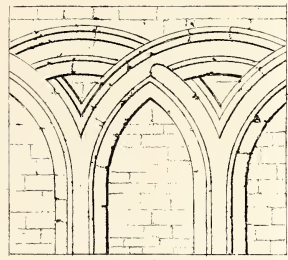
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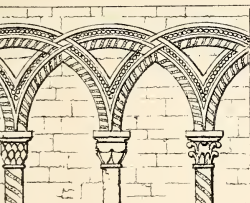
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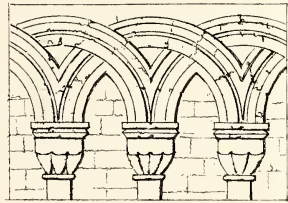
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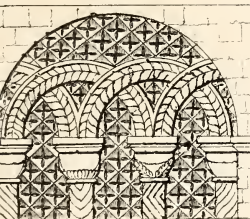
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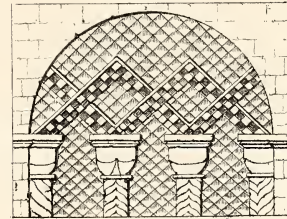
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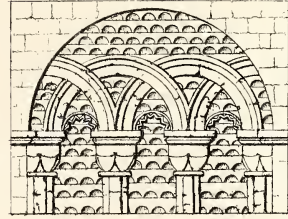
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9



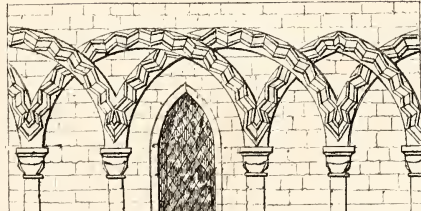
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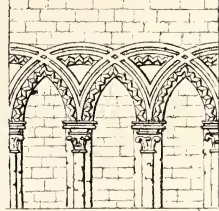
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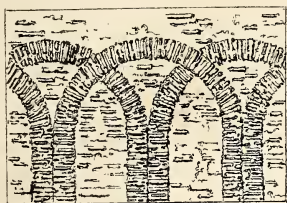


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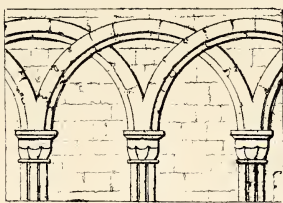
ARCADES, OF INTERLACED MOULDINGS.

J. Le Keux Sculp.

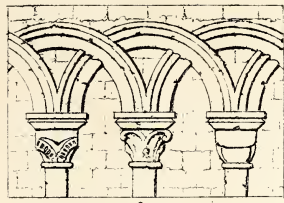
1. - 2. Malmsbury Abb. Chu. - 3. Norwich Cath. - 4. S^t Johns Chu. Devizes. 5. Castle Acre Pri. 6. Bristol Cath. 7. Wenlock
10. 11. S^t Augustine's Chu. Canterbury. 12. Castle Rising Chu. 13. S^t James Chu. Bristol. 14. S^t Joseph's Chap. Glastonbury.



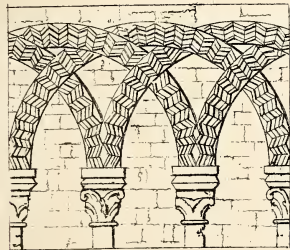
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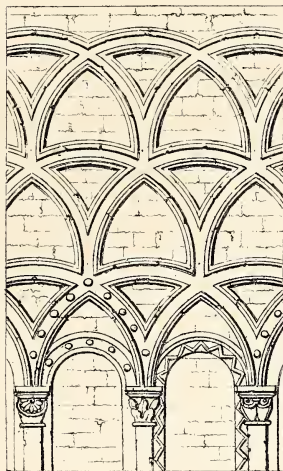
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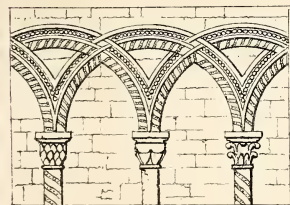
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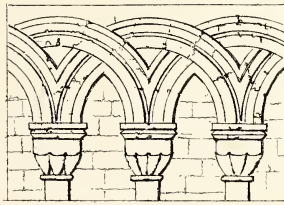
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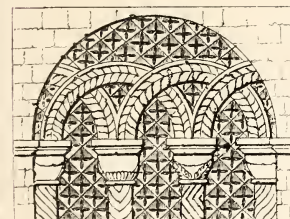
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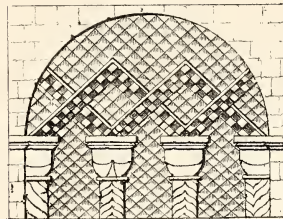
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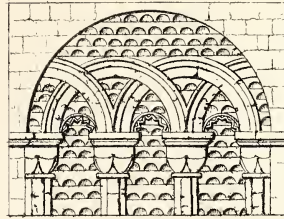
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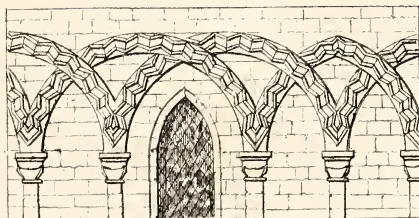
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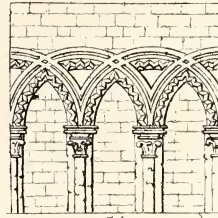
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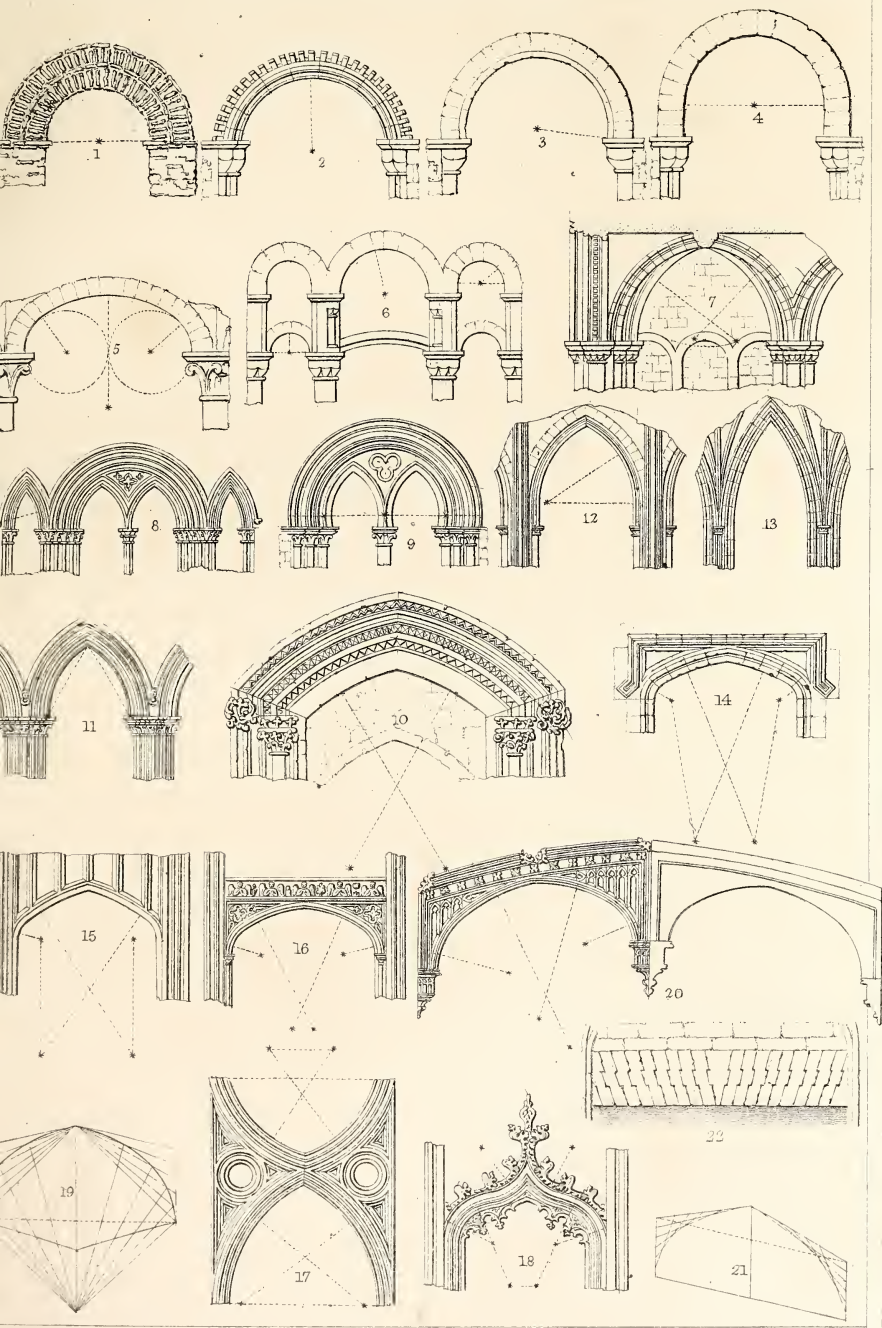
14

H. H. H. Del.

ARCADES; OF INTERLACED MOULDINGS.

J. Le Keux Scr.

1. Gt. Oulton Pri. Chu. - 2. Malmesbury Abb. Chu. - 3. Norwich Cath. - 4. St. John's Chu. Devises. 5. Castle Acre Pri. 6. Bristol Cath. 7. Wenlock Pri. 8. St. Augustine's Chu. Canterbury. 9. 10. 11. St. Augustine's Chu. Canterbury. 12. Castle Rising' Chu. 13. St. James Chu. Bristol. 14. St. Joseph's Chap. Glastonbury.

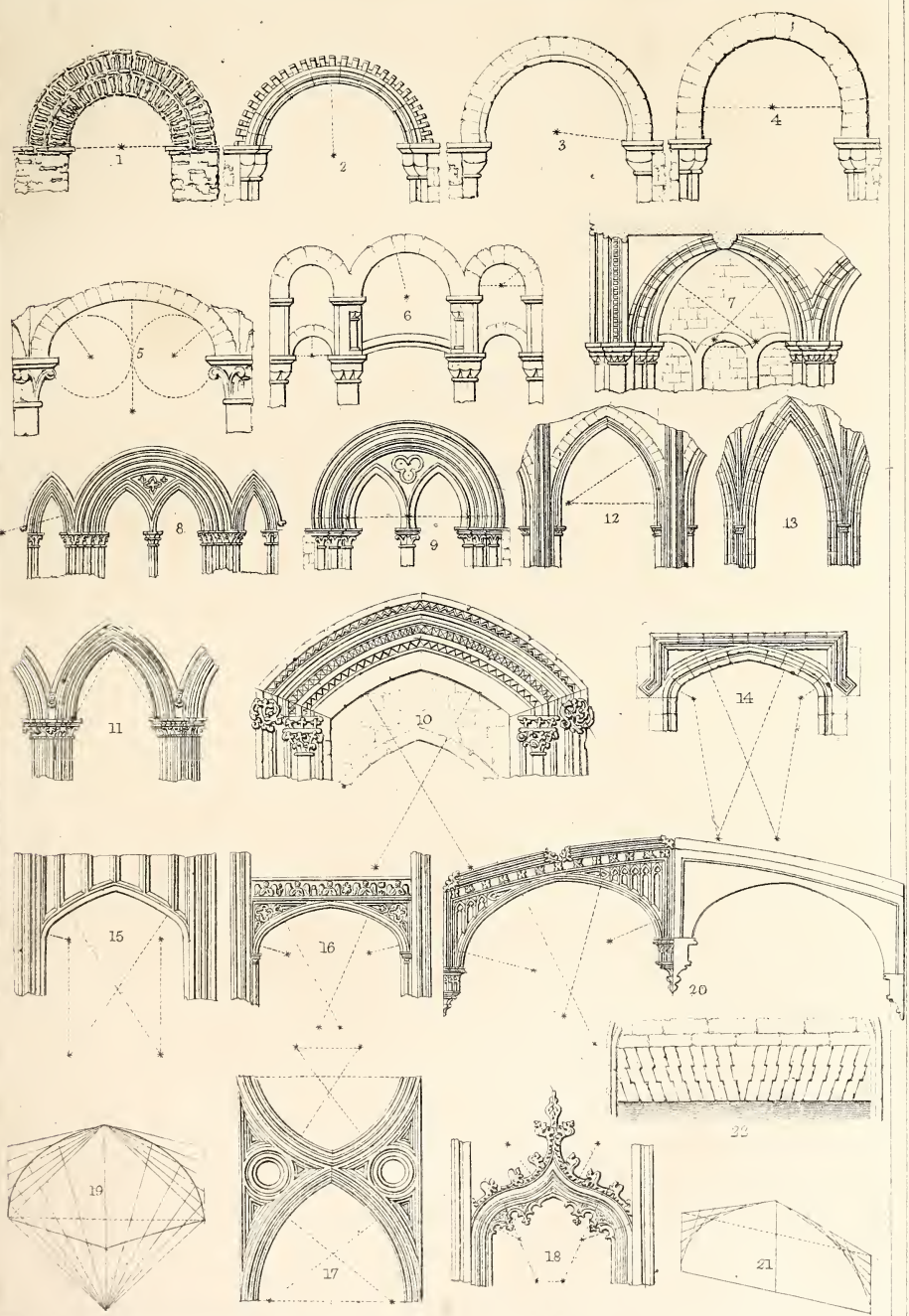


J. Le Kieux, Sc.

ARCHES.

J. Le Kieux, Sc.

1. Norwich Cath. - 3. Canterbury Cath. Crypt. - 4. Winchester Cath. - 5. Gloucester Cath. Crypt. - 6. Romsey Chu. - 7 & 13. B. 9. Abb. Aux Hommes, Chu. Caen. - 10. Romsey Chu. - 11. Wells Cath. - 12. Chu. St. Ouen, Rouen. - 14. Lincoln. Chancellors' Chap. Windsor. - 16. Henry VII. Chap. - 17. Wells Cath. - 19. 21. Pointed & Rampant Pointed. - 20. Crosby Hall. Roof. 22 Chimney Fountains

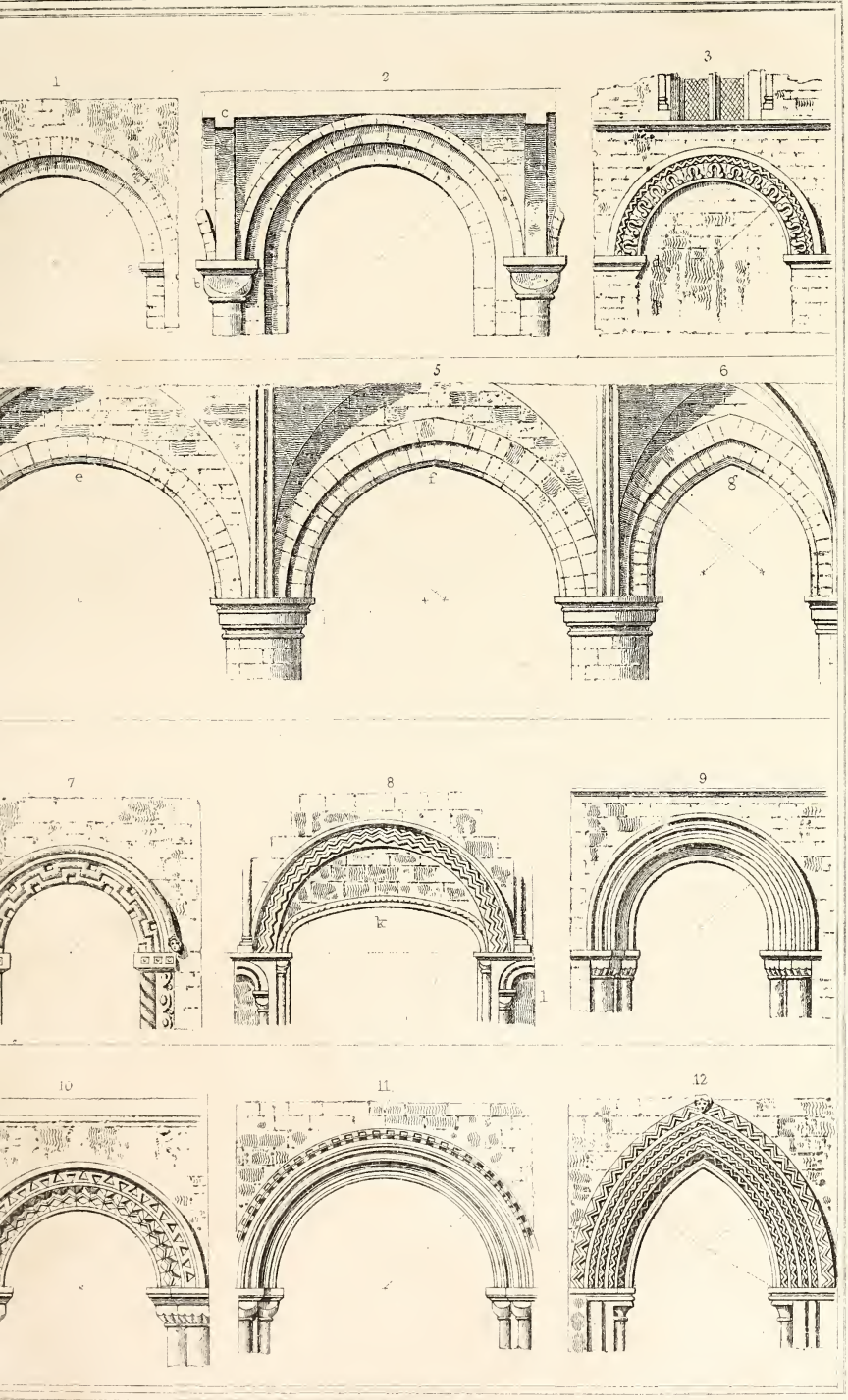


Harker, Del.

J. Le Keux, Sc.

ARCHES.

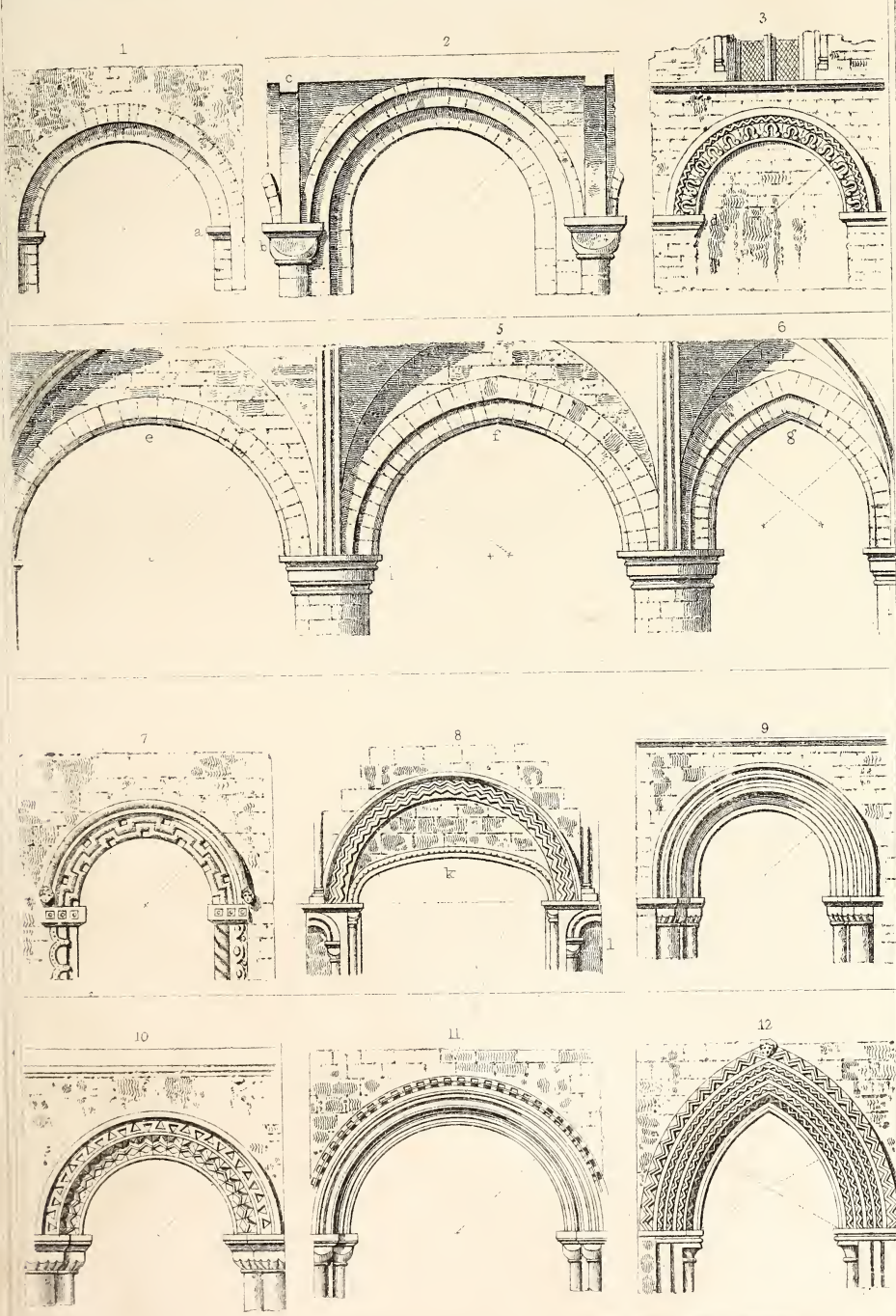
Brixworth Chu. - 2. Norwich Cath. - 3. Canterbury Cath. Crypt. - 4. Winchester Cath. - 5. Gloucester Cath. Crypt. - 6. Romsey Chu. - 7 & 13. Beverley Minst. - 9. Abb. Aux Hommes, Chu. Caen. - 10. Romsey Chu. - 11. Wells Cath. - 12. Chu. St. Ouen, Rouen. - 14. Lincoln. Chancellors' Chapel. - 15. St. Georges Chap. Windsor. - 16. Henry VII. Chap. - 17. Wells Cath. - 19. 21. Pointed & Rampant Pointed. - 20. Crosby Hall. Roof. 22 Chimney Fountains



ARCHES;— SEMICIRCULAR: POINTED: & HORSE SHOE.

J. Le Keux Sc.

1. Albans Abb. Chu. S. Tran. 2. Canterbury Cath. Crypt. 3. Malmesbury Abb. Chu. 4. 5. 6. Canterbury Cath. Crypt. E. End.
 7. Sturford Chur. 8. Castle Acre Priory. 9. Peterboro Cath. 10. Church at Cressly, Norm. 11. Norwich Cath.
 12. Porch of St. Marys Chu. Devizes.

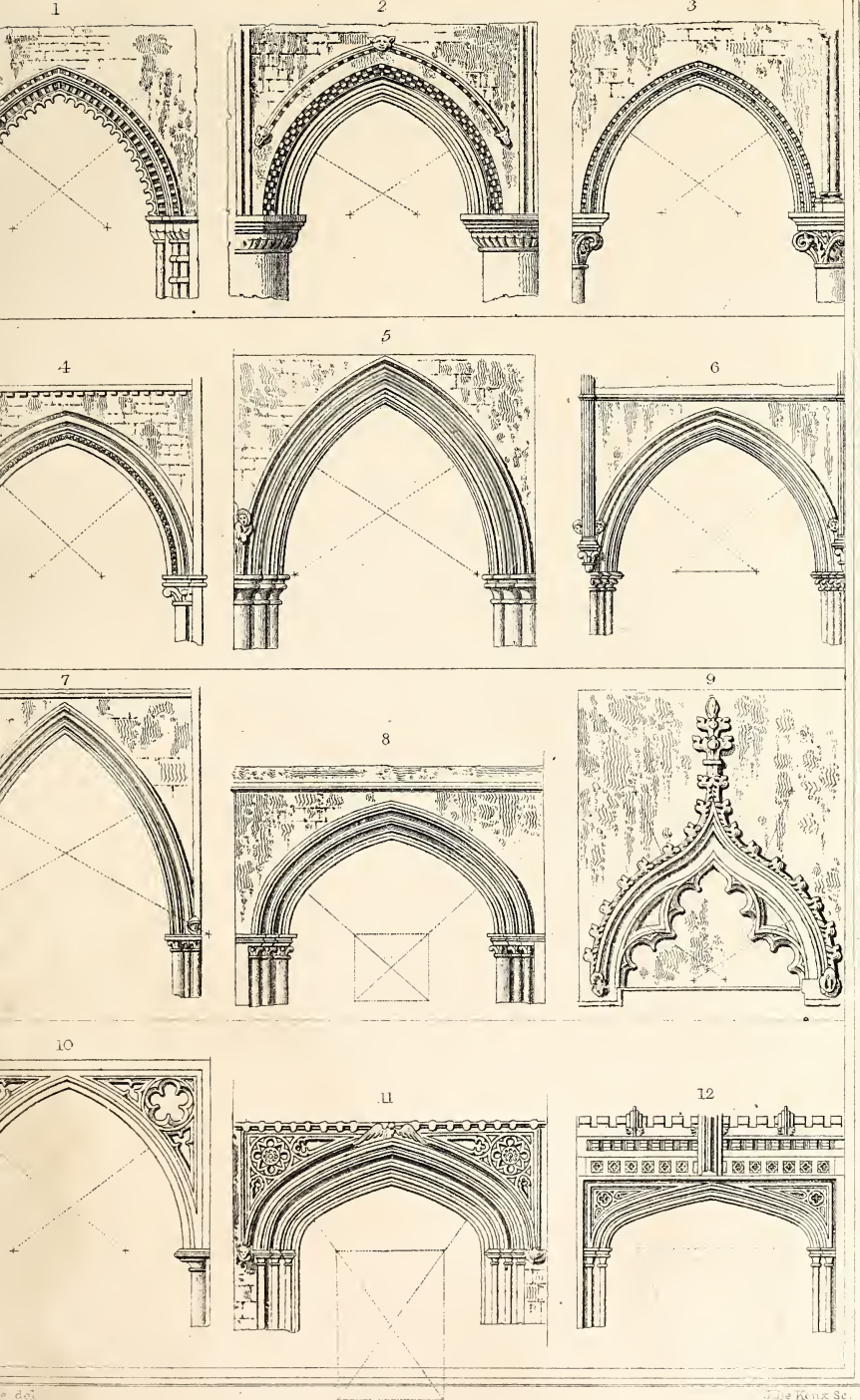


SAUTERRE del.

J. Le Keux Sc.

ARCHES:— SEMICIRCULAR; POINTED: & HORSE SHOE.

1. St Albans Abb. Ch. S. Tran. 2. Canterbury Cath. Crypt. 3. Malmesbury Abb. Ch. 4. 5. 6. Canterbury Cath. Crypt. E. End.
 7. Euford Chur. 8. Castle Acre Priory. 9. Peterboro Cath. 10. Church at Creully, Norm. 11. Norwich Cath.
 12. Porch of St Marys Ch. Devizes.



ARCHES: POINTED STYLE.

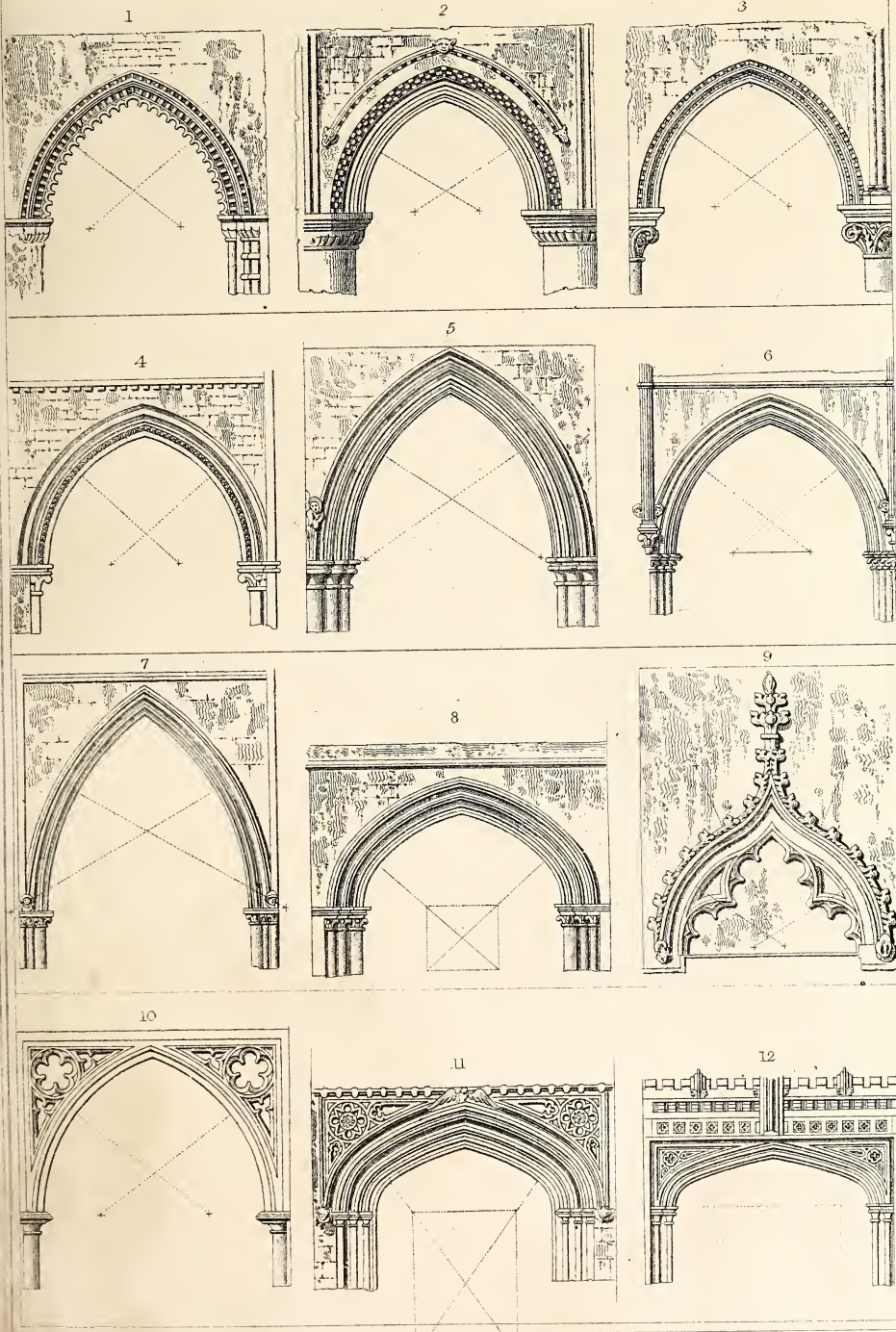
1. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
2. Malmsbury Abb. Chur.
3. Canter? Cath. Nave.
4. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
5. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
6. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
7. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
8. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
9. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
10. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
11. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
12. Ebor. Cath. Nave.

2. Malmsbury Abb. Chur.
3. Canter? Cath. Nave.
4. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
5. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
6. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
7. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
8. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
9. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
10. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
11. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
12. Ebor. Cath. Nave.

3. Canter? Cath. Nave.
4. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
5. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
6. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
7. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
8. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
9. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
10. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
11. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
12. Ebor. Cath. Nave.

4. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
5. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
6. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
7. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
8. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
9. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
10. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
11. Ebor. Cath. Nave.
12. Ebor. Cath. Nave.

W. H. R. S.



© Estompeur del.

J. Le Roux Sc.

ARCHES: — POINTED — STYLE.

1. Walsoken Cho: North

2. Malmesbury Abbe: Choir

3. Canter? Cath: Choir

4. Canter? Cath: S.E. Trans?

5. Sainsb? Cath: Nave

6. Lincoln Cath: Nave

7. York Cath?

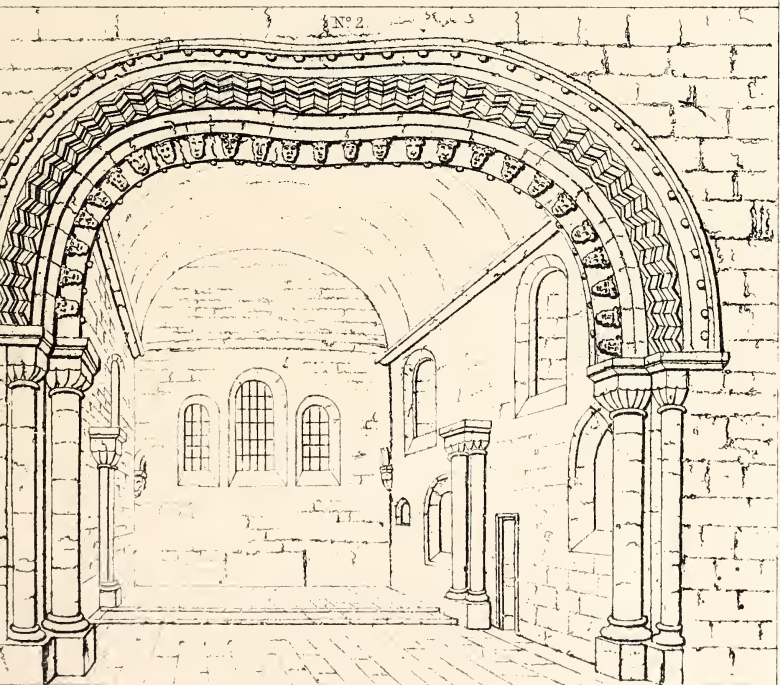
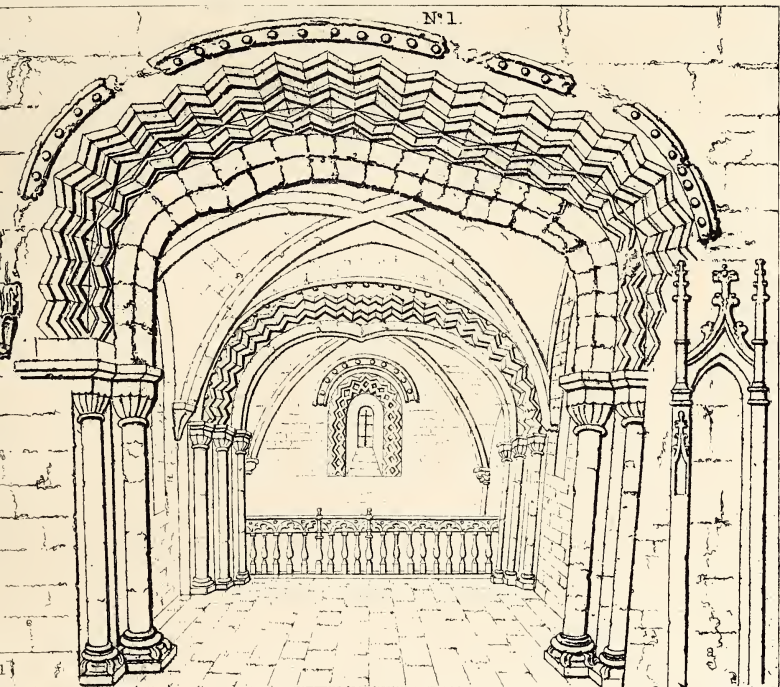
8. Chichester Cath:

9. Westm? Abbe: Cloisters

10. Canter? Cath: Nave

11. Cambr: K.C. Chap.

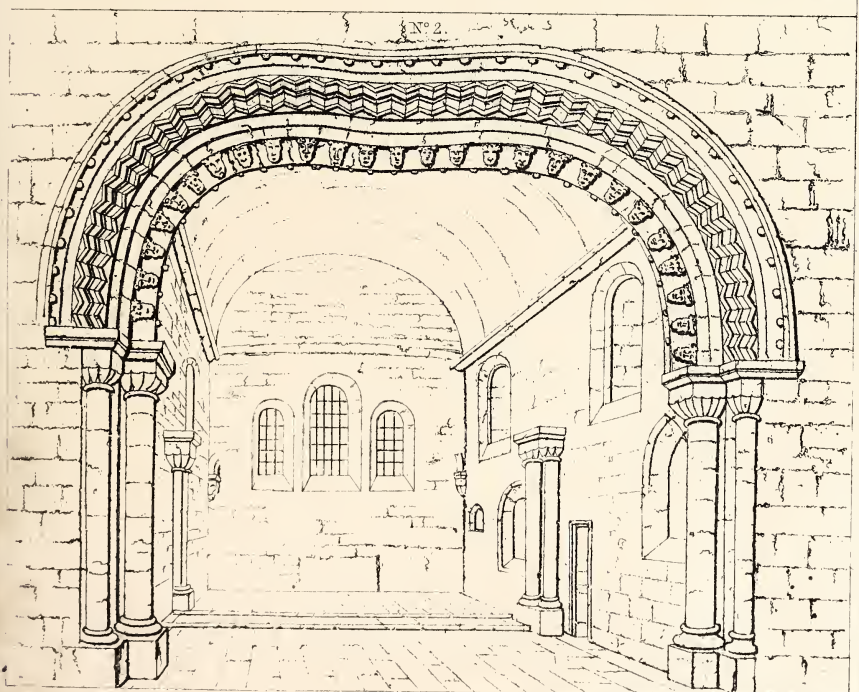
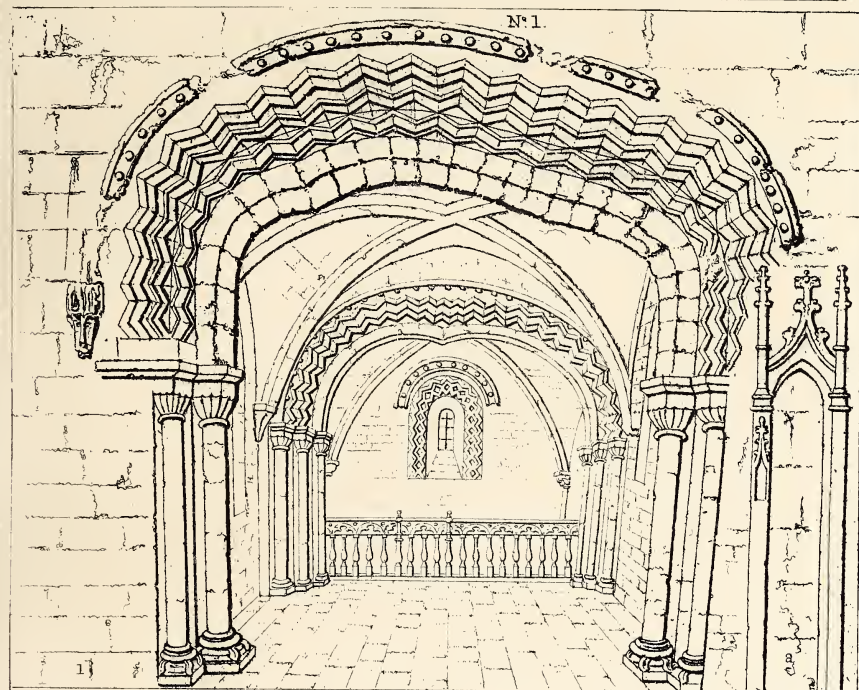
12. Crosby Hall.



TWO ARCHES — DEPRESSED

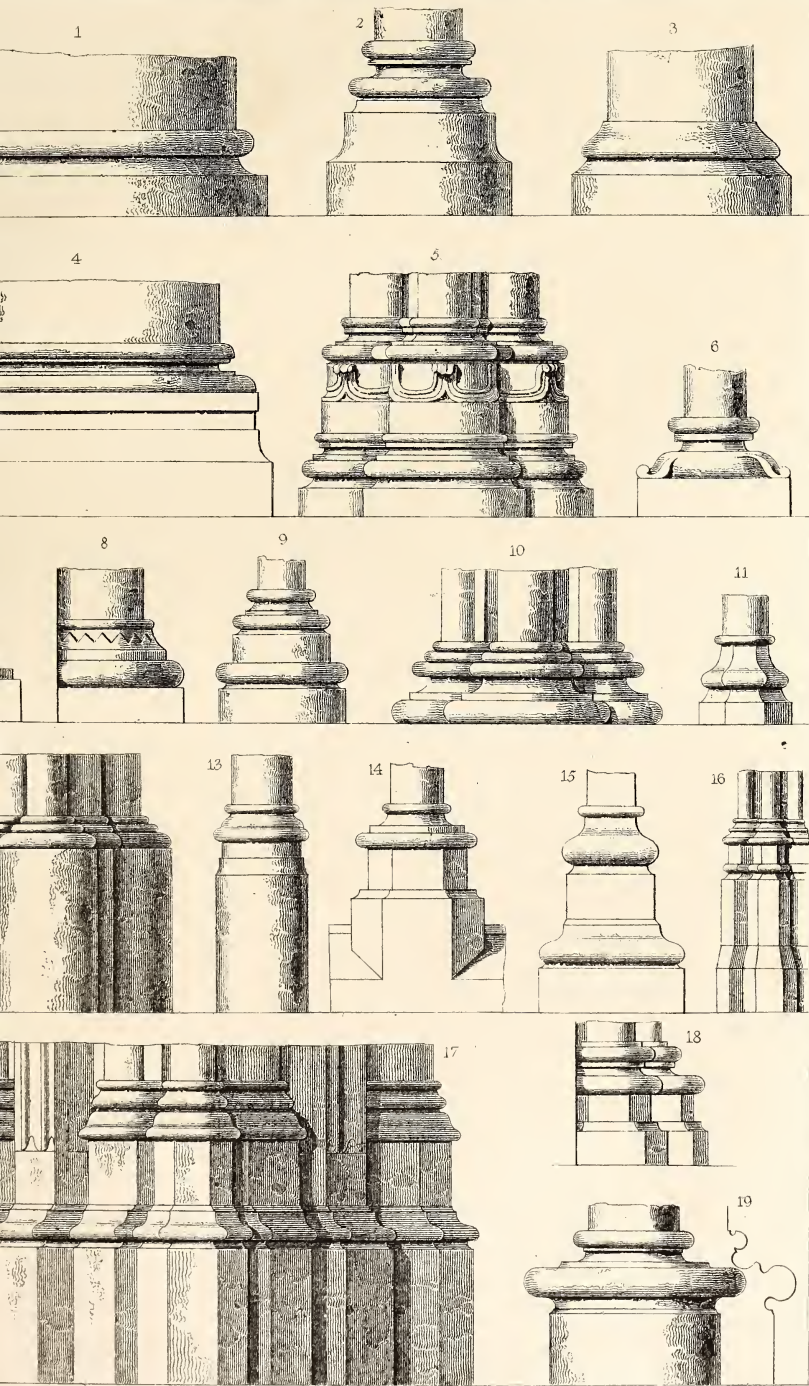
N^o 1. Elkstone Church, Gloucestershire — N^o 2. Avington Church, Berks.

J. Le Keux sc.



TWO ARCHES — DEPRESSED

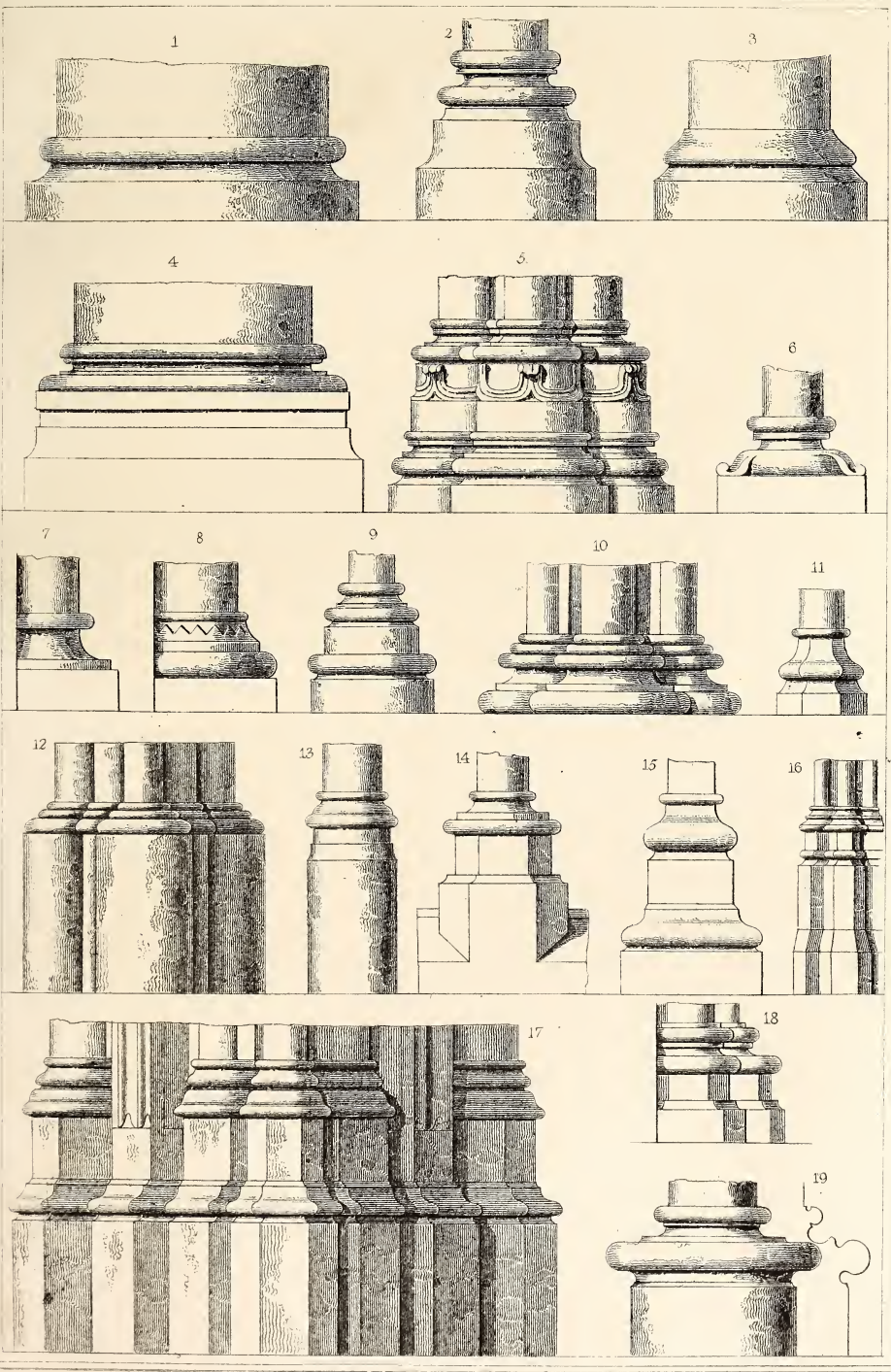
N°1. Elkstone Church, Gloucestershire — N°2. Avington Church, Berks.



BASES.

JL. Keux Sc.

15. 16. Canterbury Cath: 3. Winchester Cath: Crypt. 7. Durham Cath: 8. Castor Chu:
 ury Cath: W. Front. 17. Cant Cath: Nave. 18. D^o Chap: Hou. 19. Lincoln Cathedral,
 nster Abb. Chu. 13 Norwich Cath

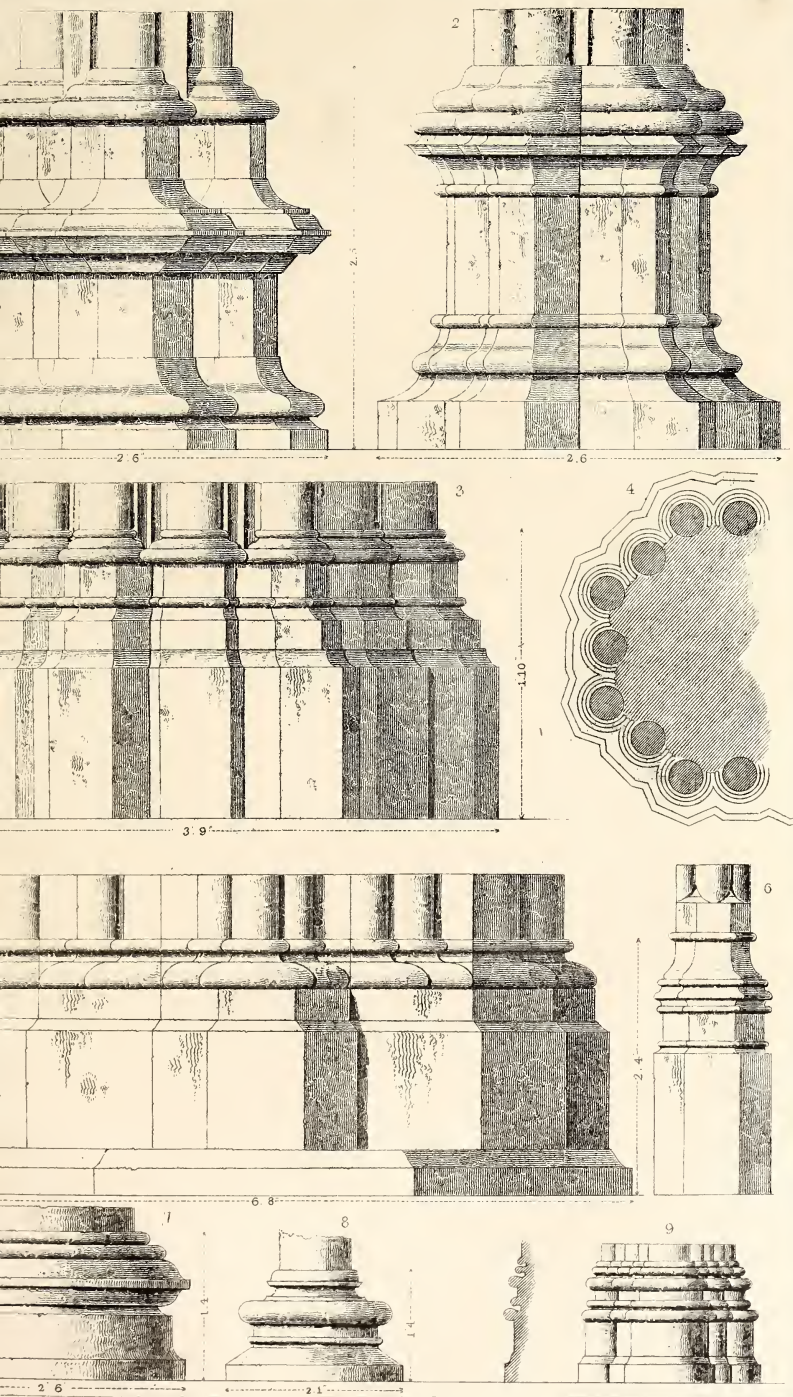


J. Le Keux Sc.

B A S E S .

J. Le Keux Sc.

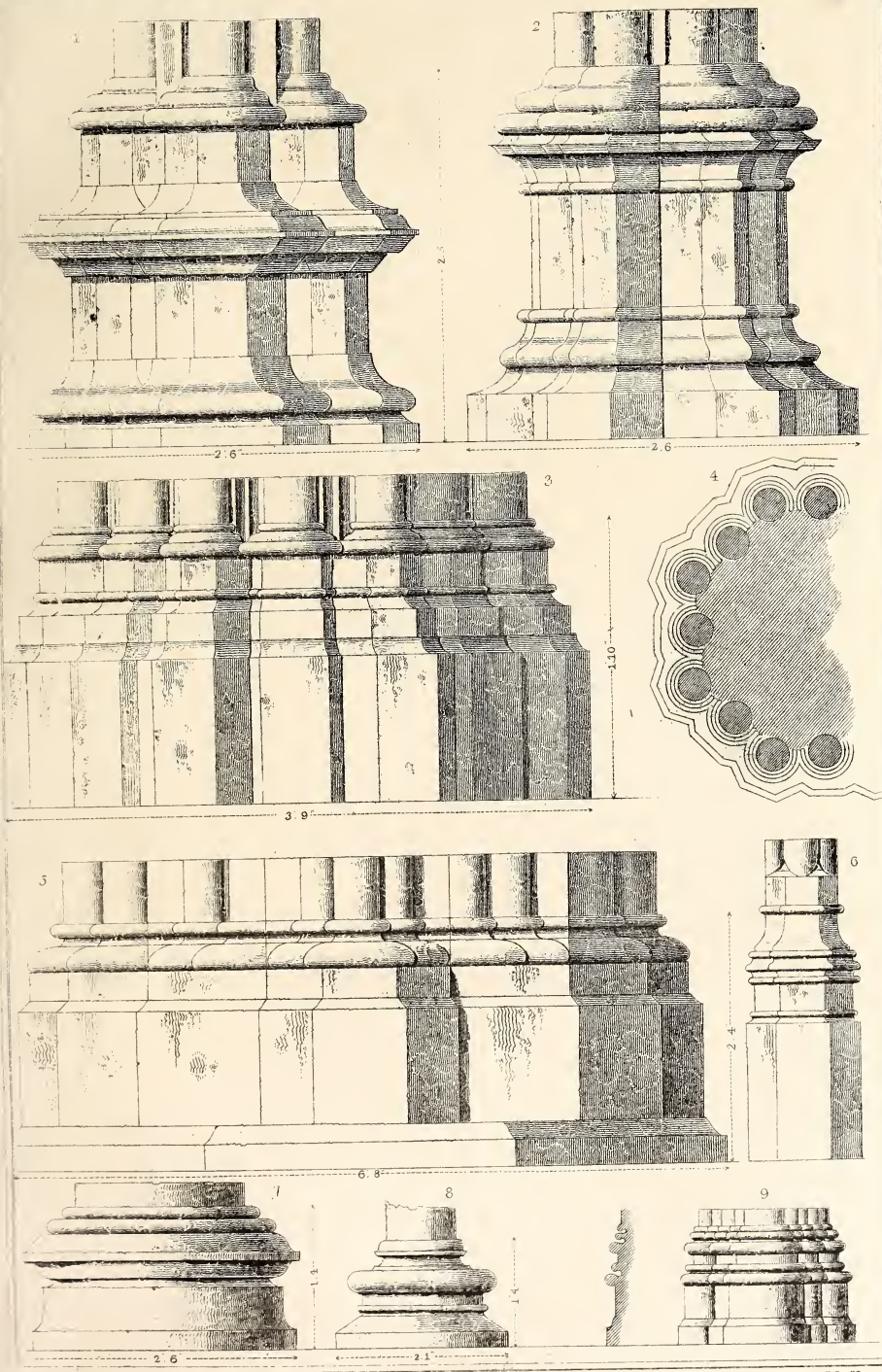
1. 2. 4. 5. 6. 14. 15. 16. Canterbury Cath: 3. Winchester Cath: Crypt. 7. Durham Cath: 8. Castor Chu:
9. 10. Salisbury Cath: W. Front. 17. Cant^r Cath: Nave. 18. D^o Chap: Hou: 19. Lincoln Cathedral.
11. 12. Westminster Abb. Chu. 13. Norwich Cath:



BASES.

J. Le Keux. Sc.

LS CATH^y. 1. 2. Lady Chap: — 3. Chap: Hou: — 4. Half Plan. D: — 5. Nave. — 7. 8. Crypt.
 WINCHESTER CATH^y. 6. Lady Chap: — 9. E. End.

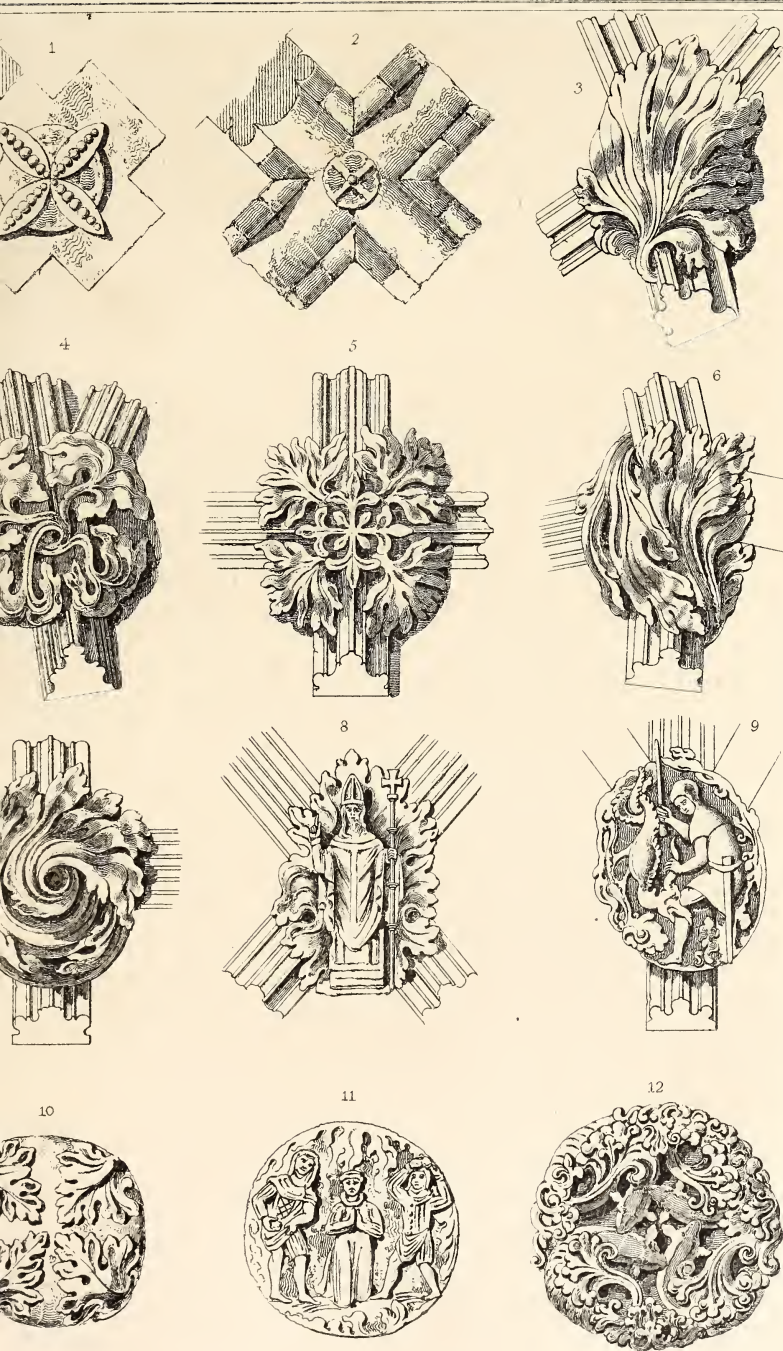


Chapman & Co. Del.

J. Le Vieux. Sc.

BASES.

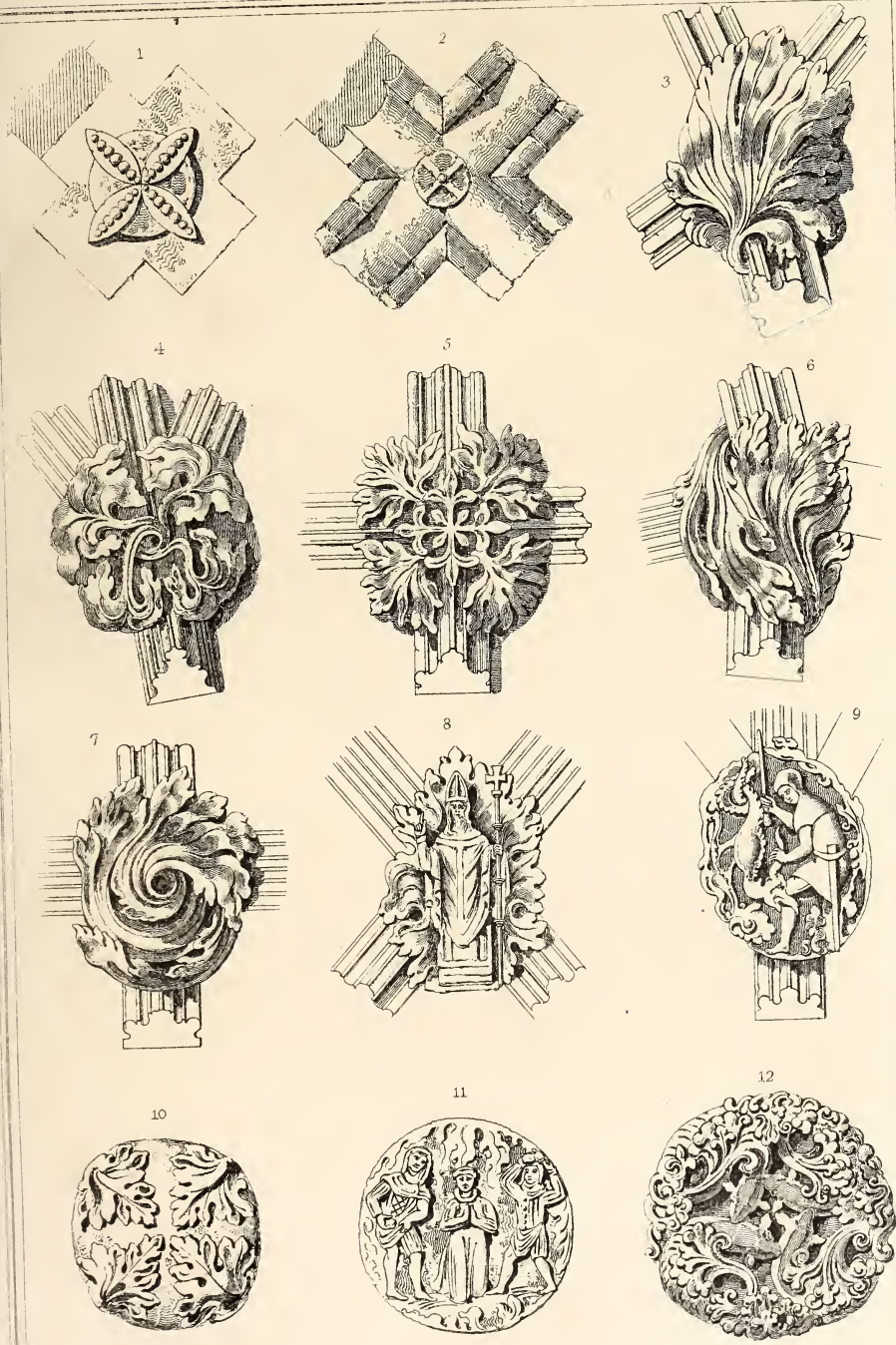
WELLS CATH.^s—1. 2. Lady Chap:— 3. Chap: Hou:— 4. Half Plan. D^o— 5. Nave.— 7. 8. Crypt.
WINCHESTER CATH.^s— 6. Lady Chap.— 9. E. End.



J. Le Keux Sc.

BOSSSES. & RIB-MOULDTNGS.

Sepulchres Chu: Cambridge. 3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10. York Cathedral. 11. St. Stephen's Cha: West.
12. Salisbury Cath: Entrance to Chap: House.

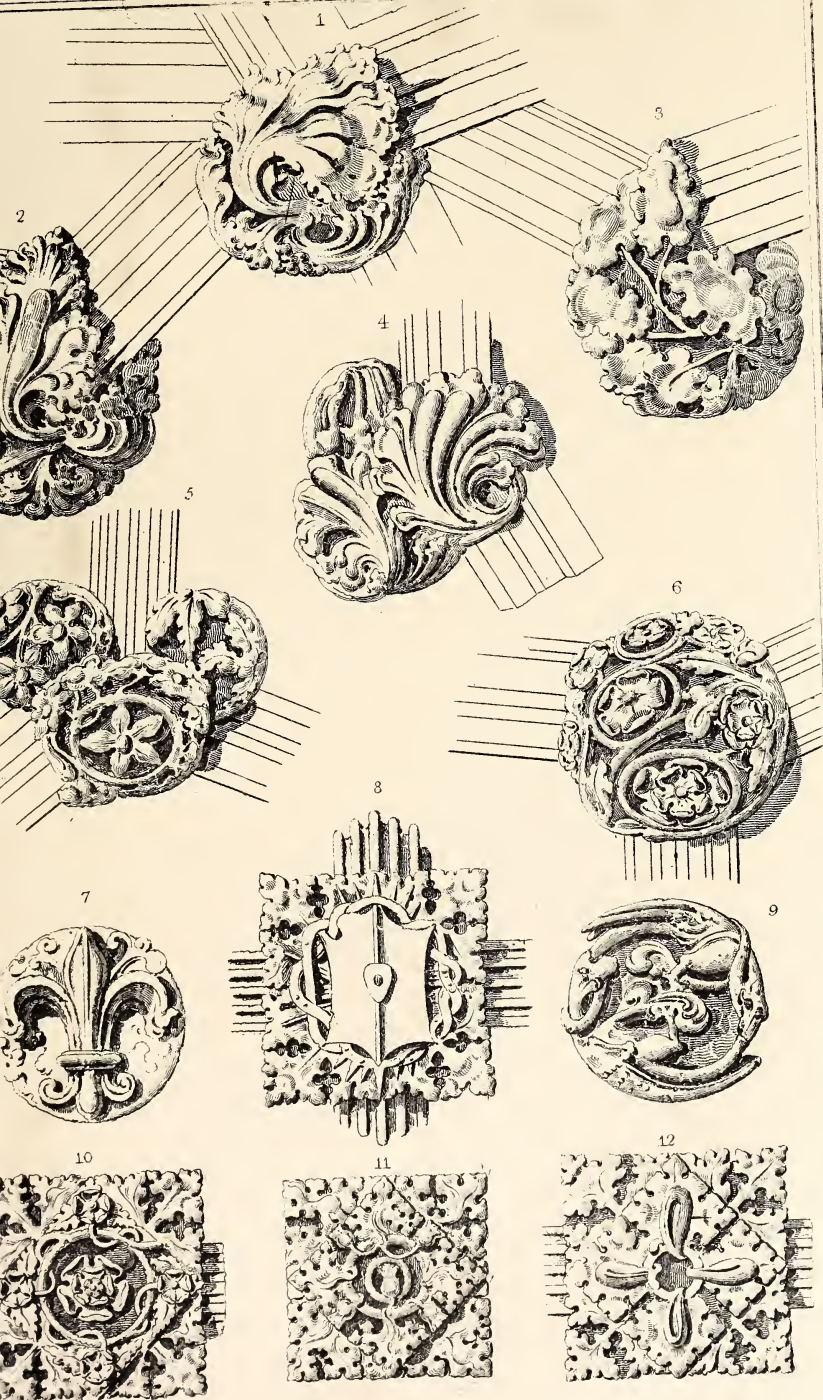


G. C. C. del.

J. Le Henz. sc.

BOSSSES. & RIB-MOULDTNGS.

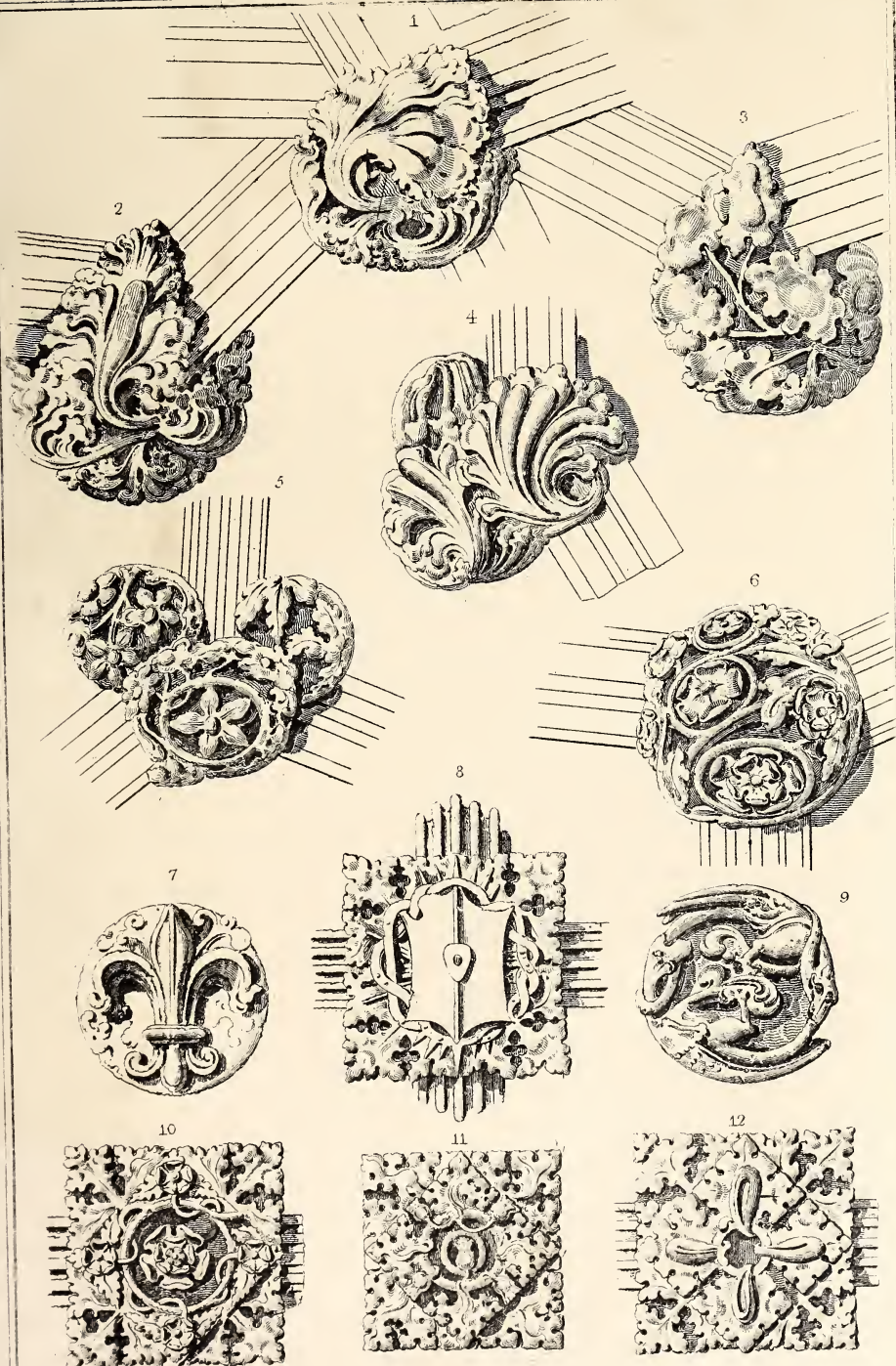
1. 2. S^t Sepulchres Chu: Cambridge. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. York Cathedral. 11. S^t Stephens Cha: West^r.
12. Salisbury Cath: Entrance to Chap: House.



J. Le Xeux, Sc.

BOSSES & RIB MOULDINGS.

1, 2, 3, 6. Wells Cathedral. La: Cha. 7. Windsor. S: Geo: Cha: Nave. 4, 5. Wells S. Aile of Choir.
 9. Wells Cath: S. Tran: 8, 10, 11, 12. Windsor. a Lecturers Room.

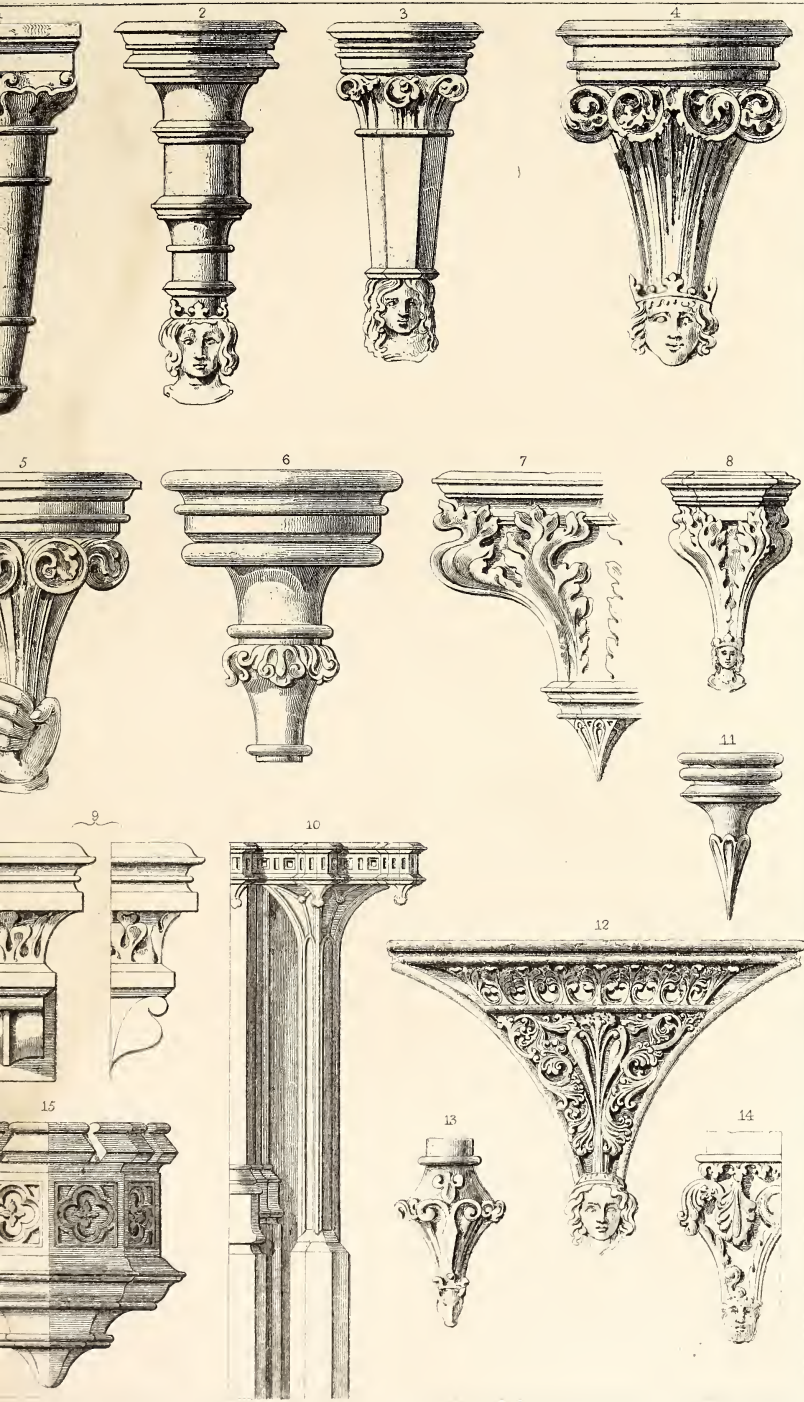


G. Caziermole. del.

J. Le Roux. Sc.

BOSSES & RIB MOULDINGS.

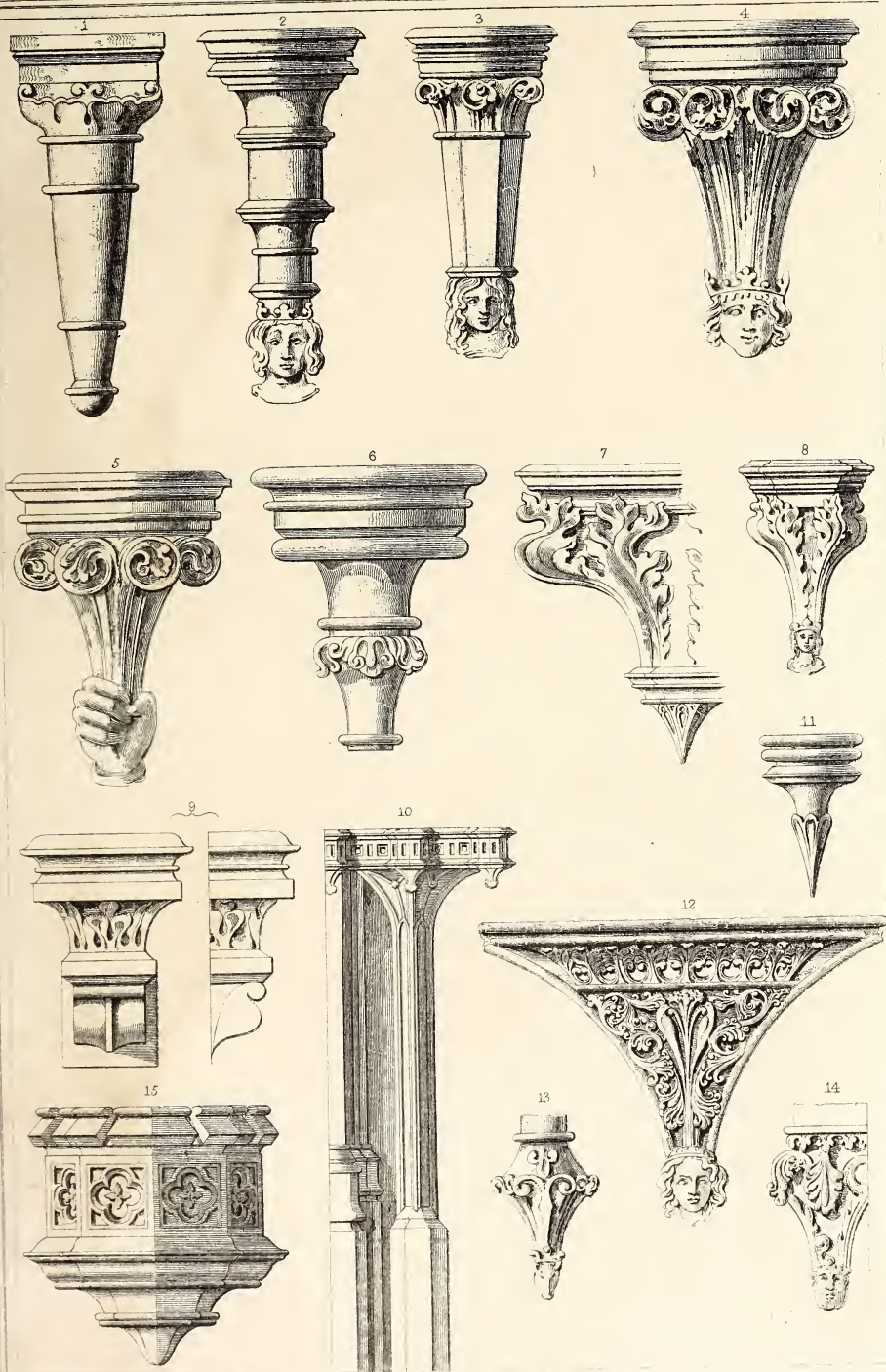
1. 2. 3. 6. Wells Cathedral La: Cha. 7. Windsor. S: Geo: Cha: Nave. 4. 5. Wells. S. Aisle of Choir.
 9. Wells Cath: S. Tran: 8. 10. 11. 12. Windsor. a Lecturers Room.



BRACKETS.

J. Le Roux Sc.

1. Was Abb: Chu: 2. 3. St Mary Overy's Ch: Southwark. 4. 5. Wells Cath: Crypt under Chap: Hou:
 6. 7. 8. Lady Chap: York Cath: 9. Wooton Ch: Hunts: 10. Deans Cha: Cant: Cath:
 11. 12. Salisb' Cath: Entrance to Chap: Ho: 13. 14. Wells Cath: 15. Crosby Hall London.

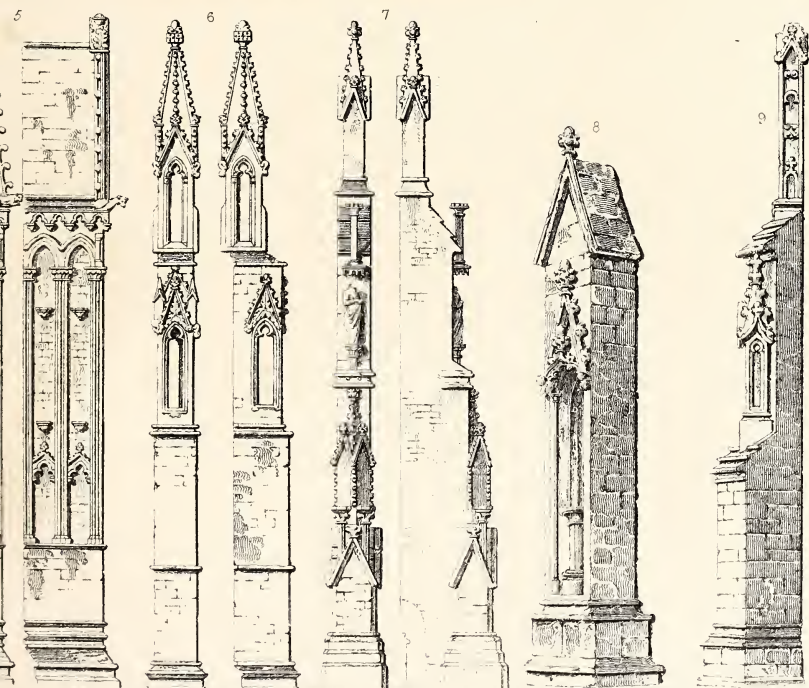
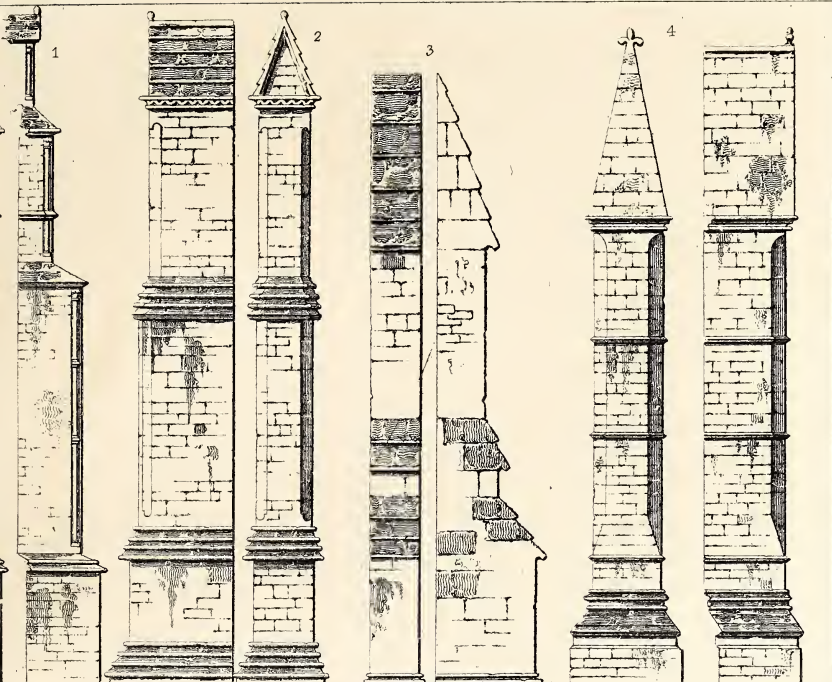


G. Cameron del.

J. Le Roux sc.

BRACKETS.

1. Buildwas Abb: Chu: 2. 3. St. Mary Overy's Ch: Southwark. 4. 5. Wells Cath: Crypt under Chap: Hou:
6. Laycock Abb: Wilts. 7. 8. Lady Chap: York Cath: 9. Wooton Ch: Hunts: 10. Teans Cha: Cant: Cath:
11. Chepstow Castle. 12. Salisbury Cath: Entrance to Chau: Ho: 13. 14. Wells Cath: 15. Crosby Hall London.

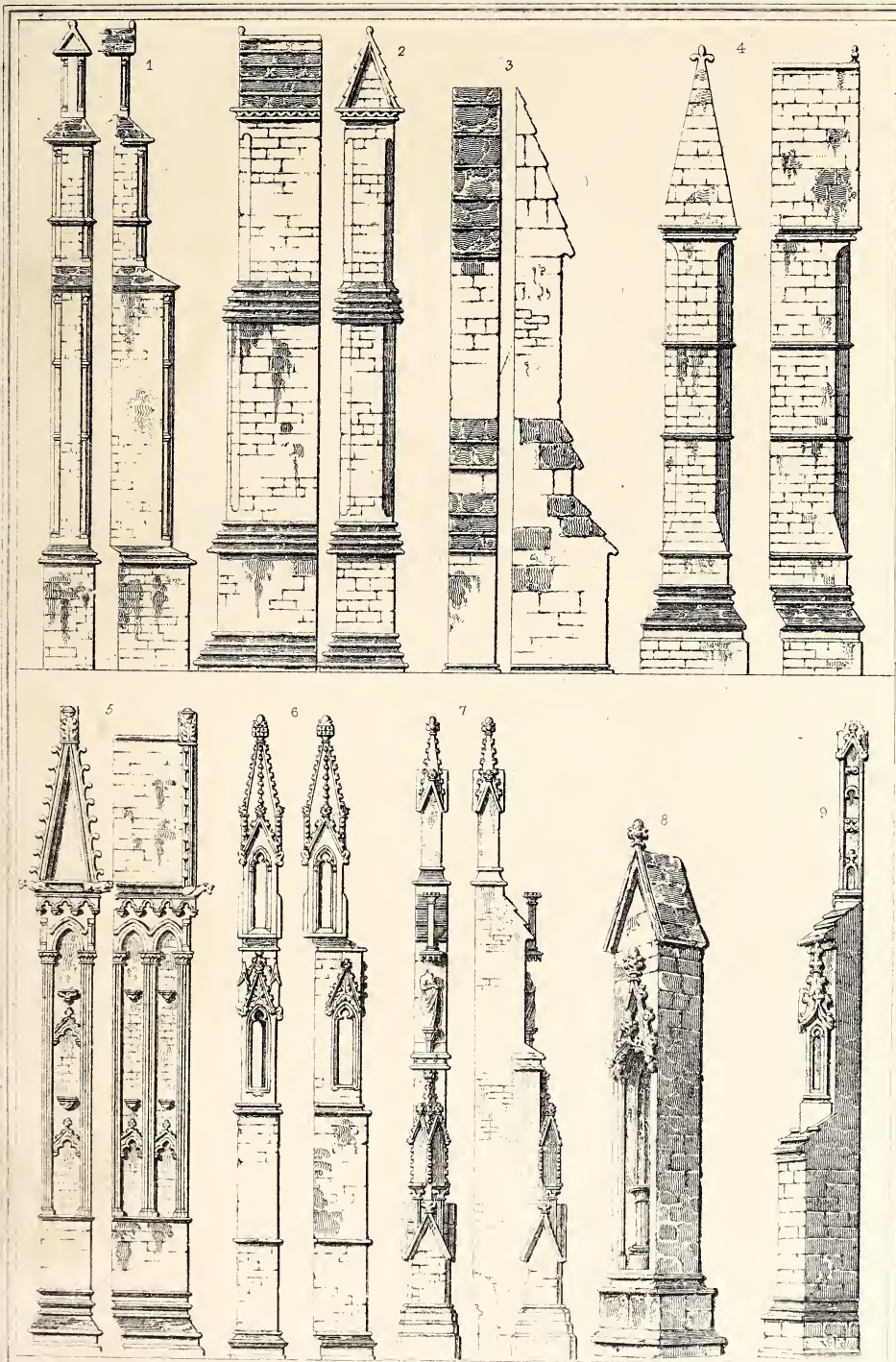


BUTTRESSES.

1. Canter^y Cath: E. End.
4. Lincoln Cath: Nave.
7. Gloucester Cath: Nave.

2. Salisb^y Cath: Nave.
5. Lincoln Cath: E. End.
8. Louth Chu: E. End.

3. D^y Cloisters.
6. Beverley Minster: Nave.
9. Bromham Chu: W. Ais.



G. Cameron del.

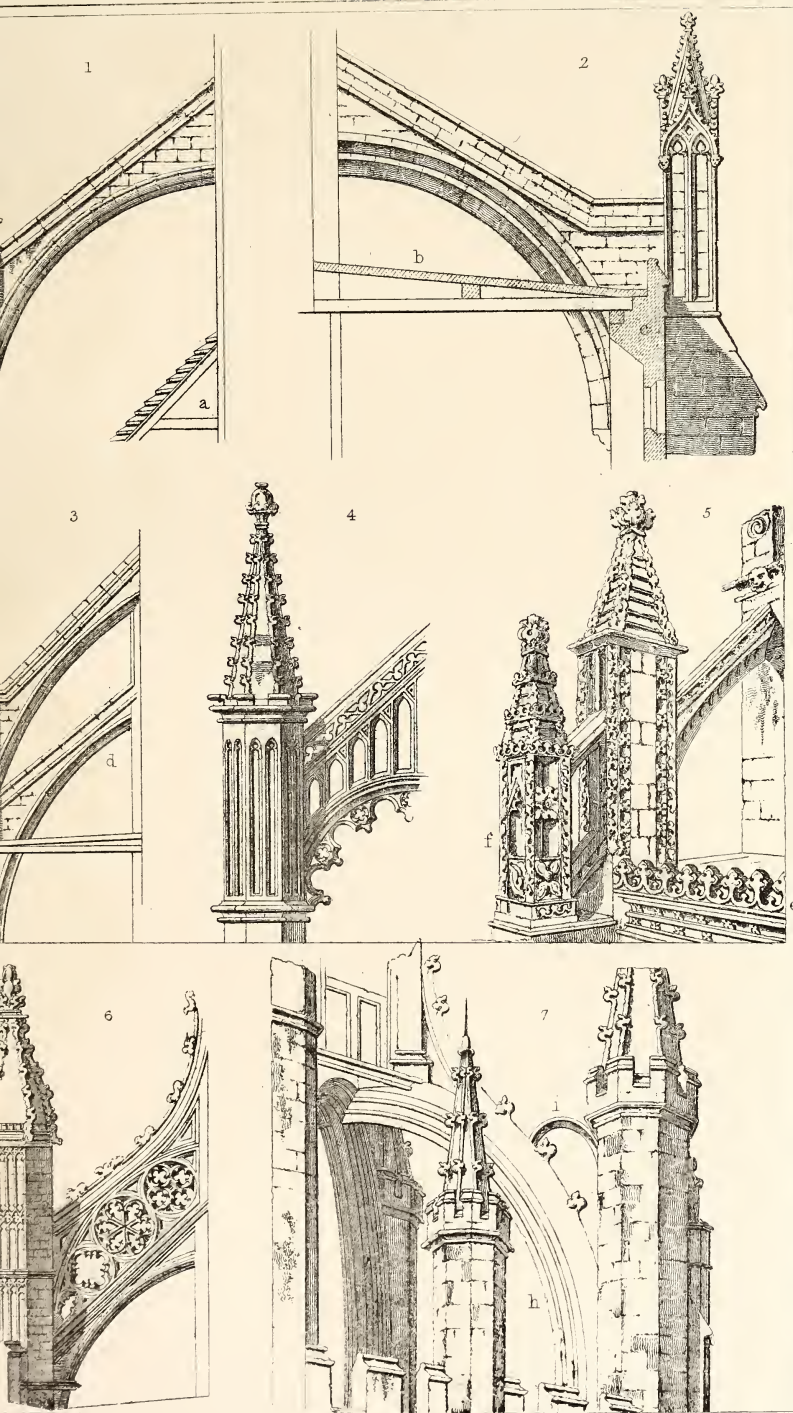
W. Mackay sc.

BUTTRESSES.

1. Canter^y Cath: E. End.
 4. Lincoln Cath: Nave.
 7. Gloucester Cath: Nave.

2. Salisb^y Cath: Nave.
 5. Lincoln Cath: E. End.
 8. Louth Chu: E. End.

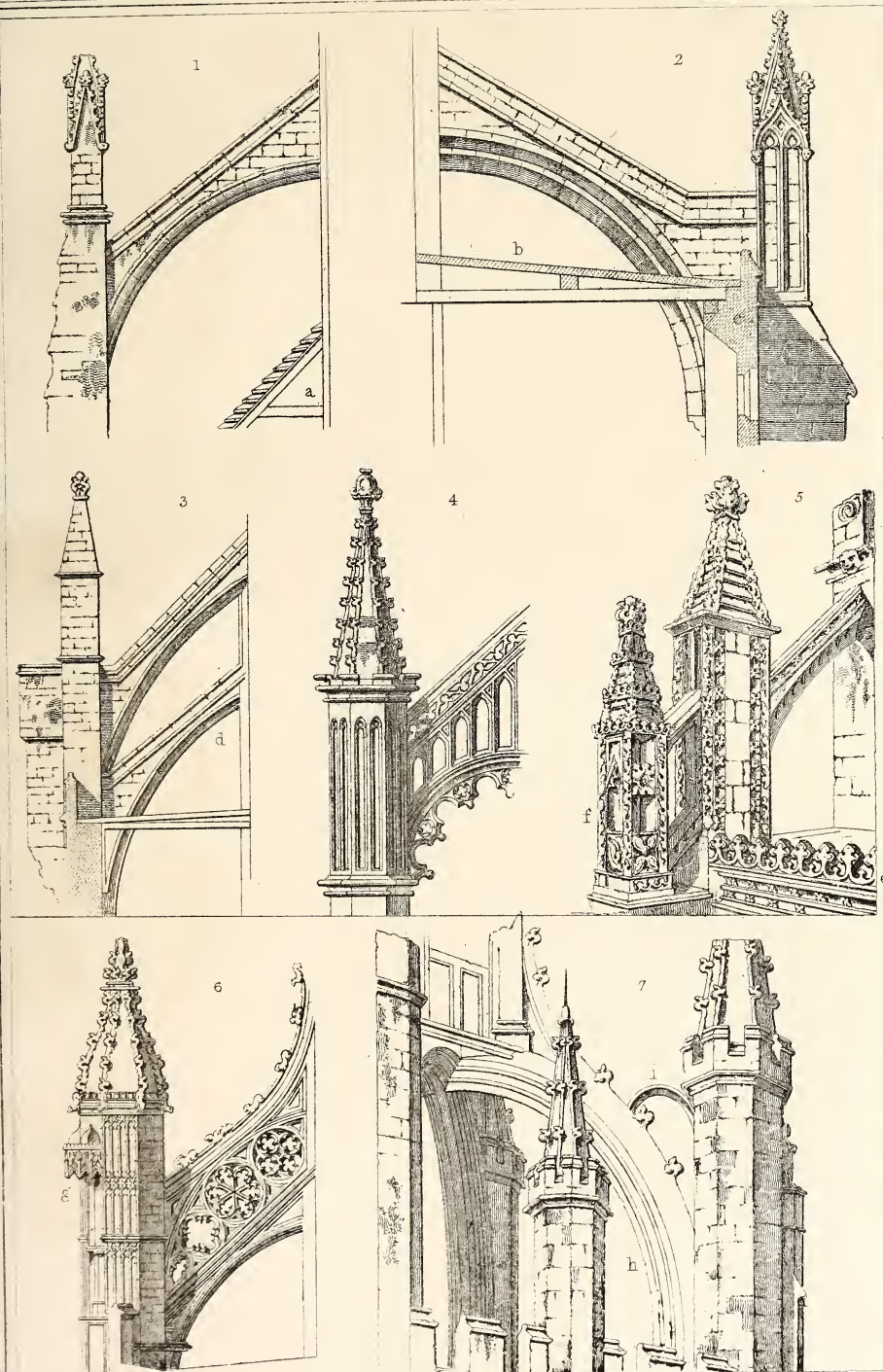
3. D^y: Cloisters.
 6. Beverley Minster: Nave.
 9. Breamham Chu: Wilts.



J. Le Koux Sc.

BUTTRESSES — FLYING

1. Cath^l.—Nave. 2. Canter^y Cath^l.—Nave. 3. Westmst Abb. Ch^h.—Nave. 4. Louisa Church.—Tower.
 5. Roslyn Chapel. 6. Henry VII. Chap. 7. Newcastle. Tower of St. Nicholas Ch.



G. P. T. del.

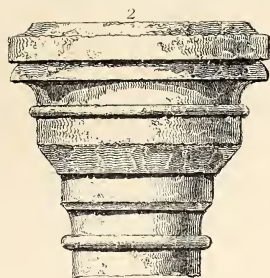
J. Le Koux Sc.

BUTTRESSES—FLYING

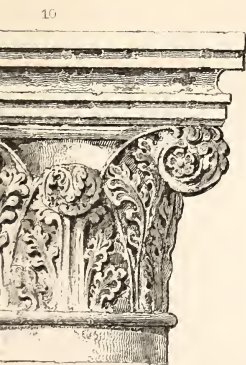
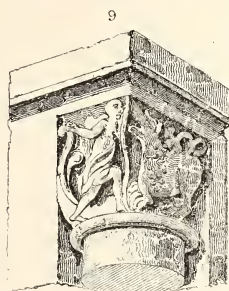
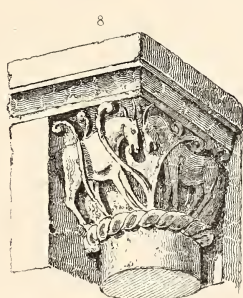
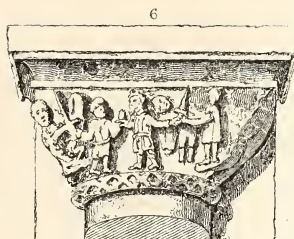
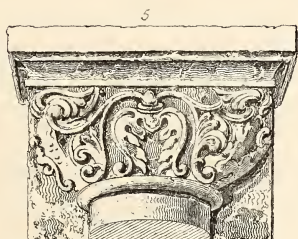
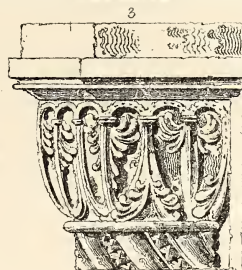
1. Salisbury Cathl.—Nave. 2. Canterbury Cathl.—Nave. 3. Westminster Abb.—Ch. Nave. 4. Louth Church.—Tower.
 5. Roslyn Chapel. 6. Henry VII. Chapel. 7. Newcastle. Tower of St. Nicholas Ch.



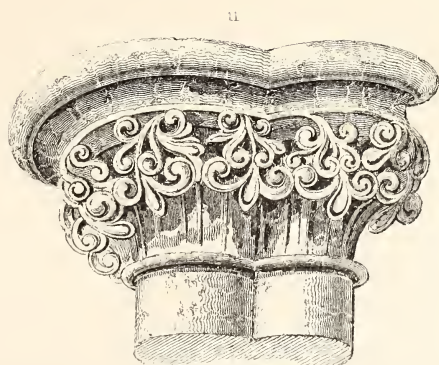
Crypt



Crypt



Ch. in



Nave

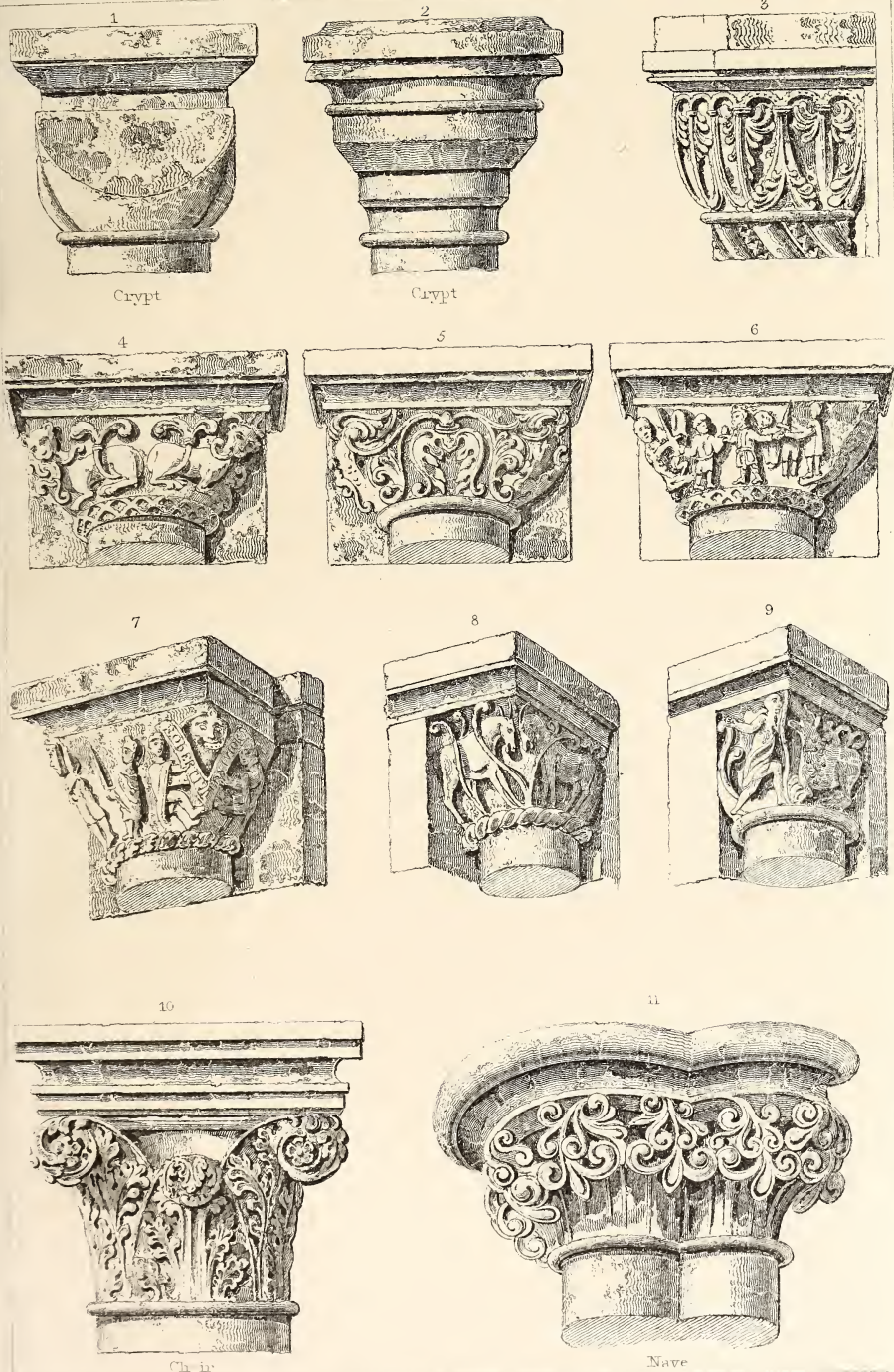
CAPITALS.

1. Salisbury Cathedral.

2. Bristol Abbey Gate.

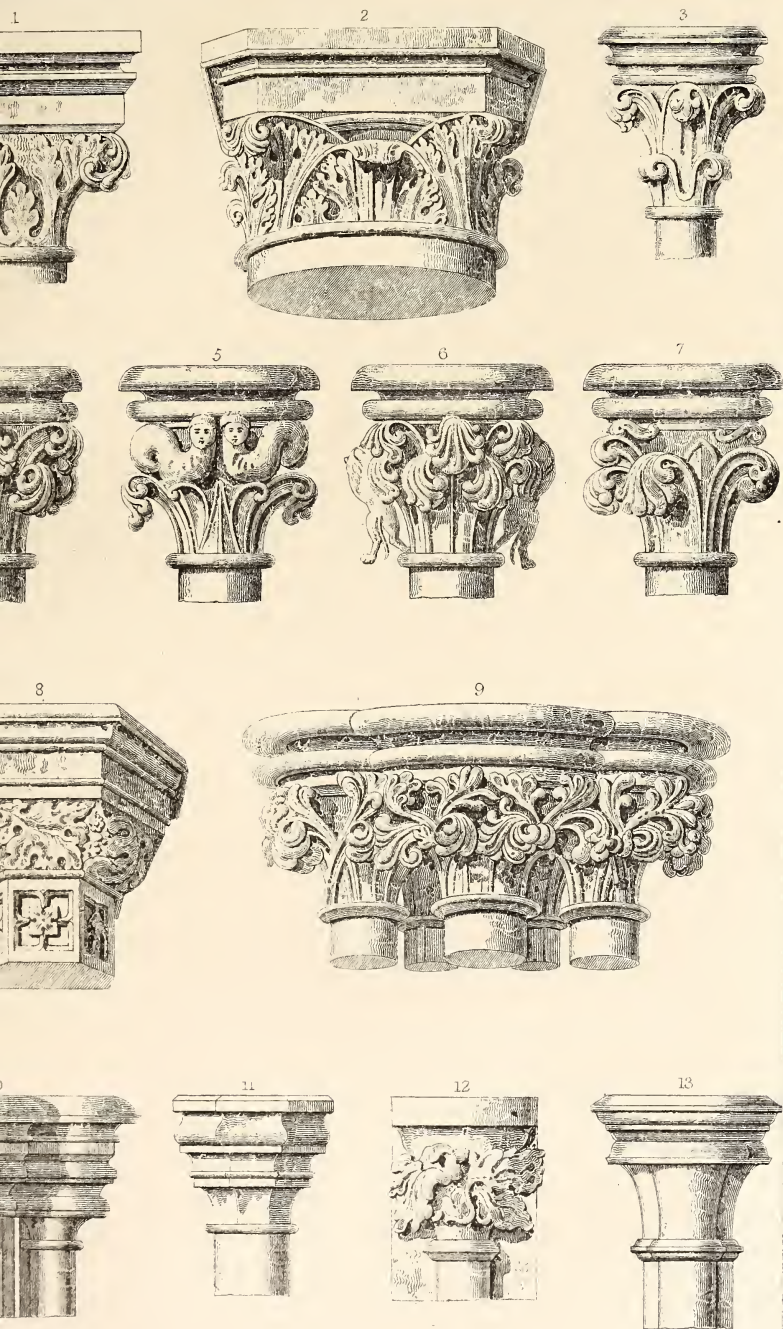
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Romsey Abbey Church, Hants.

12. Bury St. Edmunds Tower.



CAPITALS.

1, 2, 10. Canterbury Cath. 3. Bristol Abbey Gate. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11. Romsey Abbey Ch. Hants.
9. Bury St. Edmunds Tower.



CAPITALS.

J. LeKew. Sc.

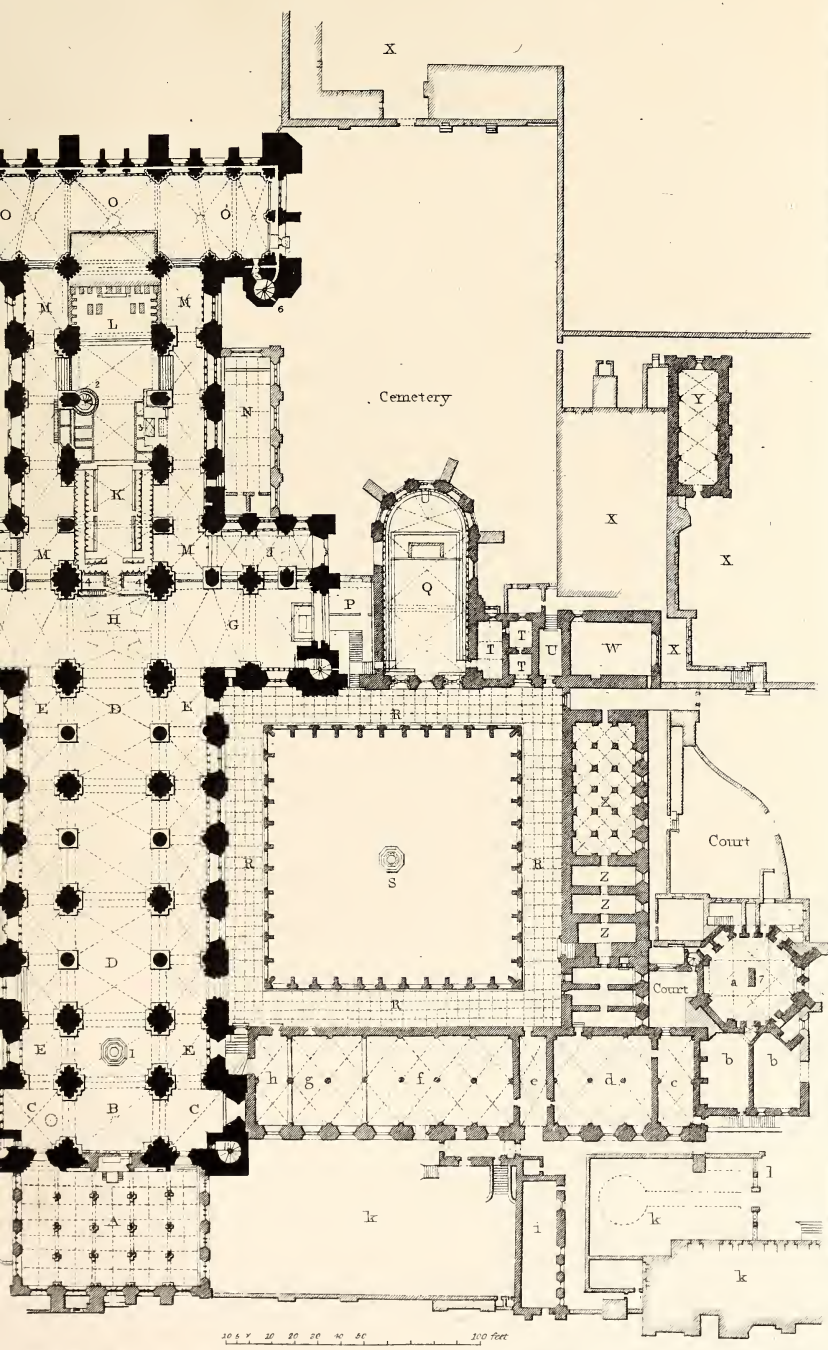
1. Canterbury, Cathl. 2. Winchester Cathl.
 3. York Cathl. Choir 4. 5. 6. 7. Salisbury Cathl. Chap: Ho:
 8. 9. 10. 11. Norwich Cloisters. 12. Norwich School House



CAPITALS.

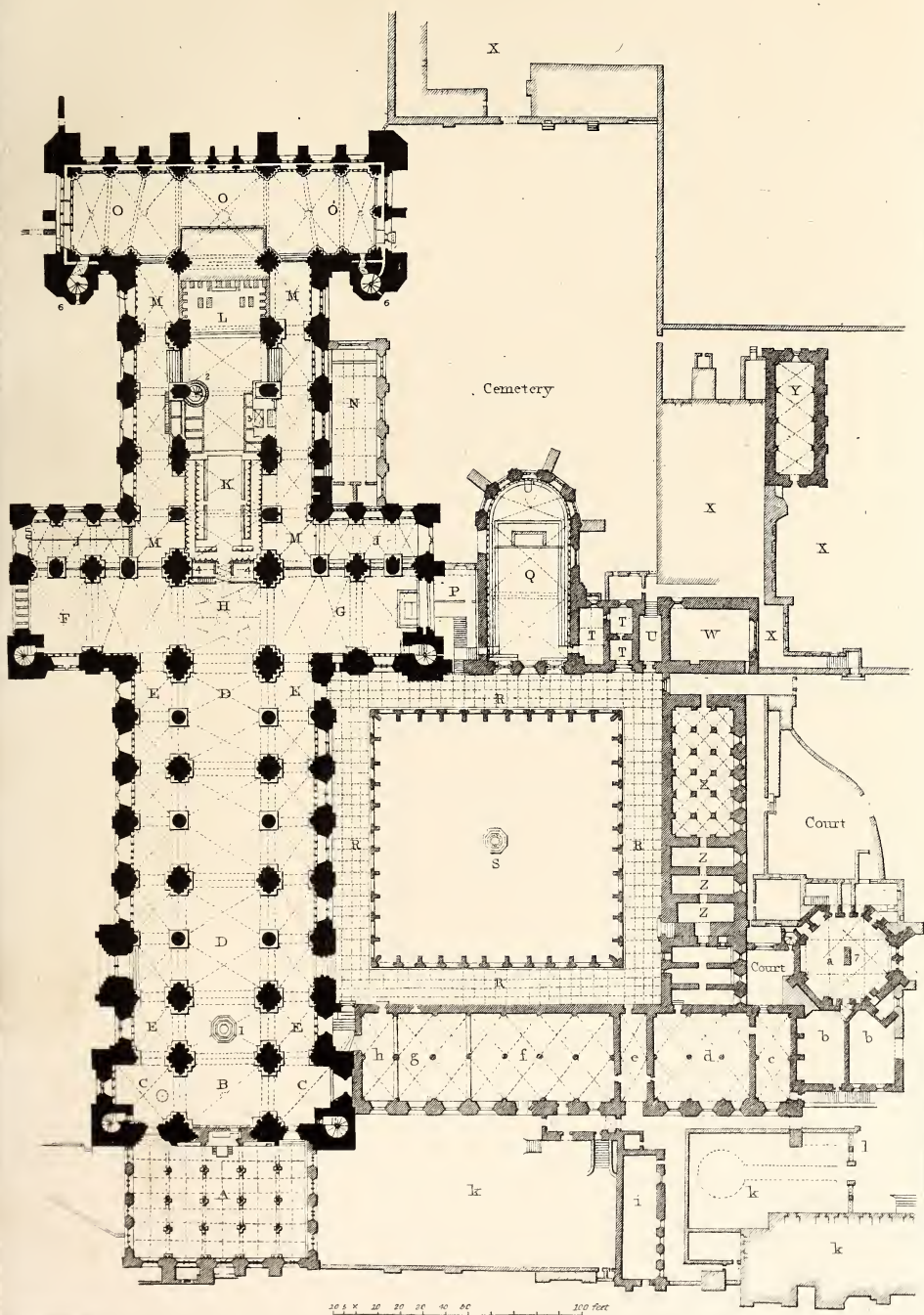
J. LeKnox Sc.

1. 2. 3. 13. Canterbury Cath^l 4. 5. 6. 7. Salisbury Cath: Chap: Ho: 8. Winch^l Cath^l
 9. York Cath: Chour 10. 11. Norwich Cloisters 12. Norwich School House



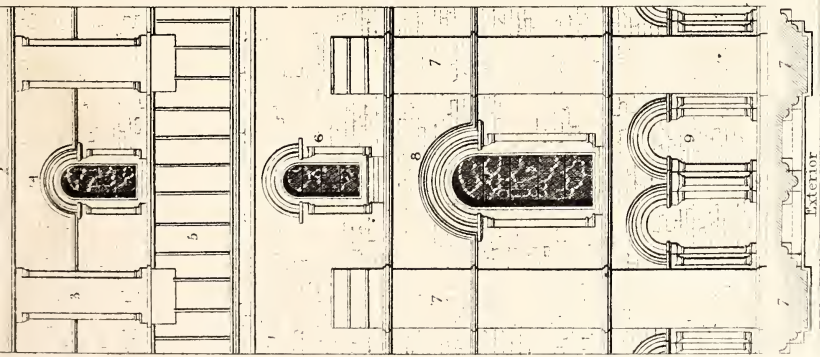
DURHAM CATHEDRAL
GROUND PLAN

J. Le Keux sc.



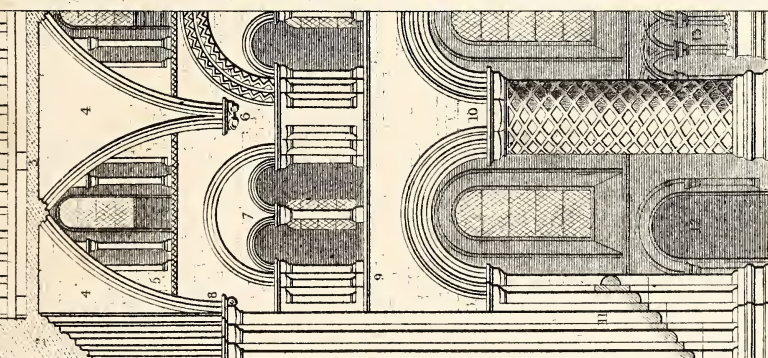
DURHAM CATHEDRAL
GROUND PLAN

J. Le Keux sc.

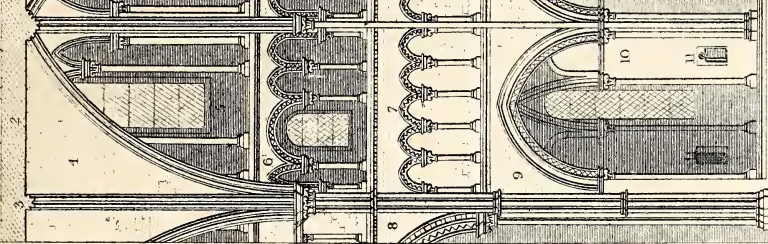


DURHAM CATHEDRAL. NAVE.

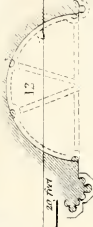
T. H. Clarke del From Carter & Gray



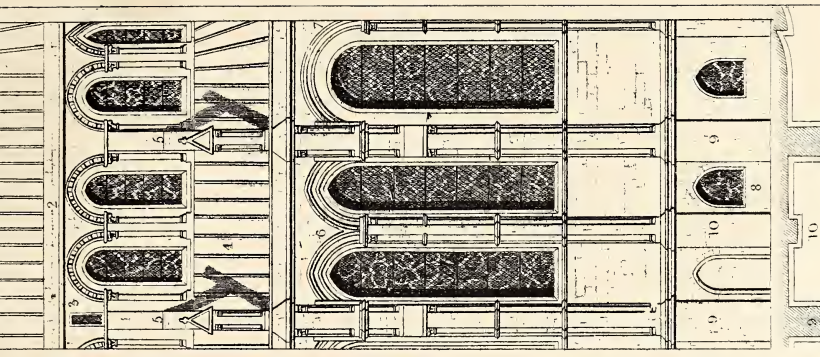
Interior



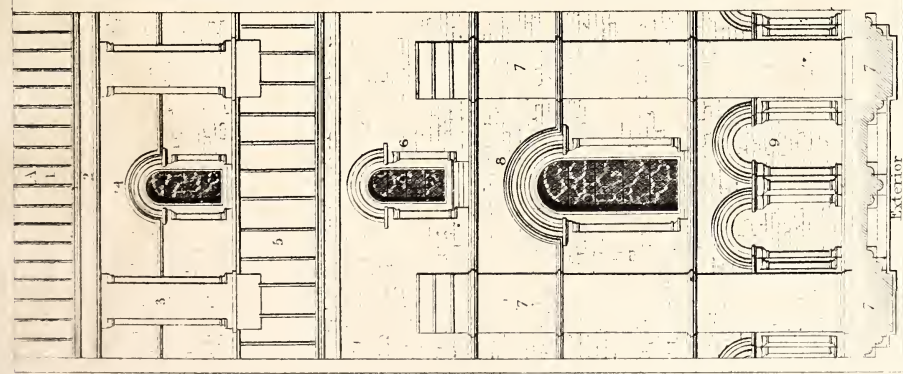
CANTERBURY
Interior, Small Transept



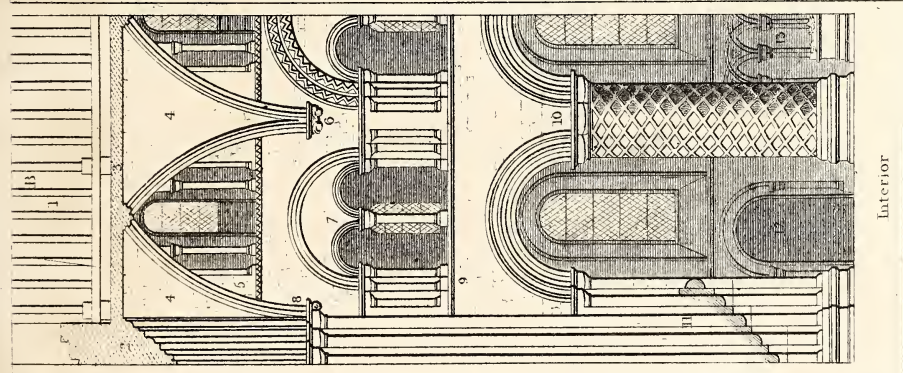
CATHEDRAL
Exterior, Trinity Chapel



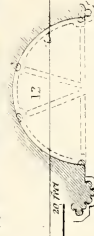
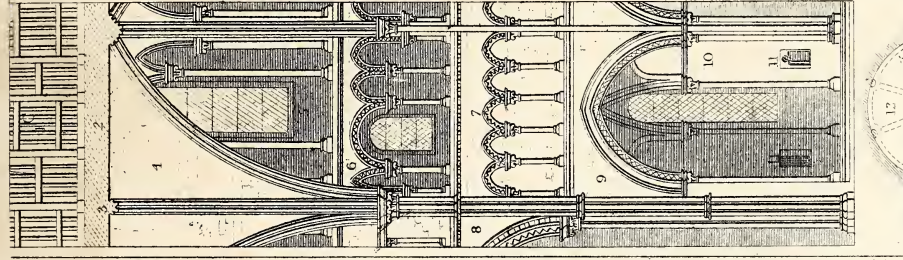
A. Lee Kensington



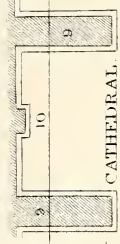
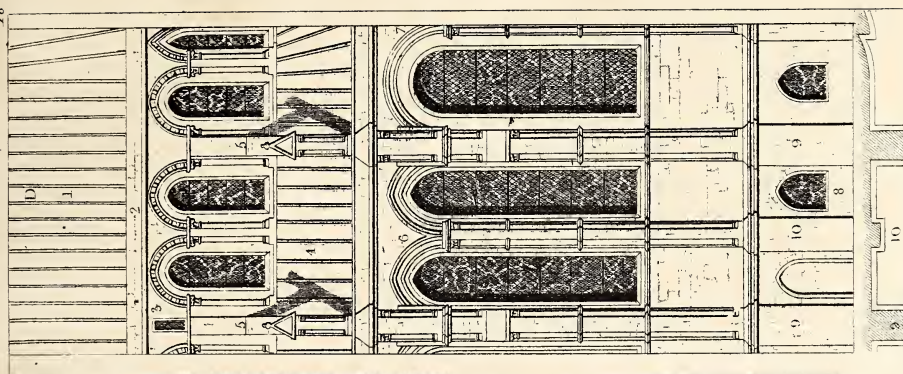
Exterior



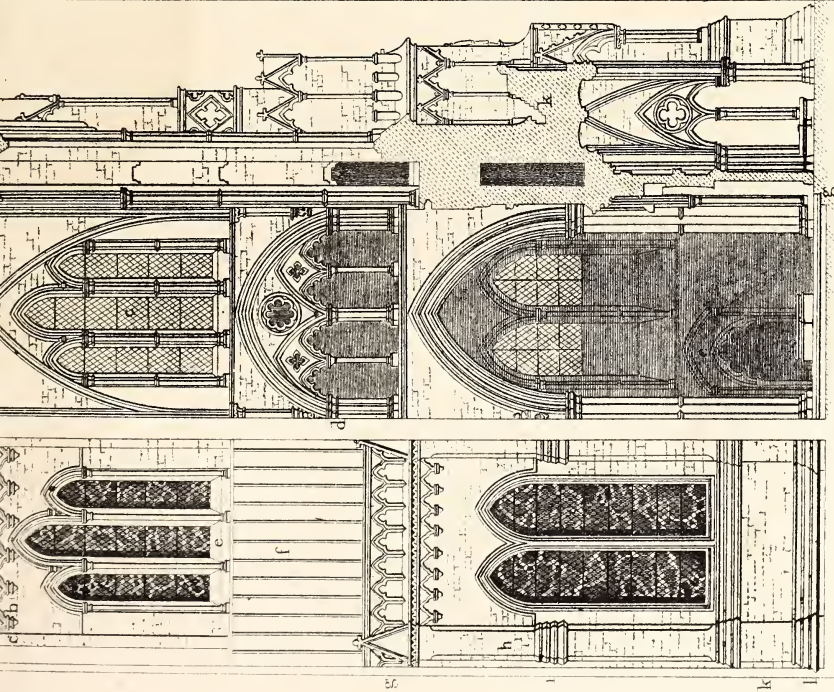
Interior



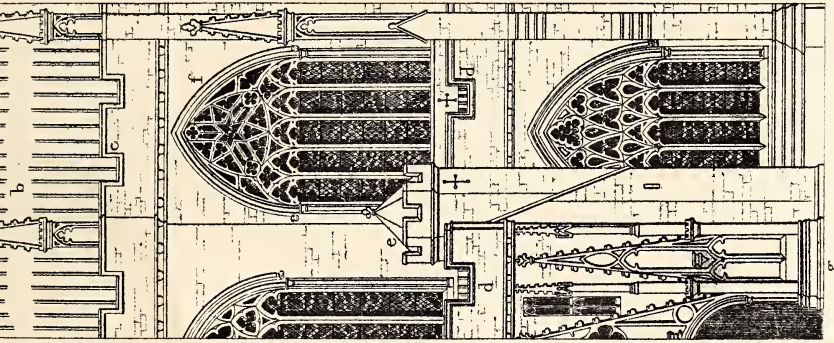
CANTERBURY
Interior, Small Transept



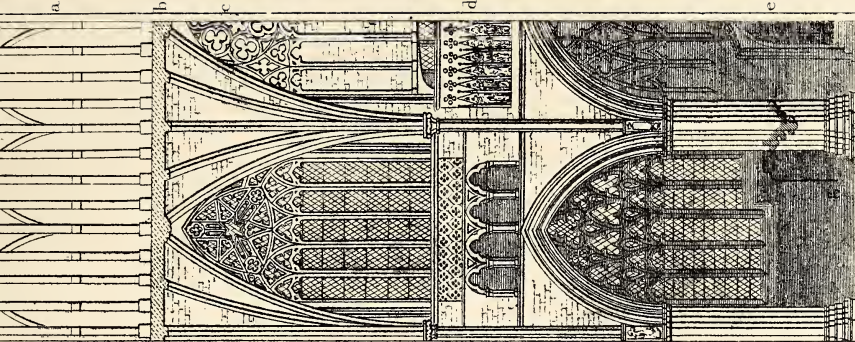
CANTERBURY
Exterior, Trinity Chapel



Drawn by T. H. Clarke (from Camb. Antiquities.)
SALISBURY — NAVE.
 A. Exterior — B. Interior

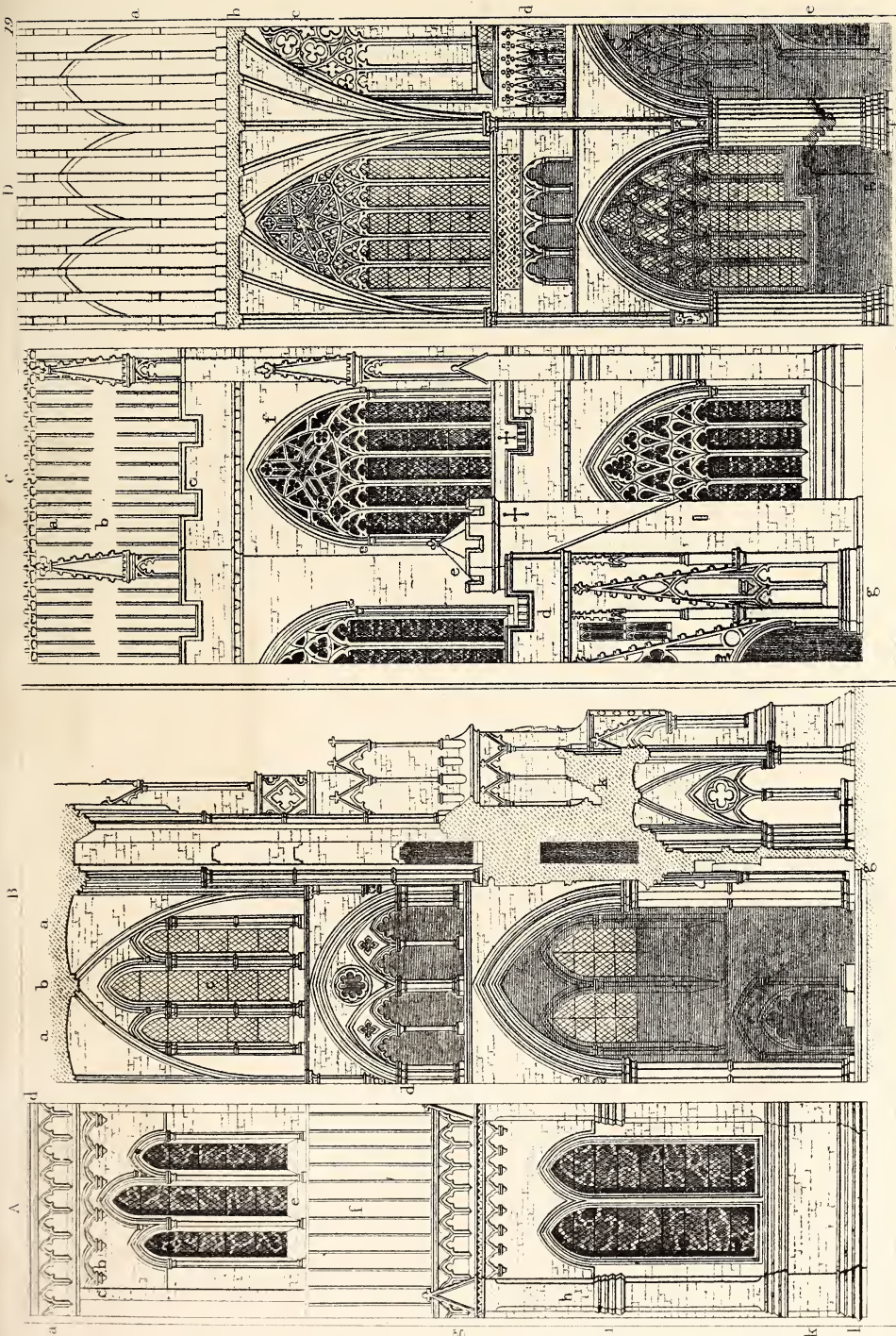


CATHEDRAL CHURCHES: — COMPARTMENTS,
 C. Exterior — D. Interior



EXETER — NAVE
 C. Exterior — D. Interior

Engraved by J. Lee Hunt.



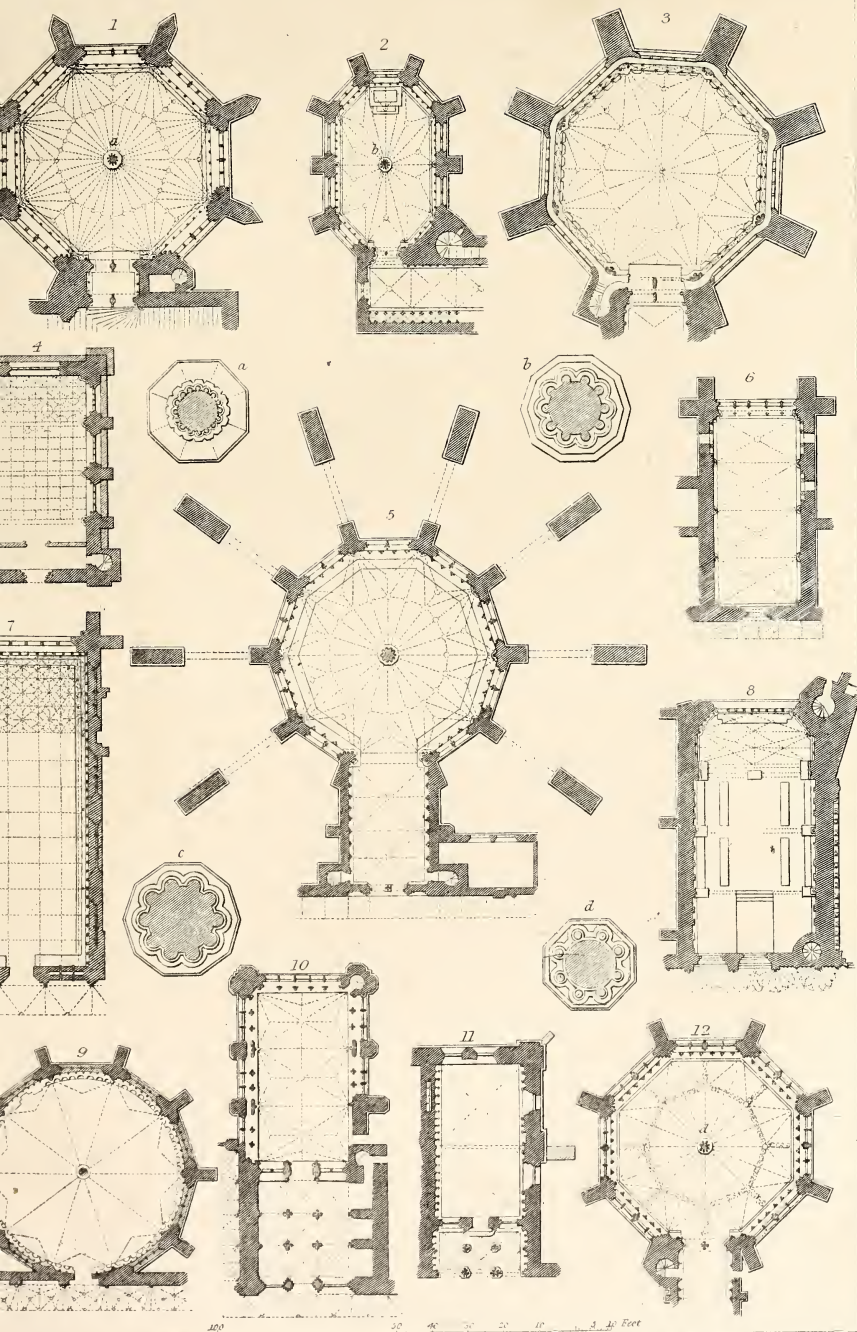
Engraved by J. Le Keux

of feet

Drawn by T. B. Clarke (from Coll. Antiquæ)

CATHEDRAL. CHURCHES: — COMPARTMENTS.
EXTERIOR — NAVE.
C. Exterior. — D. Interior

SALISBURY. NAVE.
A. Exterior. — B. Interior

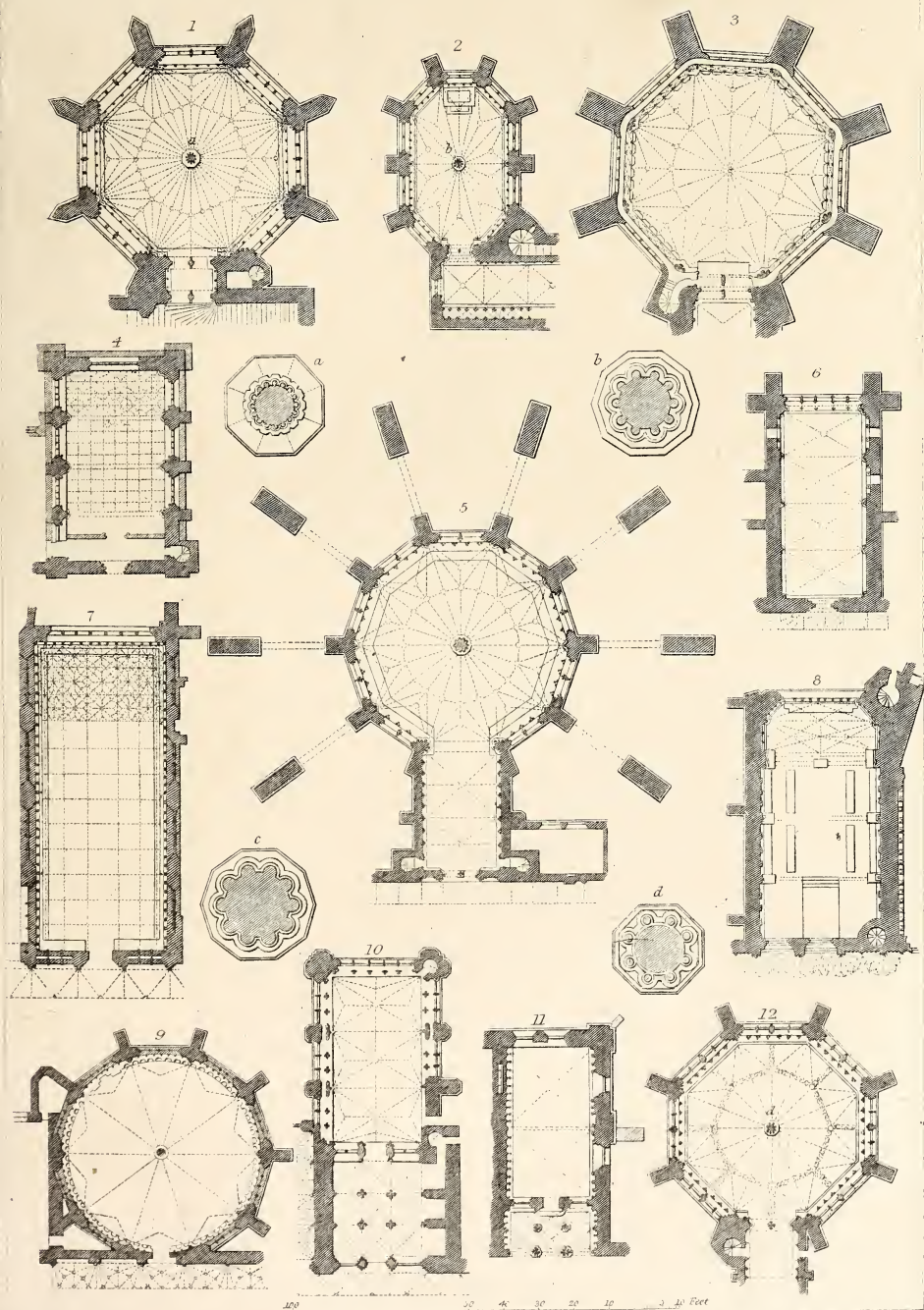


H. Clarke.

Engraved by C. L. Keux

CHAPTER HOUSES.—GROUND PLANS OF 12, VIZ.

1 Wells — 2 Lichfield — 3 York — 4 Exeter — 5 Lincoln — 6 Oxford —
 7 Canterbury — 8 Gloucester — 9 Worcester — 10 Chester — 11 Bristol — 12 Salisbury

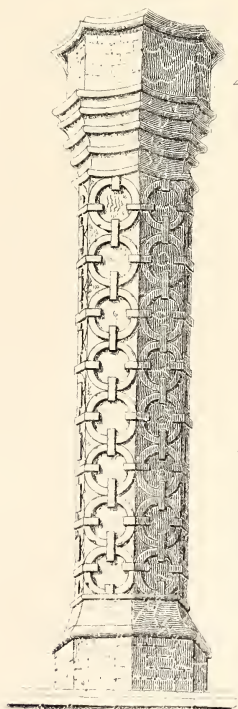
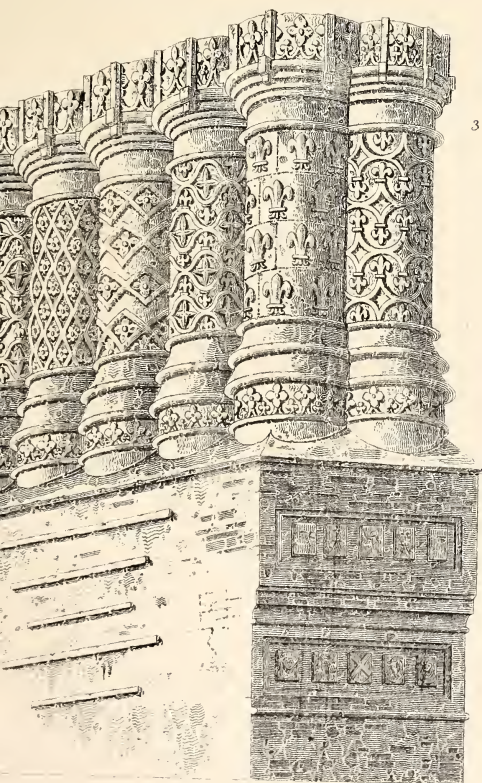
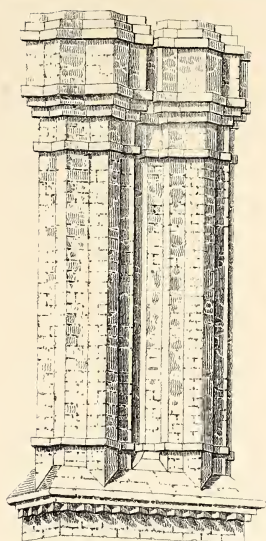
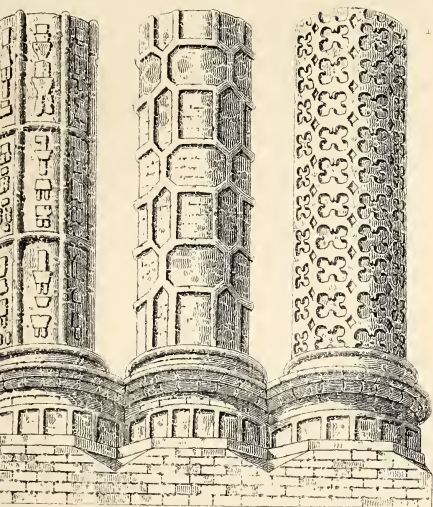


Drawn by J. H. Clarke

Engraved by J. L. Meux

CHAPTER HOUSES, — GROUND PLANS OF 12. VIZ

1 Wells — 2 Lichfield — 3 York — 4 Exeter — 5 Lincoln — 6 Oxford —
7 Canterbury — 8 Gloucester — 9 Worcester — 10 Chester — 11 Bristol — 12 Salisbury



CHIMNEY SHAFTS.

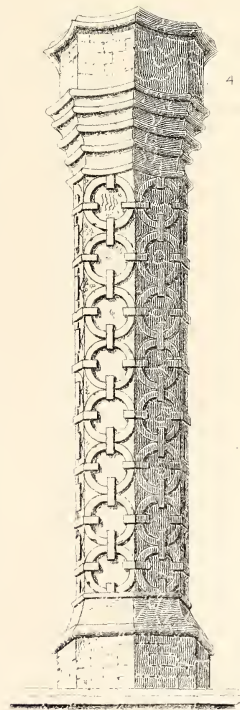
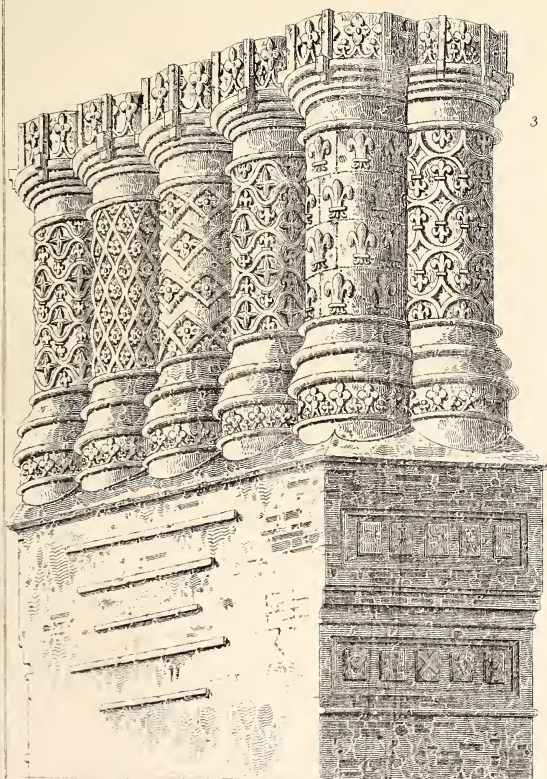
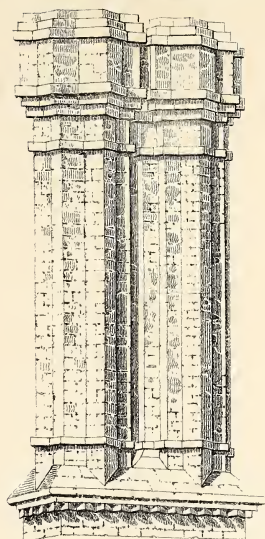
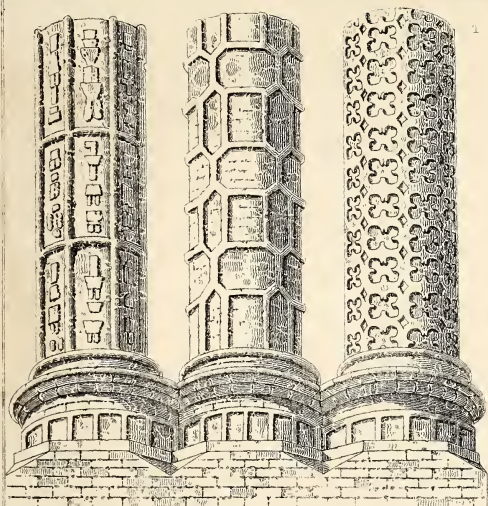
1. Badwell Hall, Suffolk.

2. Barton, Isle of Wight.

3. East Basham Hall, Norfolk.

4. Clure, Suffolk.

J. Le Keu. 10



S. Rayner & Co.

J. Le Roux & Co.

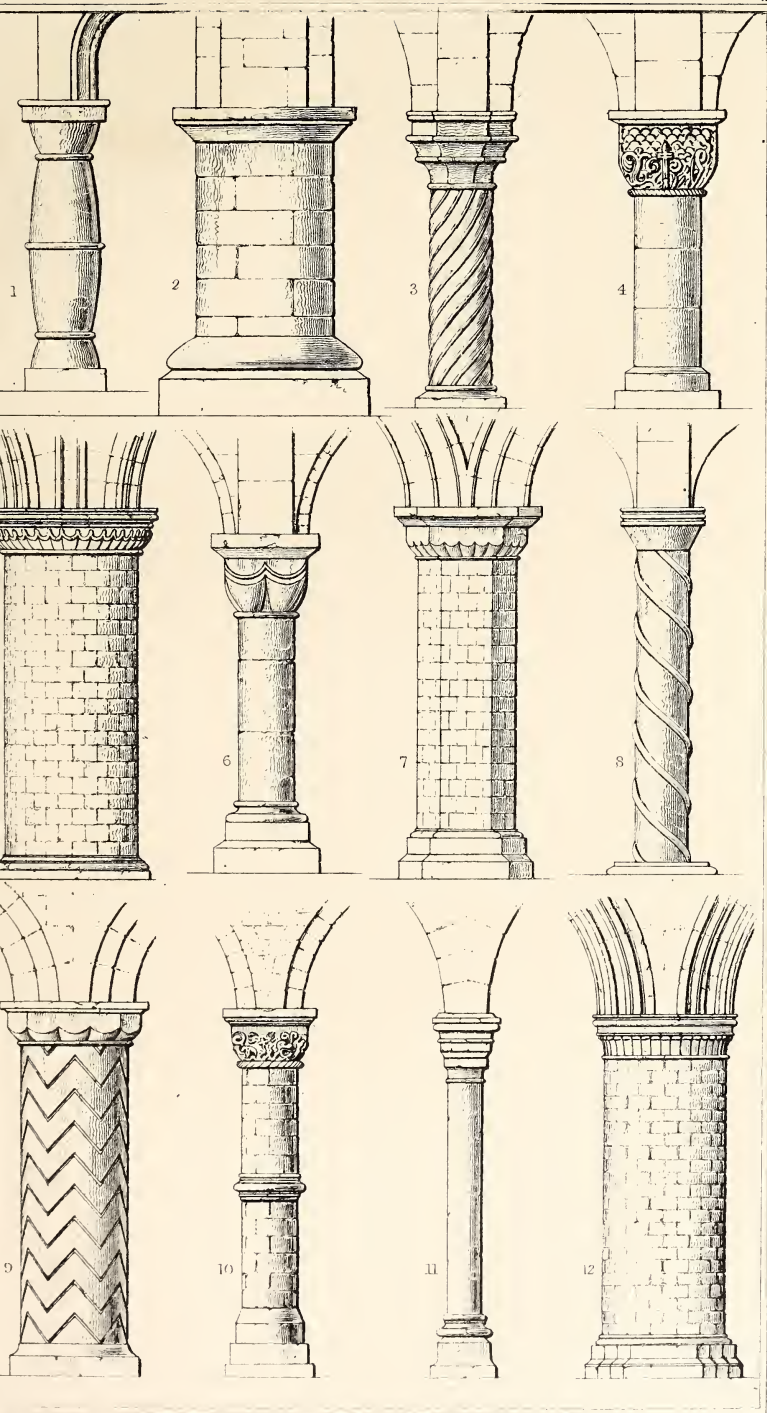
CHIMNEY SHAFTS.

1. Badwell Hall, Suffolk.

2. Berton, Isle of Wight.

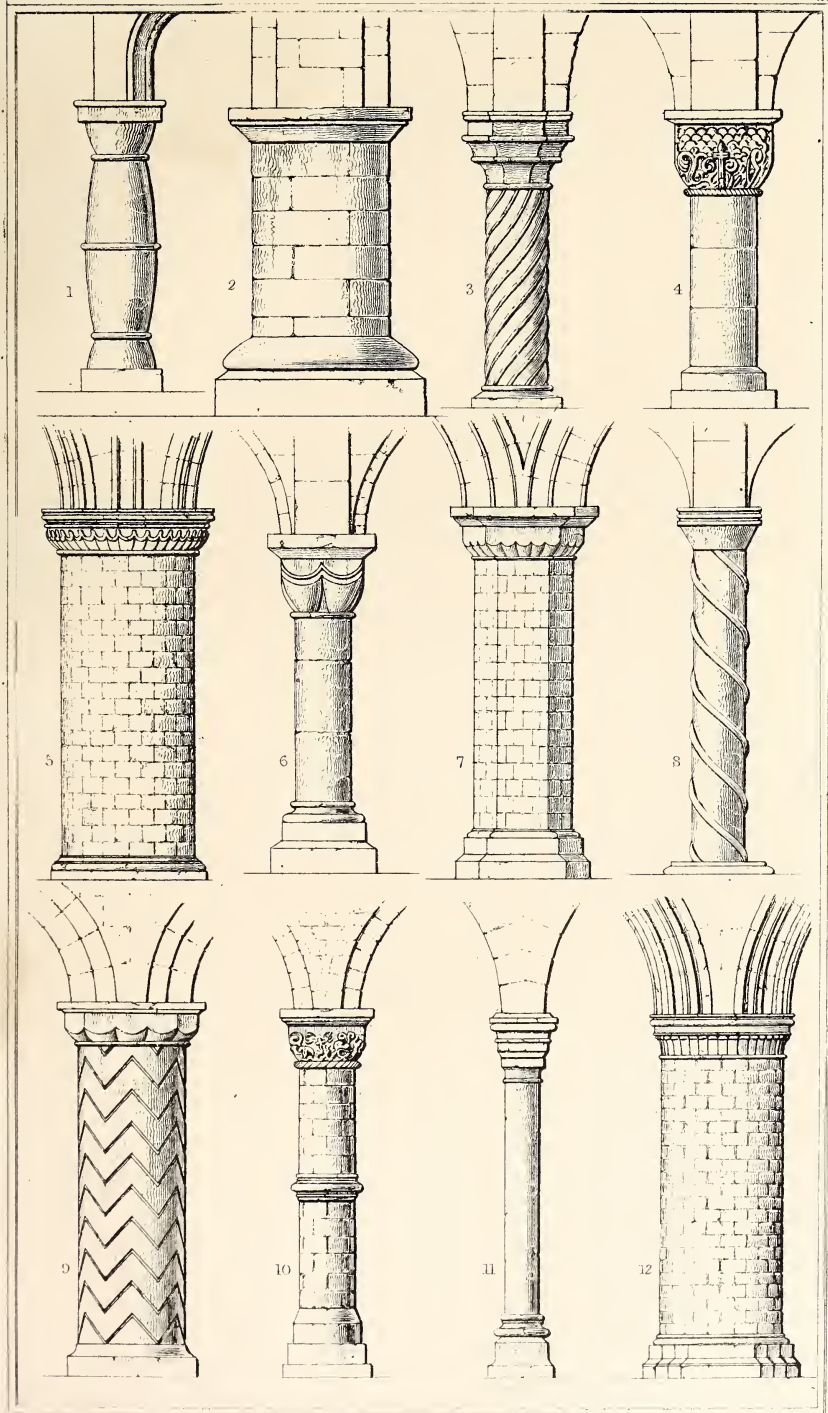
3. East Basham Hall, Norfolk.

4. Clare, Suffolk.



COLUMNS.—CIRCULAR STYLE.

1. Earls Barton Chu.: Tower. 2. Winchester Cath! Crypt. 3. H. Canterbury Cath. Crypt.
 4. Peter's Chu. Crypt. Oxford. 5. Malmesbury Abb. Chu.: 6. Conventual Chu. Ely. 7. Repton Chu. Crypt.
 8. Waltham Abb. Chu. 9. Chu. of St. Peter North. 10. Chu. of St. Cross.

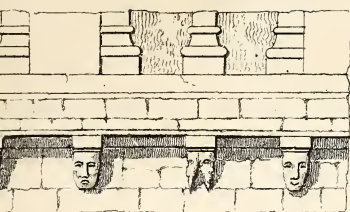


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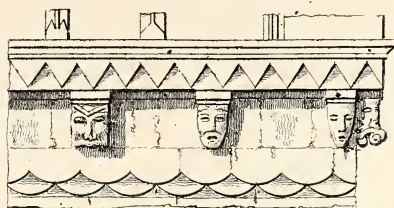
J. H. Kneass Sc.

COLUMNS.—CIRCULAR STYLE.

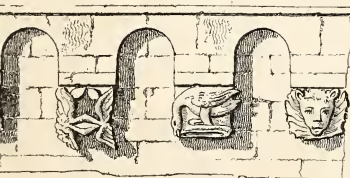
1. Earls Barton Chu. Tower. 2. Winchester Cath! Crypt. 3. H. Canterbury Cath. Crypt.
 4. S. Peter's Chu. Crypt, Oxford. 5. Malmsbury Abb. Chu. 7. Conventual Chu. Ely. 8. Repton Chu. Crypt.
 9. Waltham Abb. Chu. 10. Chu. of St. Peter North. 12. Chu. of St. Cross.



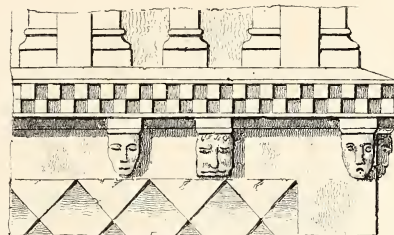
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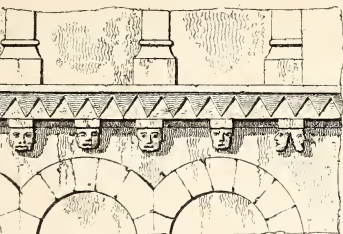
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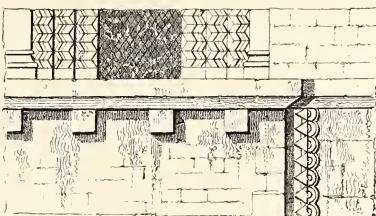
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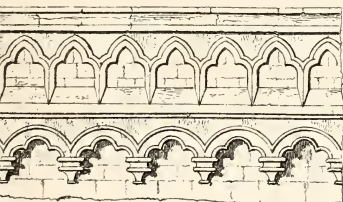
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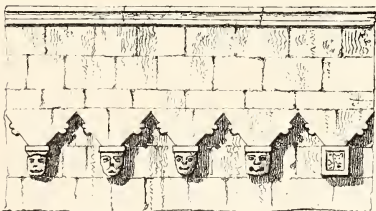
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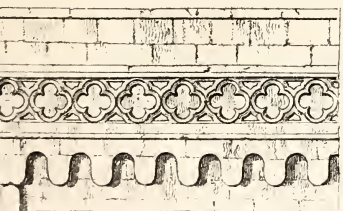
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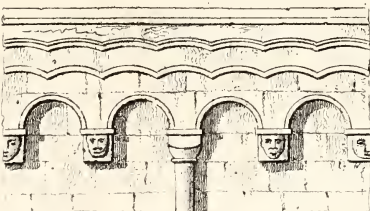
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8



9

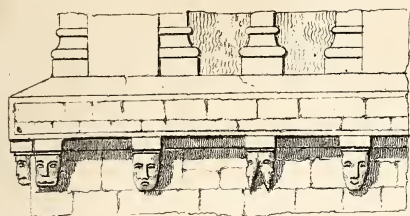


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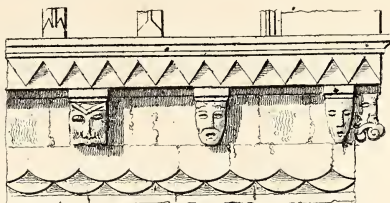
CORBEL TABLES.

J. L. Keux, Sc.

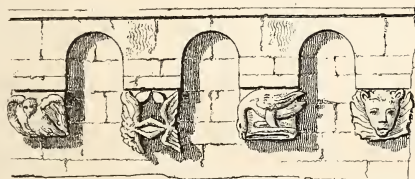
Castor Chu: North. 3. St. Peter's Chu: Oxford. 5. St. Peter's Chu: North. 6. Iffley Chu: Oxford.
 Salisbury Cath. 8. Adel Chu: Yorkshire. 9. Peterborough Cath. 10. Keston Chu: Northamptonshire.



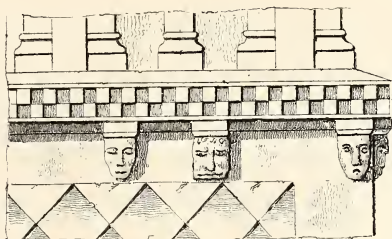
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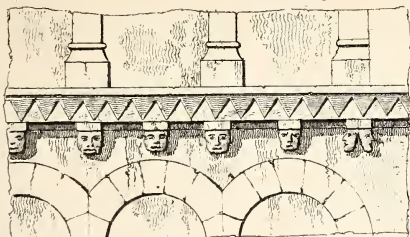
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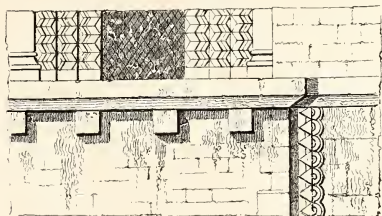
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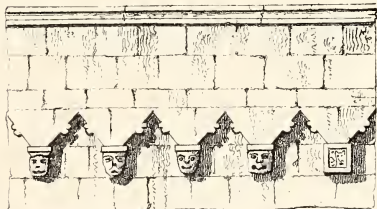
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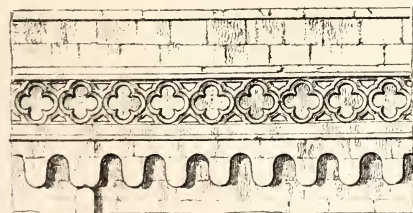
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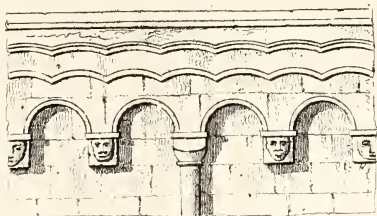
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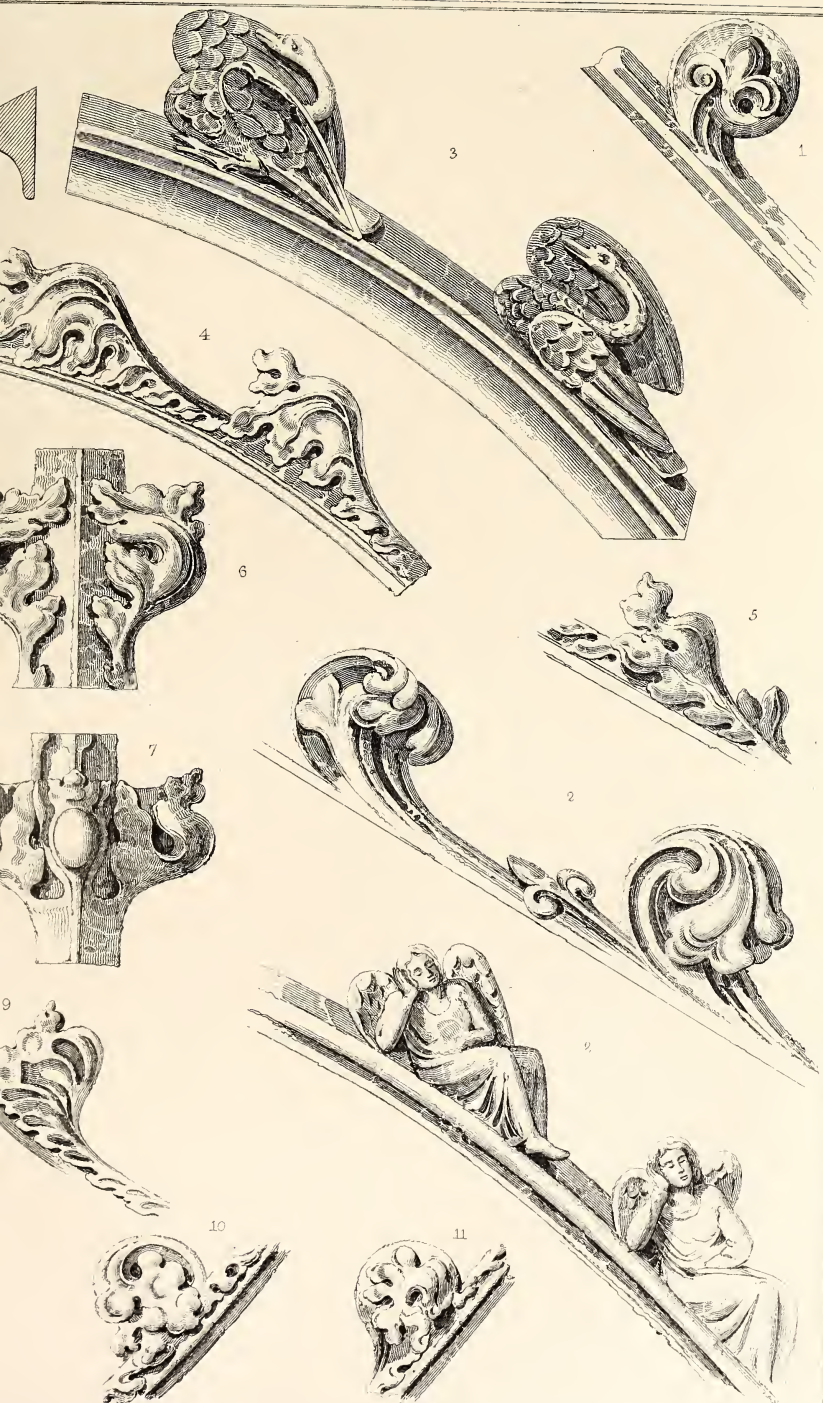
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10

CORBEL TABLES.

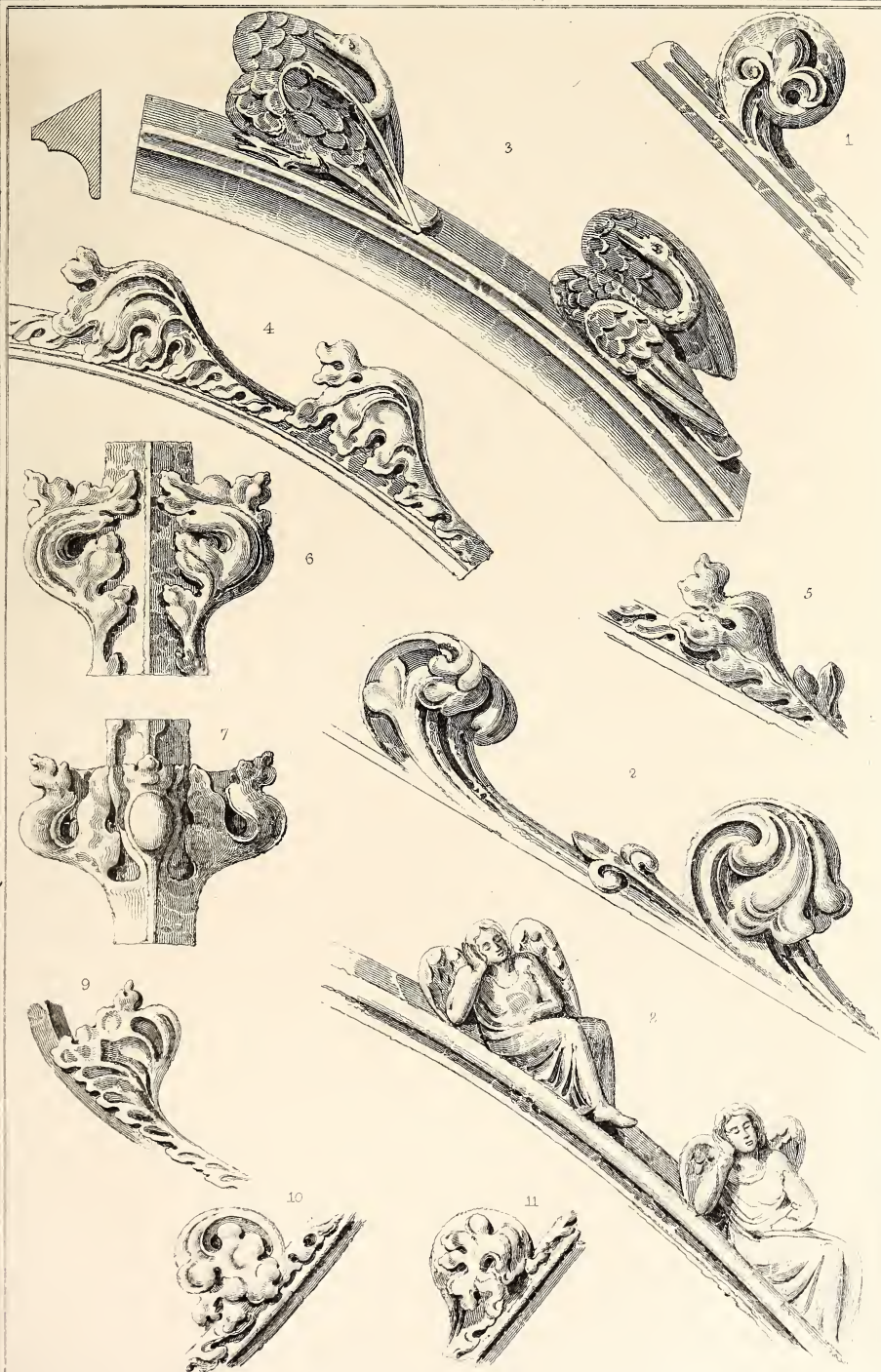
1, 2, 4. Castor Chu. North. 3. St. Peter's Chu. Oxford. 5. St. Peter's Chu. North. 6. Ifley Chu. Oxford.
 7. Salisbury Cath. 8. Adel Chu. Yorkshire. 9. Peterboro Cath. 10. Keaton Chu. Northampton Shire.



CROCKETS.

J. Le Keur sc.

8. Salisbury Cath.
 6. York Cath.¹ West Door
 3. Canterbury Cath.¹. Mon.^t of Abp: Kemp.
 10. 11. St: Geo: Chap: Windsor.
 7. 9. D^r Organ Screen.

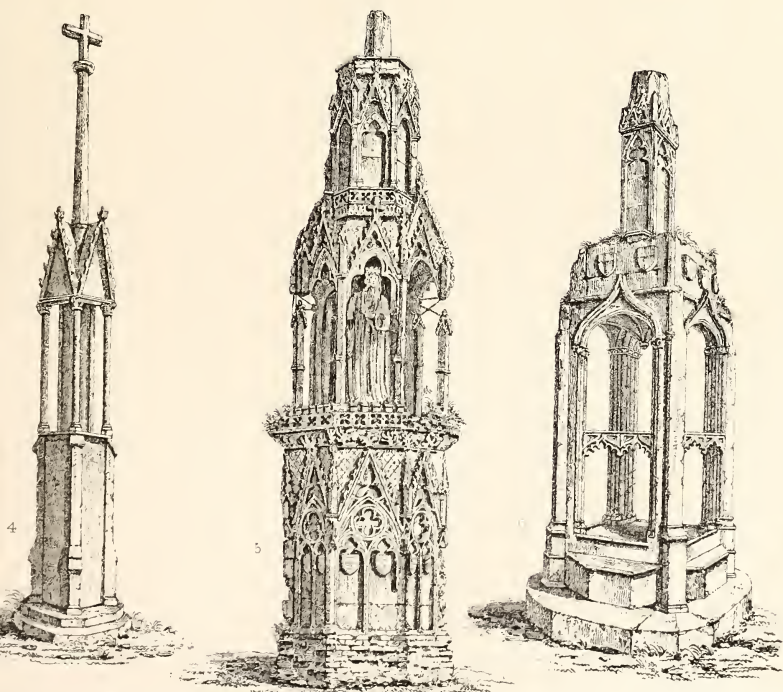
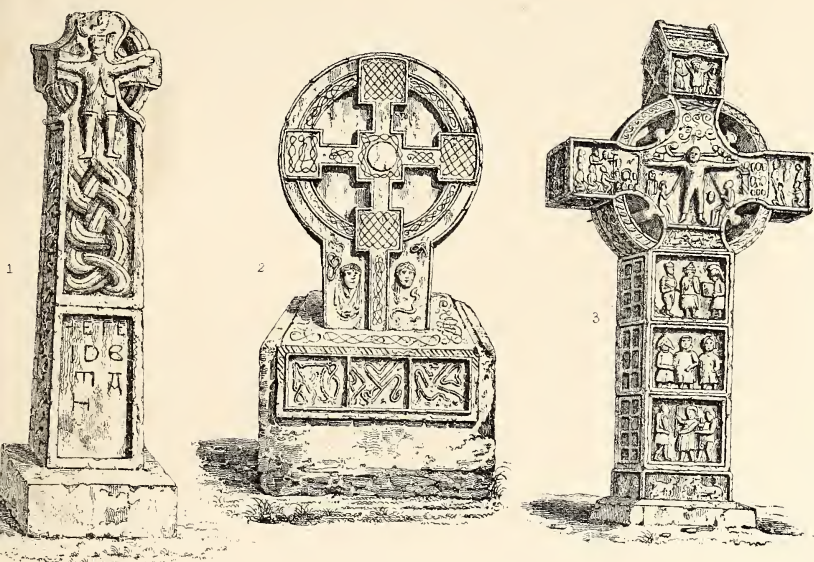


J. Cameron. del.

J. Le Roux. sc.

CROCKETS.

1. 2. 3. Salisbury Cath.
 4. 5. 6. York Cath. West Door
 3. Canterbury Cath. Mon. of Abp. Kemp.
 10. 11. St. Geo. Chap. Windsor.
 7. 9. D^r Organ Screen.



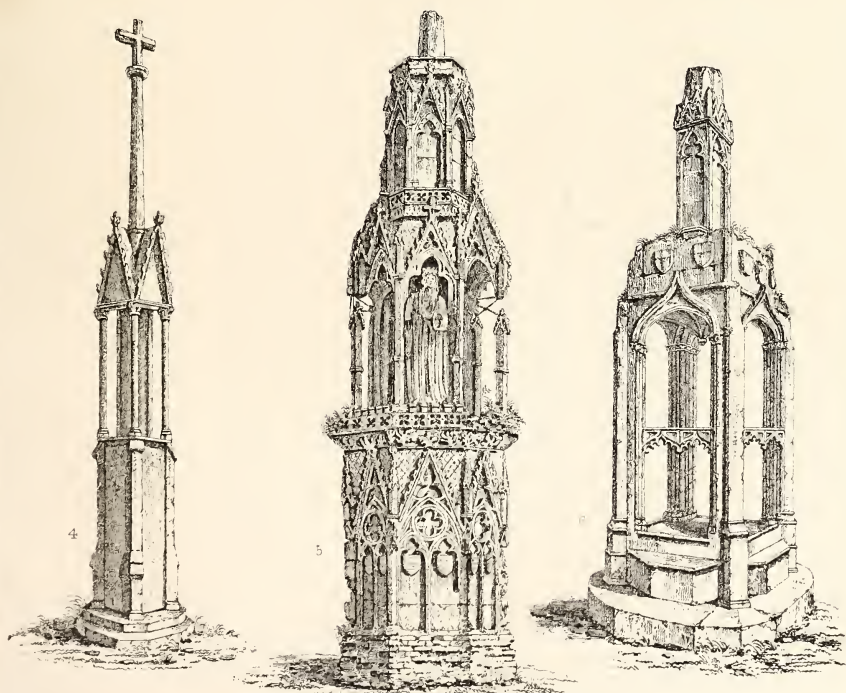
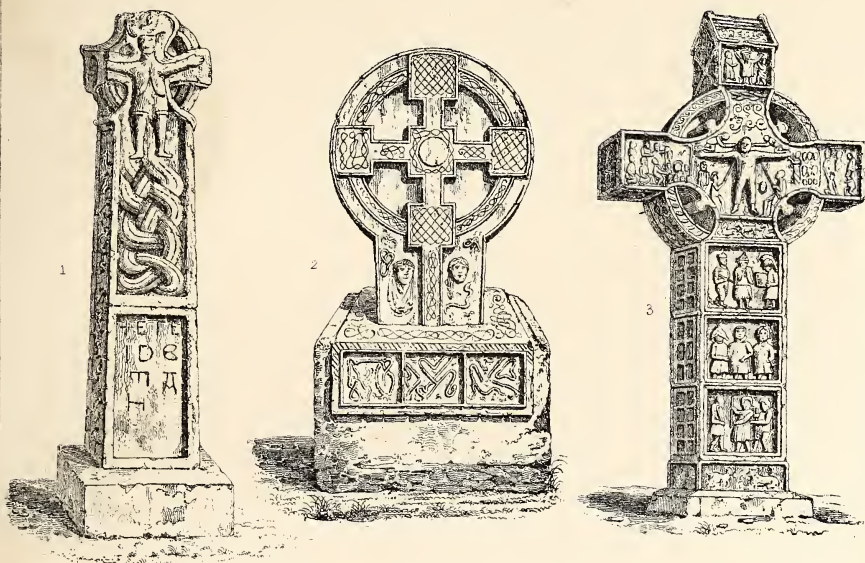
CROSSES.

J. Le Neux Sc.

1. Lanherne, Cornwall.
4. Near St Denis, France.

2. Margam, South Wales.
5. Waltham, Essex.

3. St. Patrick's Cross of Louth.
6. Iron Aston, Gloucestershire.

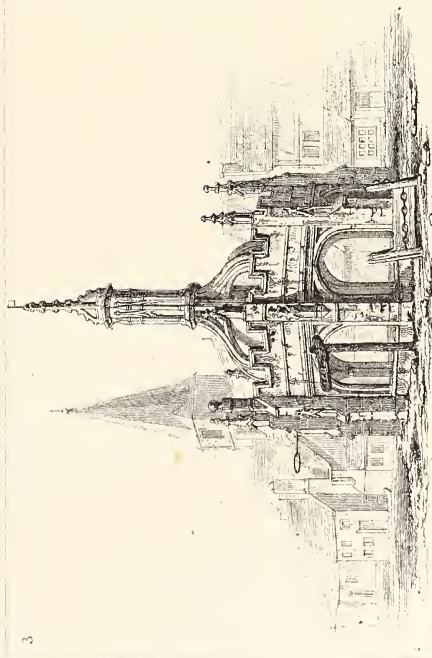
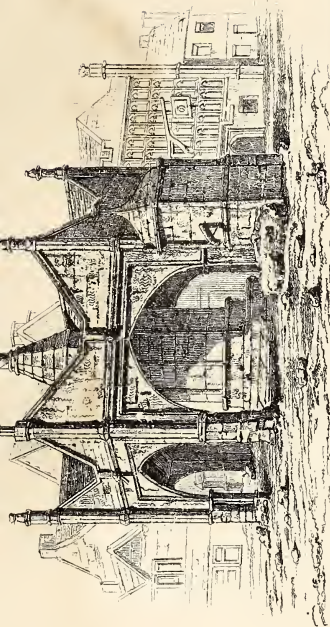
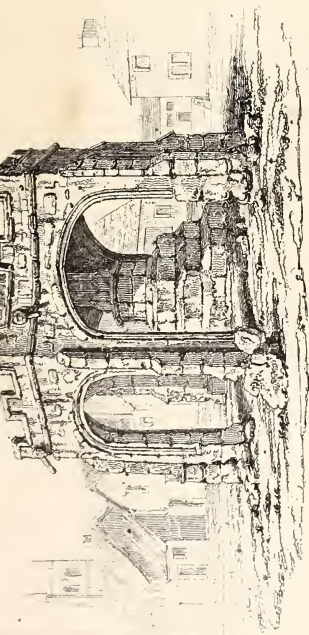


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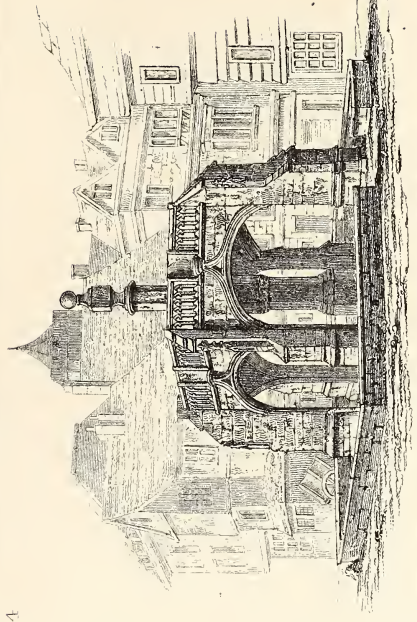
J. Le Roux Sc.

CROSSES.

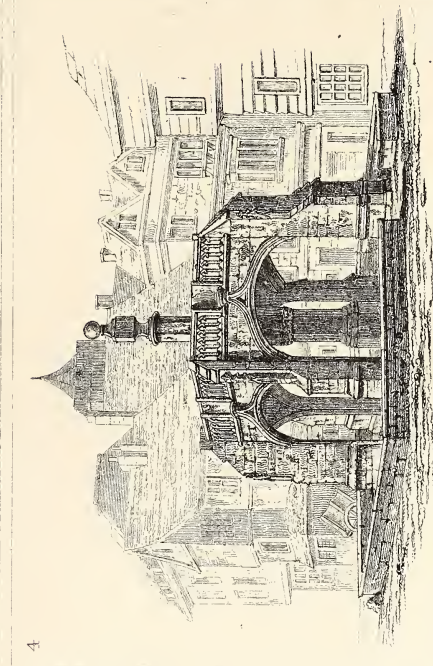
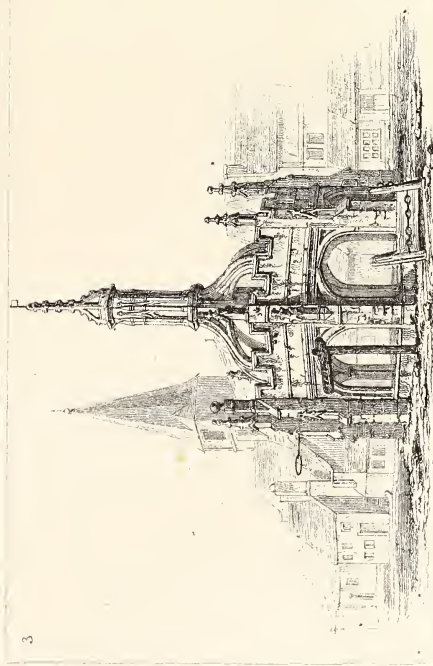
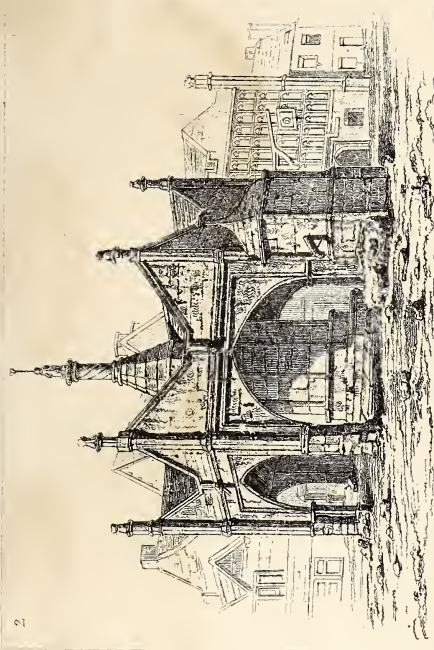
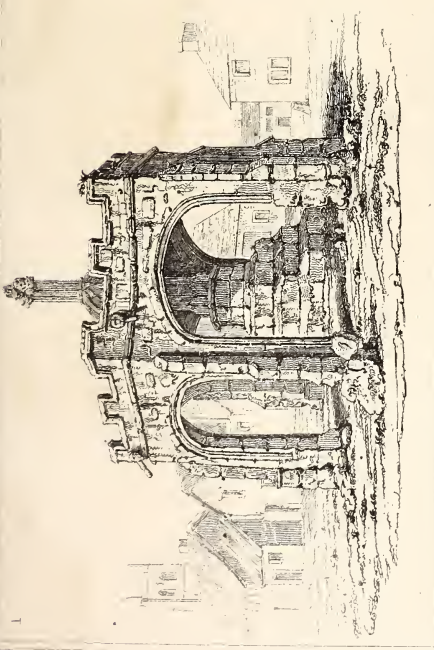
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| 1. Lanherne, Cornwall. | 2. Margam, South Wales. | 3. St. Patrick's Cross of Louth. |
| 4. Near St. Denis, France. | 5. Waltham, Essex. | 6. Bron Arvon, Gloucestershire. |



4



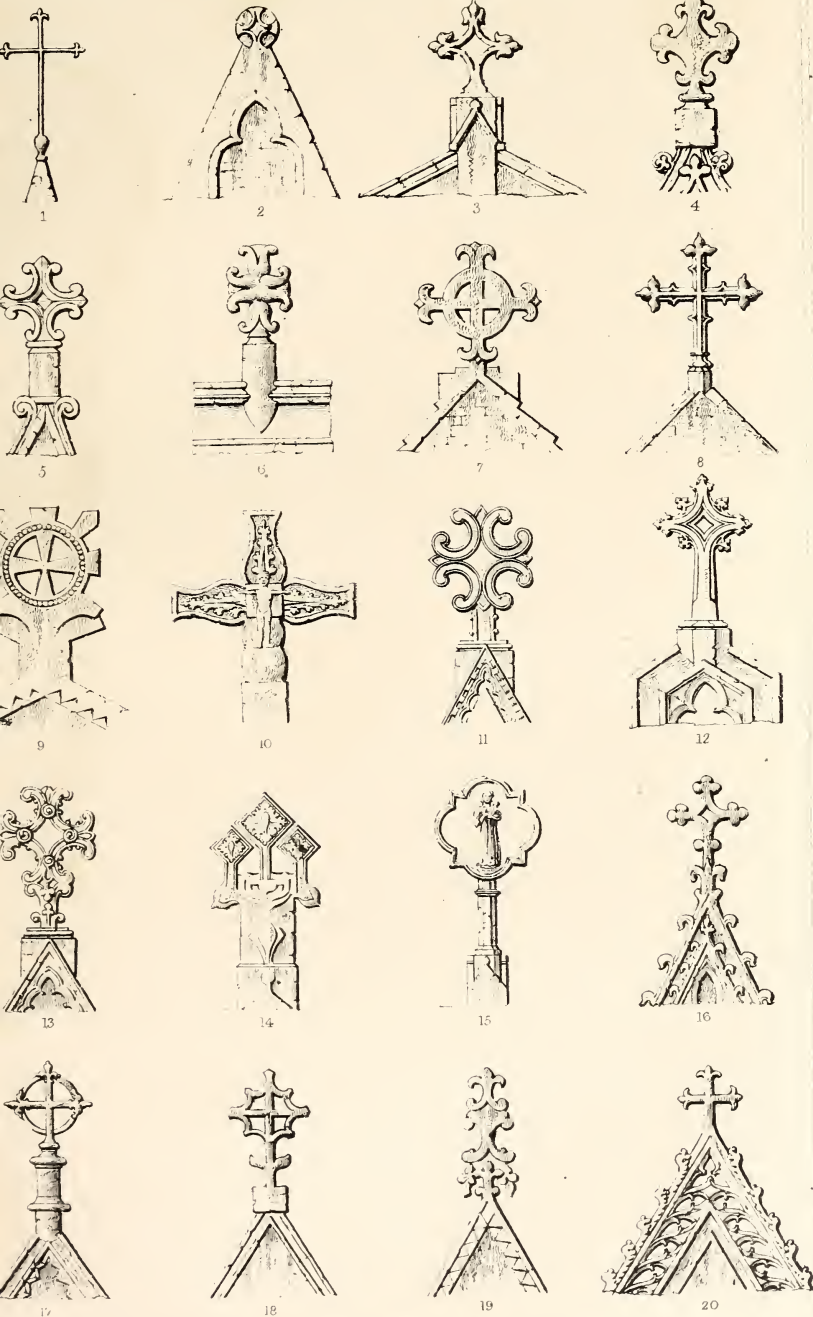
- MARKET CROSSLINGS.
1. Cheddar, Somersetshire.
 2. Glastonbury, D.
 3. Malmesbury, Wiltshire.
 4. Salisbury, D.



S. B. 1841

MARKET CROSS.
1. Cheddar, Somersetshire. D.
2. Glastonbury. D.
3. Malmesbury, Wiltshire.
4. Salisbury. D.

L. To. 1841



CROSSES ON GABLES. &c.

J. L. Keay 5-

Gloucester Cath.
 9. Merion Coll. Oxford.
 10. Tewkesbury Abb. Chu.

2. Horsted Church.
 9. 10. Than Chu: Normandy.
 15. St. Mary's Chu: Gloster.

3. Trin? Chu: Camb?
 11. 13. Peterboro Cath?
 16. 19. 20. Lincoln Cath?

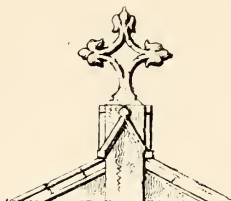
4. 5. 6. 17. Salisbury Cath?
 12. King's Coll. Chap. Camb?
 18. Norwich Cathedral.



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11



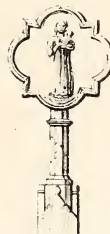
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CROSSES ON GABLES, &c

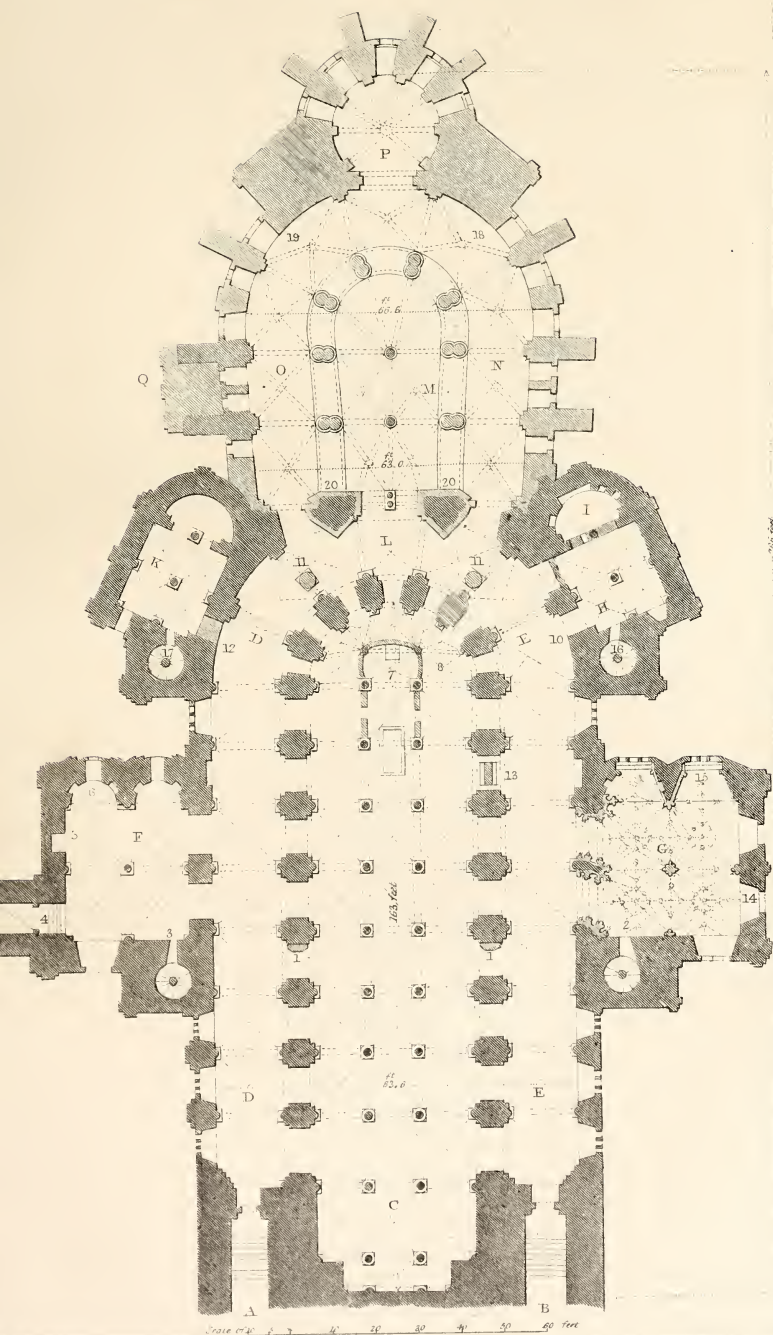
J. Le Keux Es.

1. Gloucester Cath.
7. 8. Merton Coll: Oxford.
14. Tewkesbury Abb: Chu.

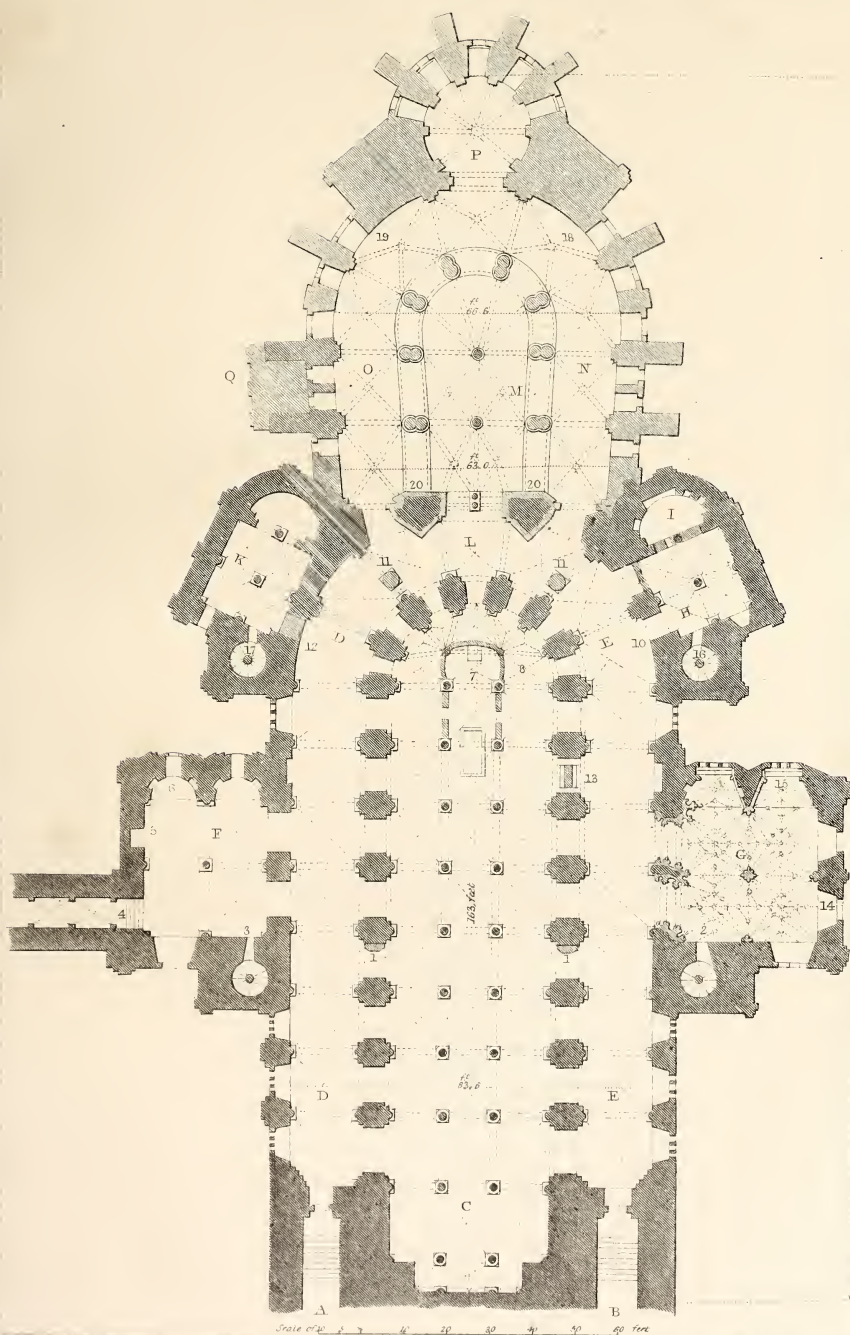
2. Horsted Church.
9. 10. Than Chu: Normandy.
15. St. Mary's Chu: Gloster.

3. Trin? Chu: Camb?
11. 13. Peterboro Cath?
16. 19. 20. Lincol. Cath?

4. 5. 6. 17. Salisbury Cath?
12. King's Coll: Chap. Camb?
18. Norwich Cathedral.



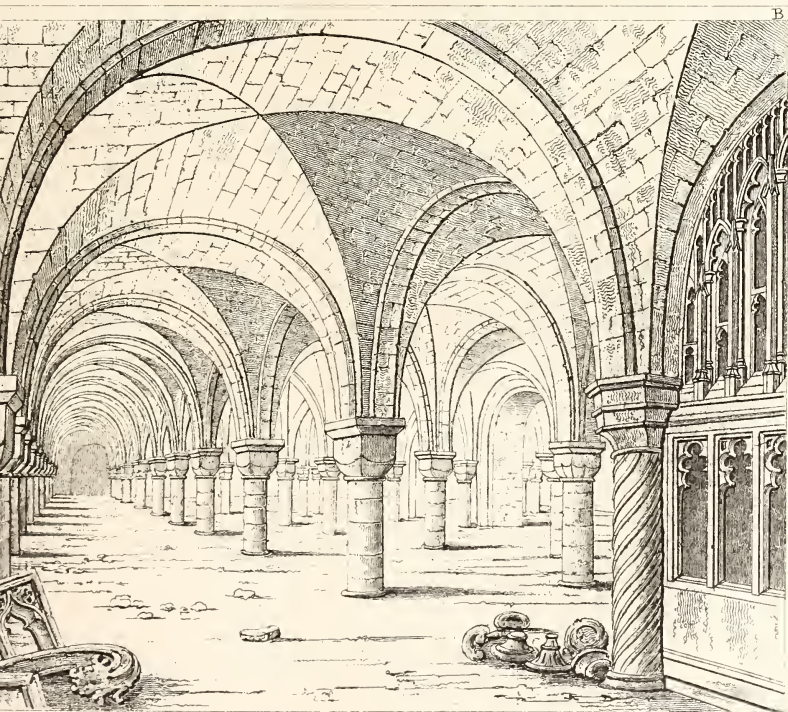
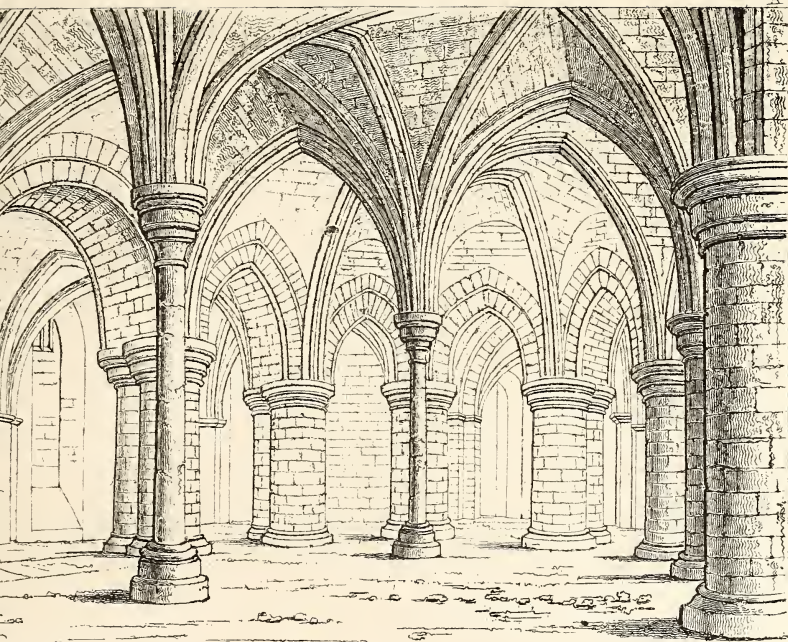
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL CHURCH.
CRYPTS



W. Hackes 1864

J. Le Keux 1864

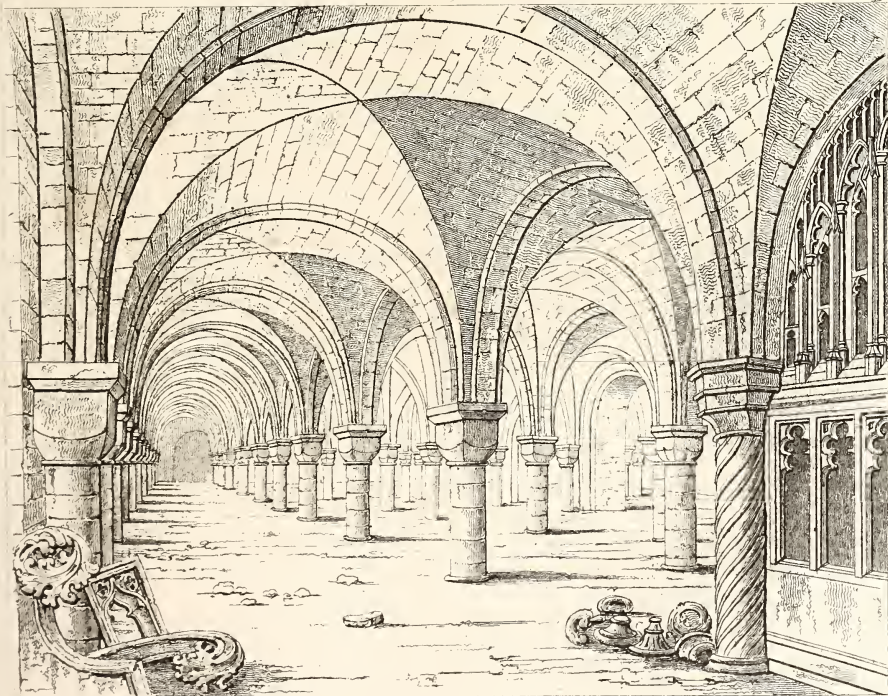
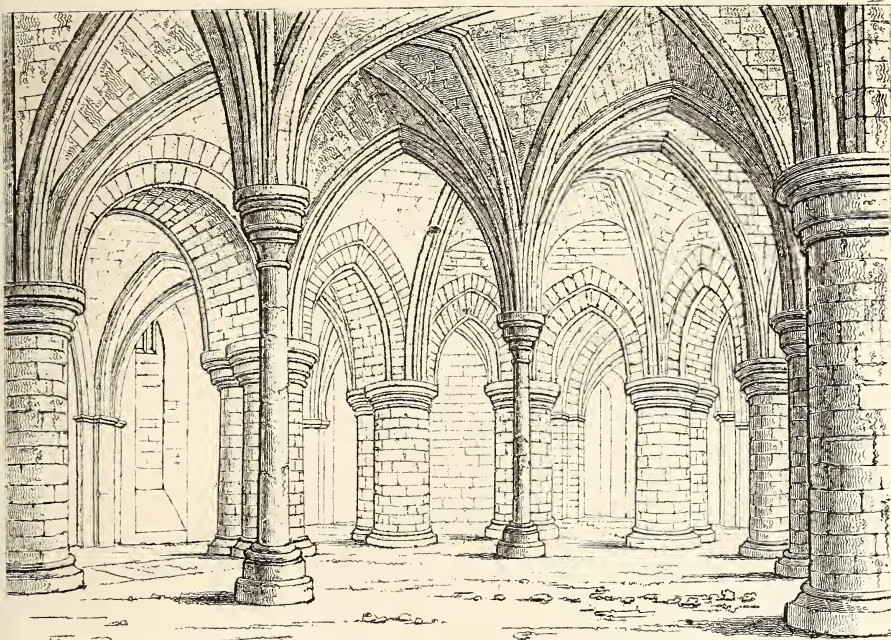
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL CHURCH
CRYPTS



on Sketches by G. Carterpole

J. Le Neux sc.

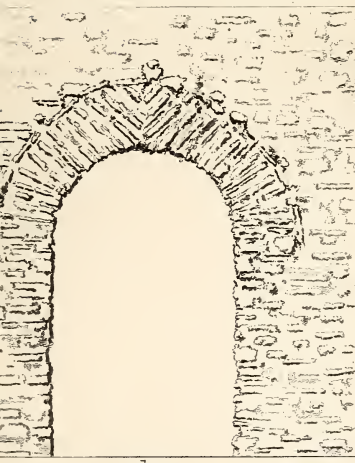
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.
CRYPTS. A Trinity Chapel &c B Choir &c



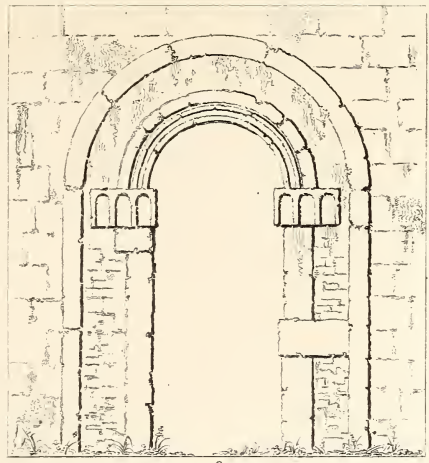
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J. Le Noir sc.

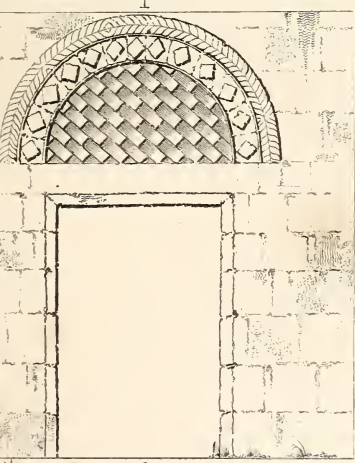
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.
CRYPTS A Trinity Chapel &c. B Choir &c.



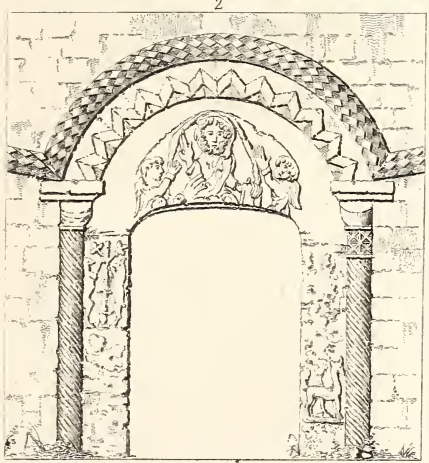
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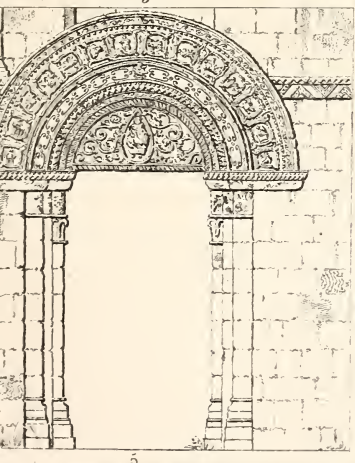
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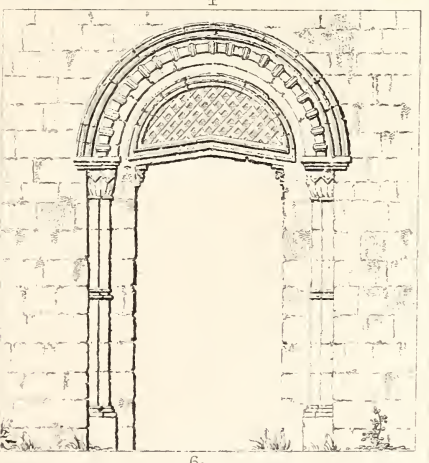
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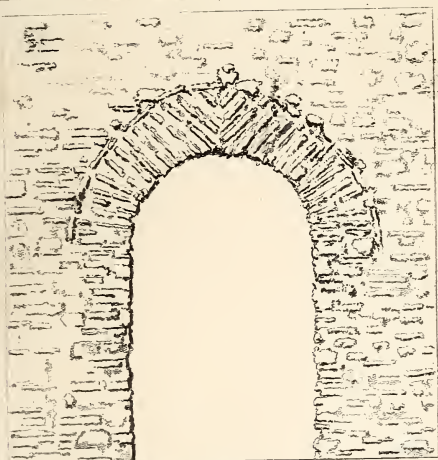


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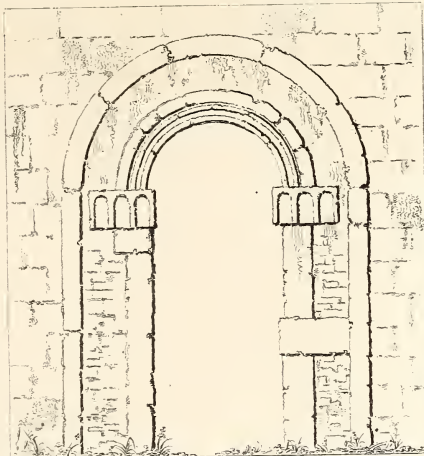
DOOR-WAYS.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Brixworth Church | 2 Earls Barton North | 3 Norwich Cathedral |
| 4 Essendine Church | 5 Barfrerton Church | 6 Ely Conventual Chn: |

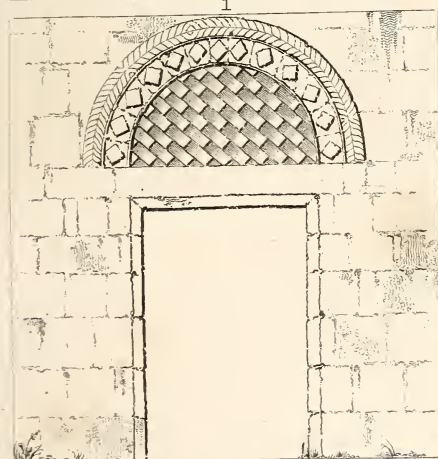
J. Le Keux sc.



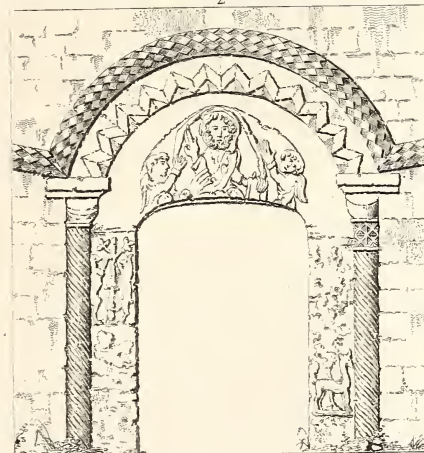
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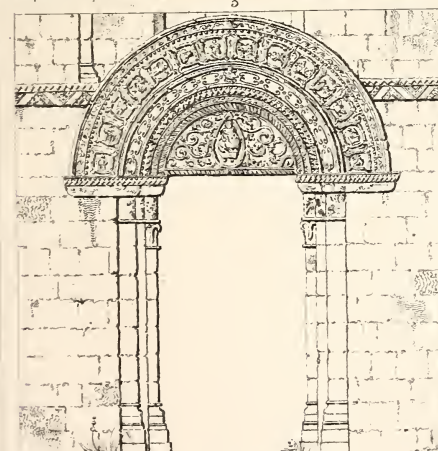
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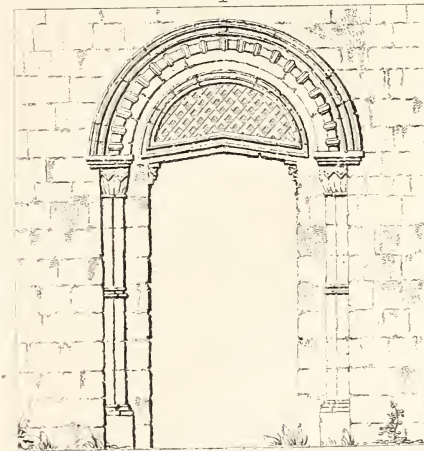
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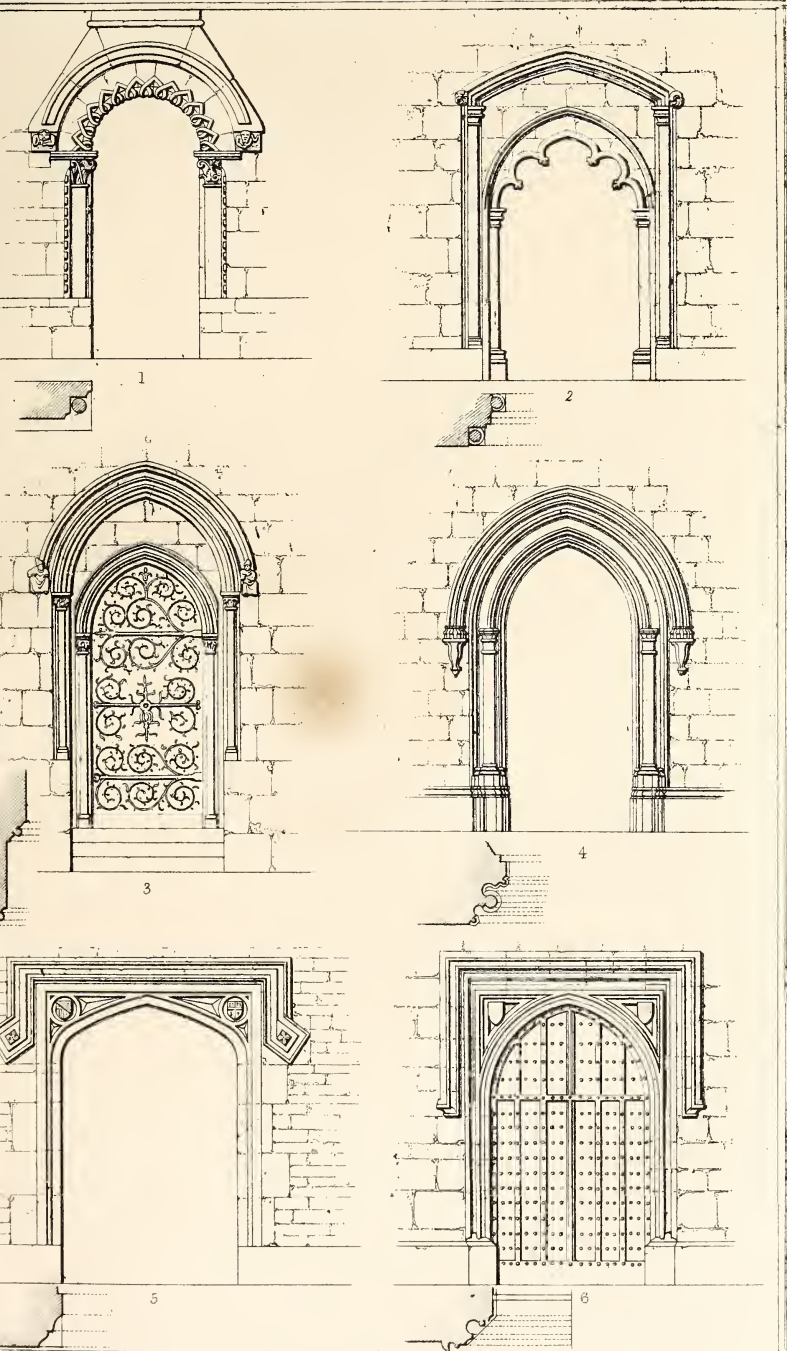
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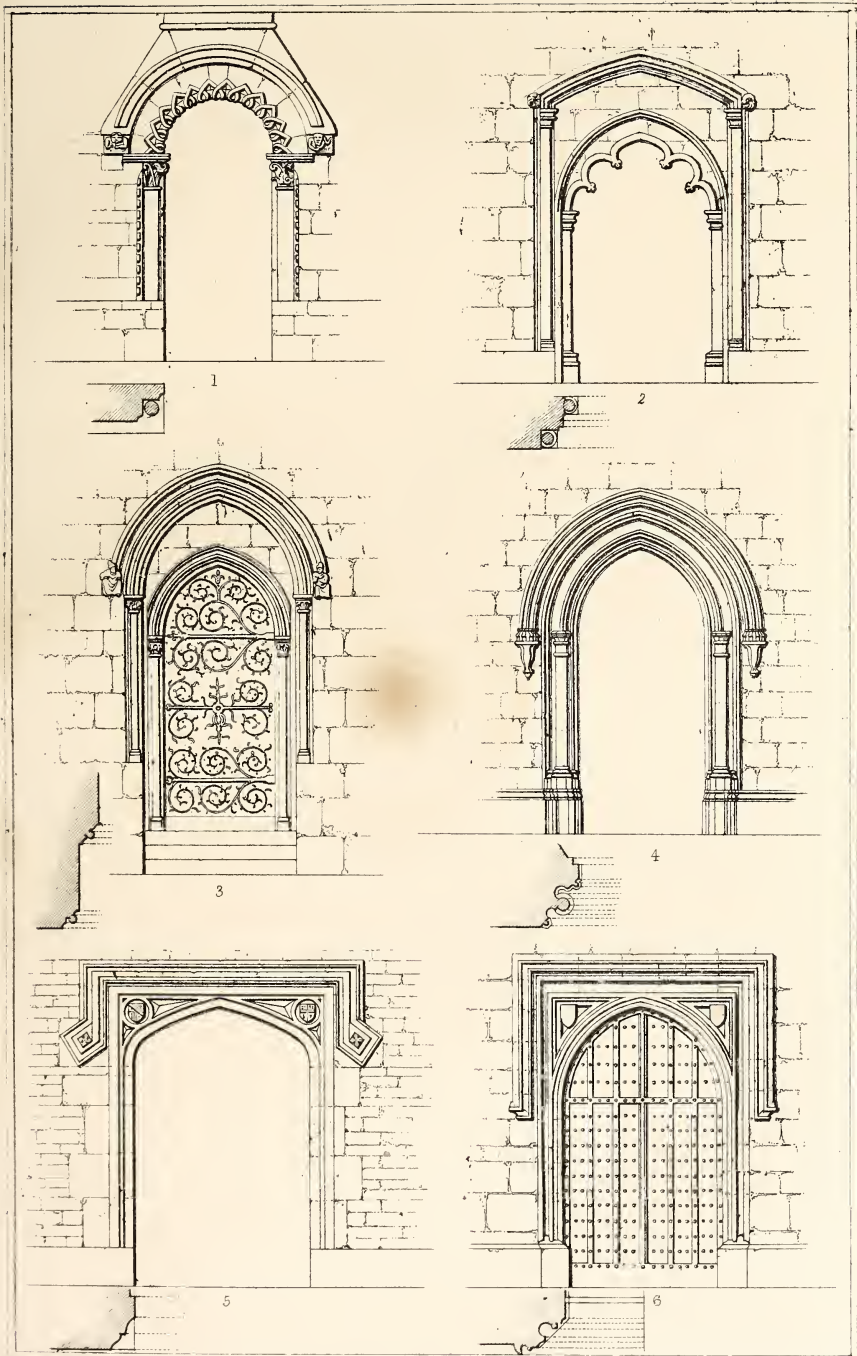
- 1 Briaworth Church. 2 Earls Barton North. 3 Norwich Cathedral.
4 Essendine Church. 5 Barfreston Church. 6 Ely Conventual Church.



DOOR-WAYS.

J. Le Keux Sc.

1. Jews House. Lincoln. 2. Salisbury Cathedral. 3. Norwich School House.
 4. St. George's Chap. Windsor. 5. Tattershall Church. 6. Horn Church Essex.

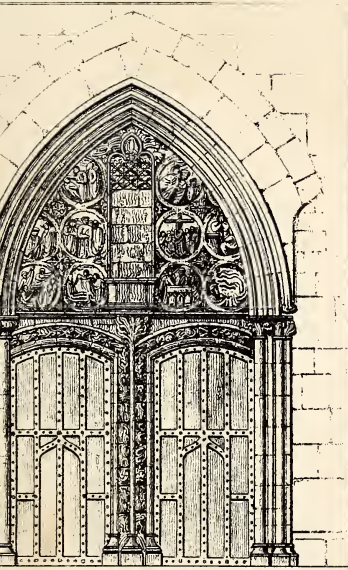


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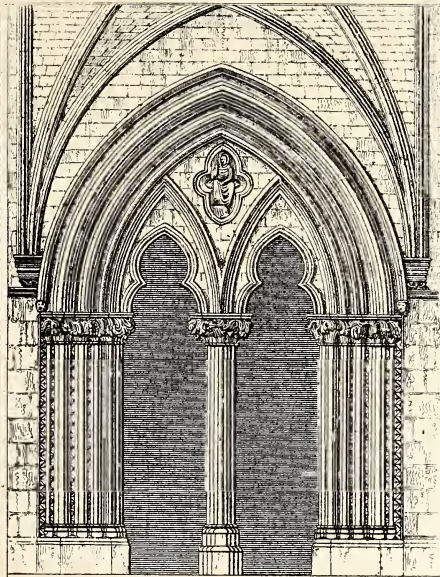
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DOOR-WAYS.

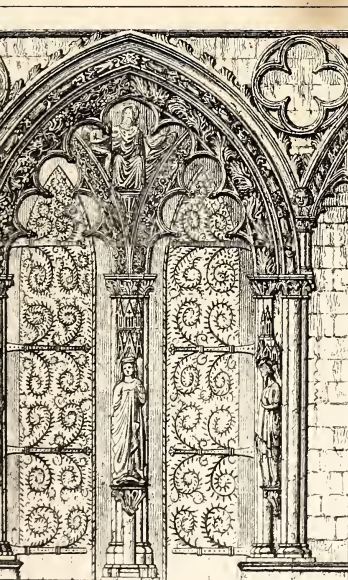
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4. St George's Chap: Windsor. 5. Tattershall Church. 6. Horn Church Essex.



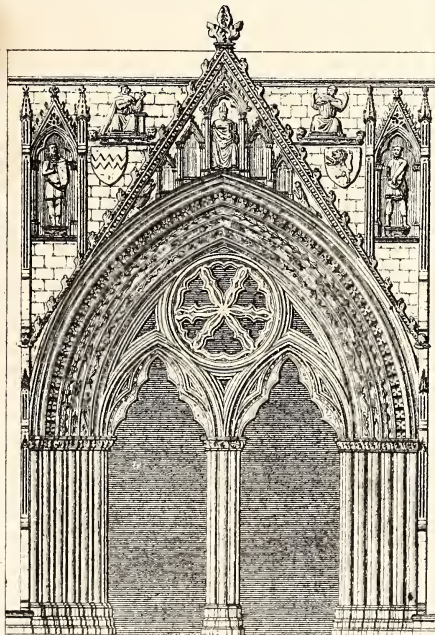
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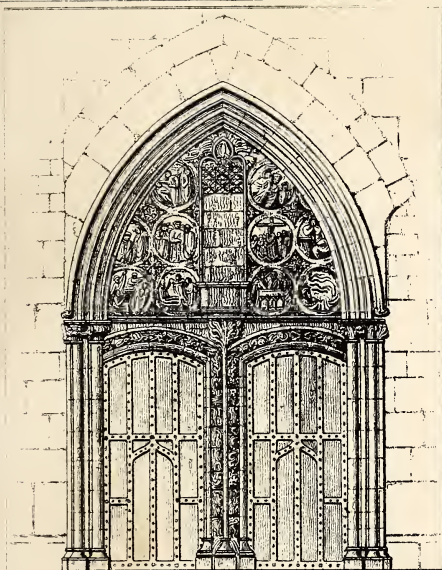
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DOOR-WAYS.

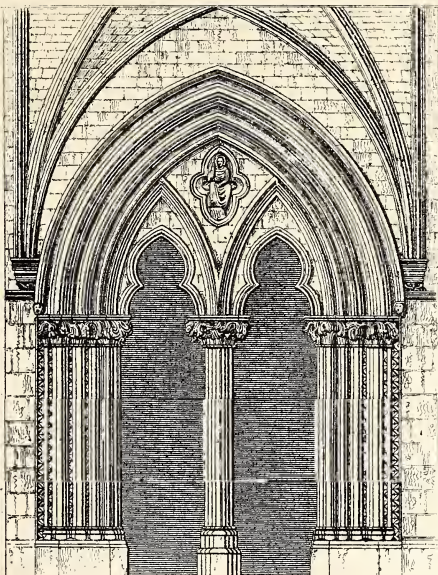
J. Le Keux Sc.

1. Higham Ferrers Chu. North.

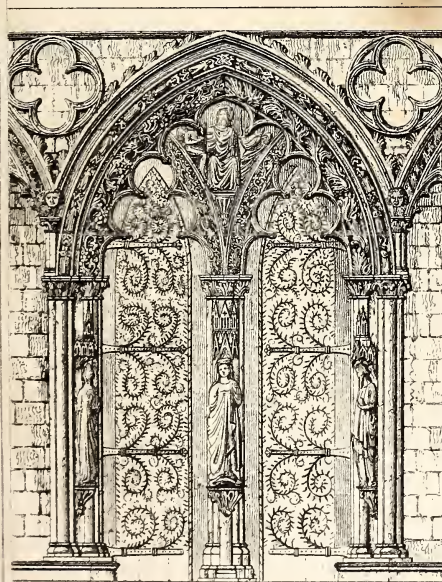
2. Chapter House, Lichf^d Cath.3. Lichfield Cath^d West End.4. York Cath^d W. End.



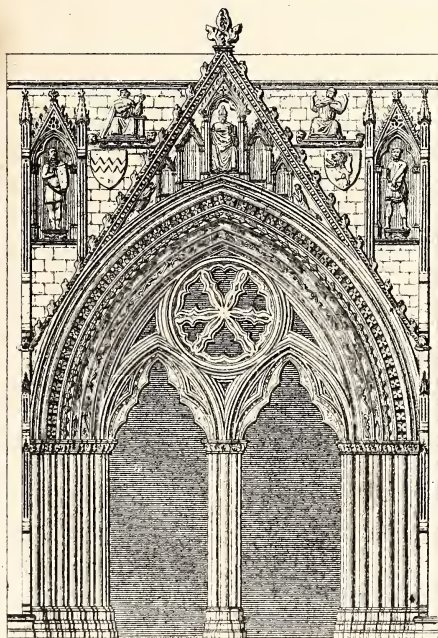
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S. Parker Del.

J. Le Houx Sc.

DOOR-WAYS.

1. Higham Ferrers Chh. North.

2. Chapter House. Lichf. Cath.

3. Lichfield Cath. West End.

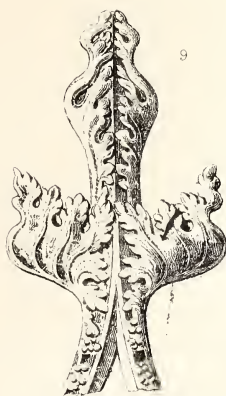
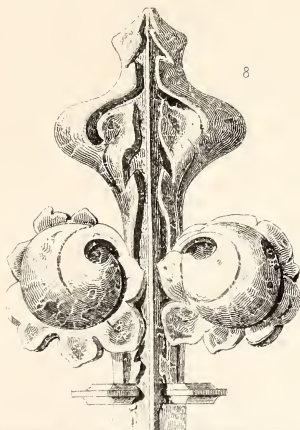
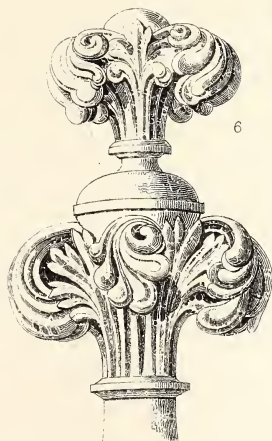
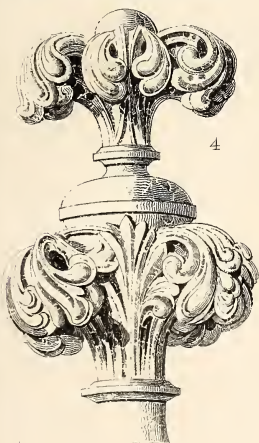
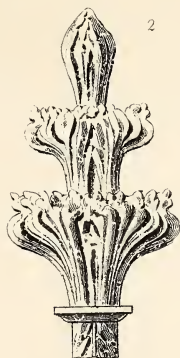
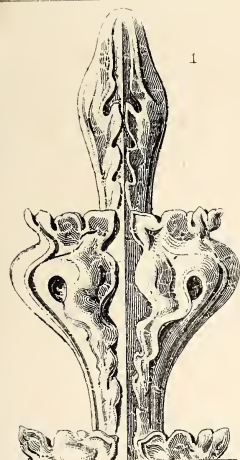
4. York Cath. W. End.



FINIALS.

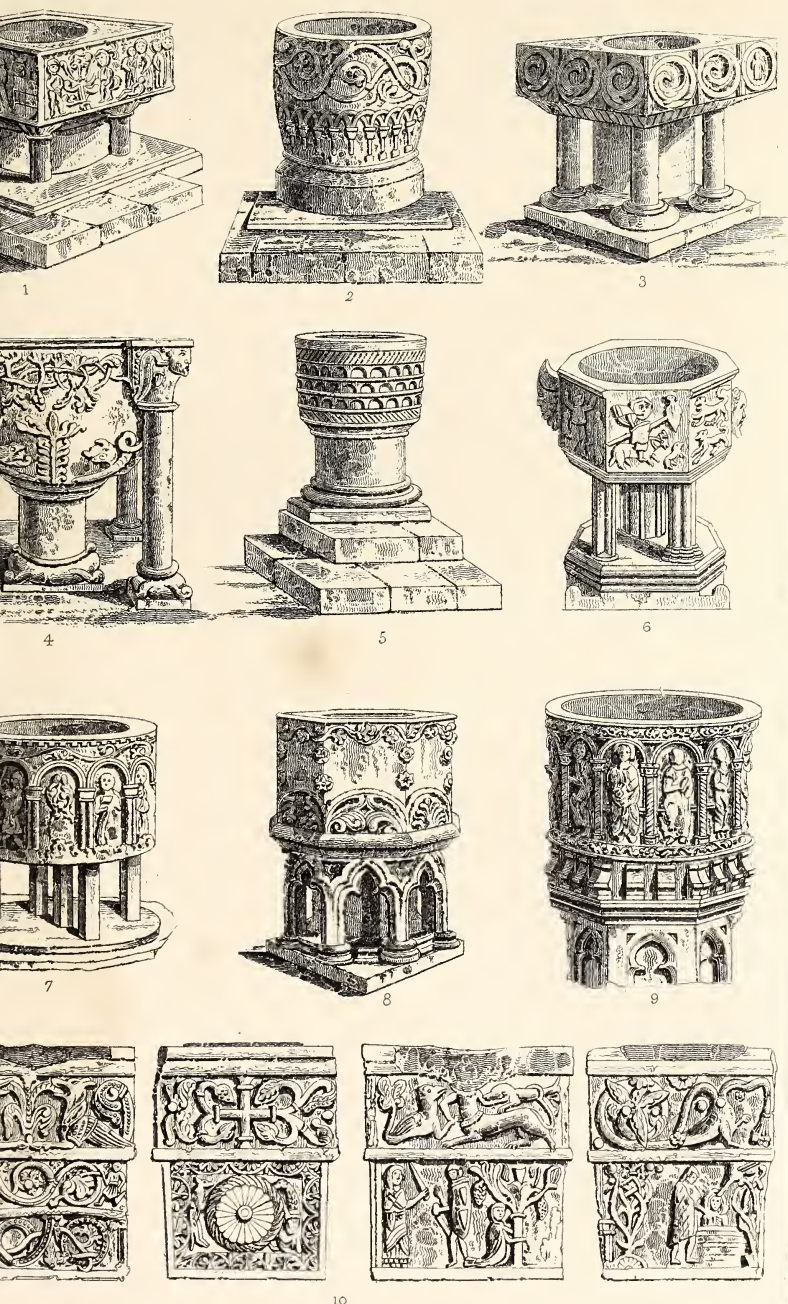
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 4. 6. Salisb'y Cath: Bp Dridports Mon: 5. D^o Bp Bingham's M: 7. Hen: VII. Chap: Great Her
 8. Winchester Cath: 9. S^t Geo: Chap: Windsor. Niche to Bp Beauchamp.

J. E. Keene sc.



FINIALS.

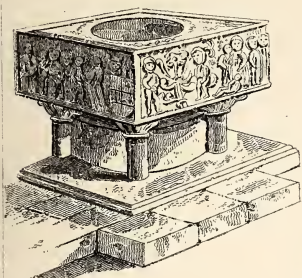
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 2. Winchester Cat: 1
 3. D^o B^r Bingham: M.
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 5. 3. D^o B^r Bingham: M.
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 7. 9. S^t Geo: Chap: Windsor. Niche of B^r Peachamp.



FONTS.

J. Le Neve Sc.

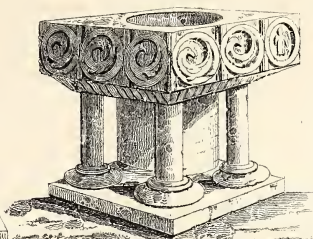
1. East Meon Chu. 2. Avebury Chu. 3. S^t. Michaels Chu. Southⁿ 4. Bodmin Chu.
 5. Bremhill Chu. 6. Lostwithial Chu. 7. Wansford Chu. Northⁿ 8. Barneek Chu. Dⁿ
 9. Dorchester Chu. Oxfordⁿ 10. Bridekirk Chu. Cumberland.



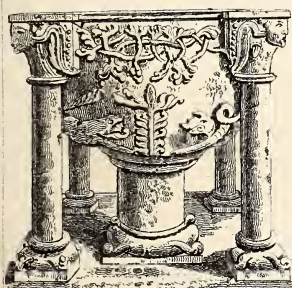
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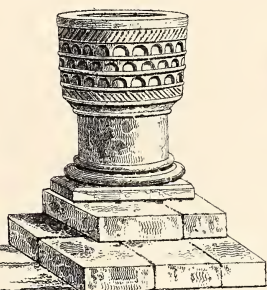
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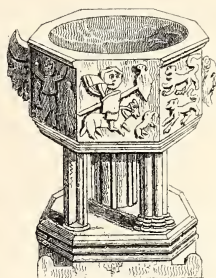
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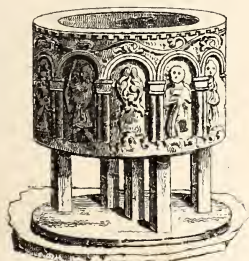
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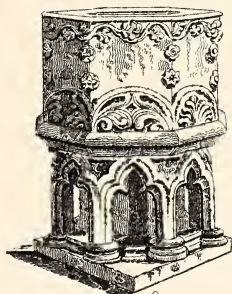
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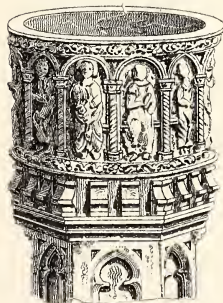
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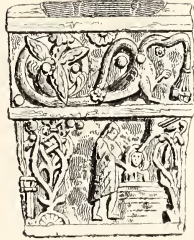
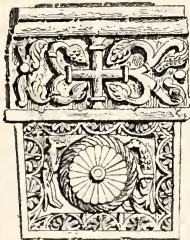
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S. Rayner Del.

J. Le Roux Sc.

FONTS.

1. East Meon Chu:

2. Avebury Chu:

3. S. Michaels Chu: Southⁿ

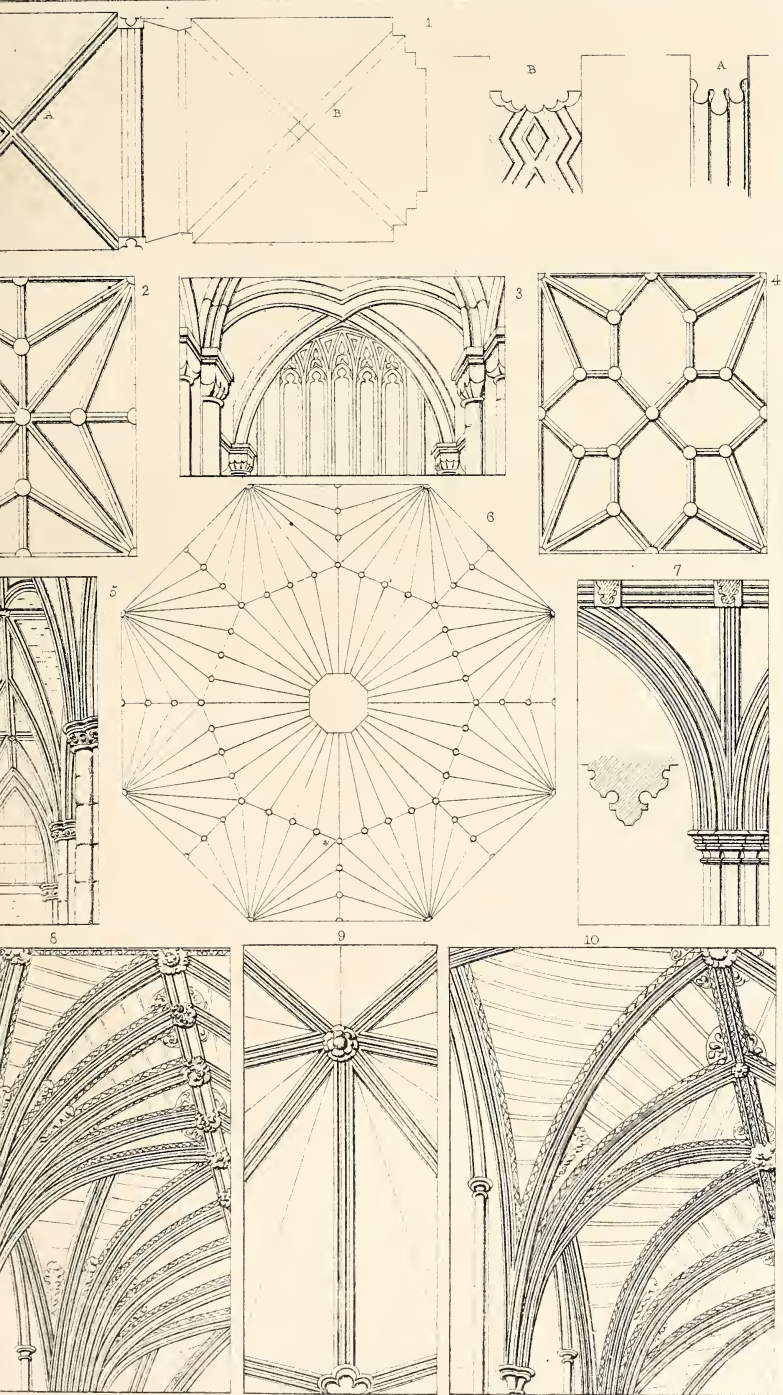
4. Bodmin Chu:

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6. Lostwithial Chu:

7. Wansford Chu: Northⁿ8. Barneck Chu: Dⁿ9. Dorchester Chu: Oxfordⁿ

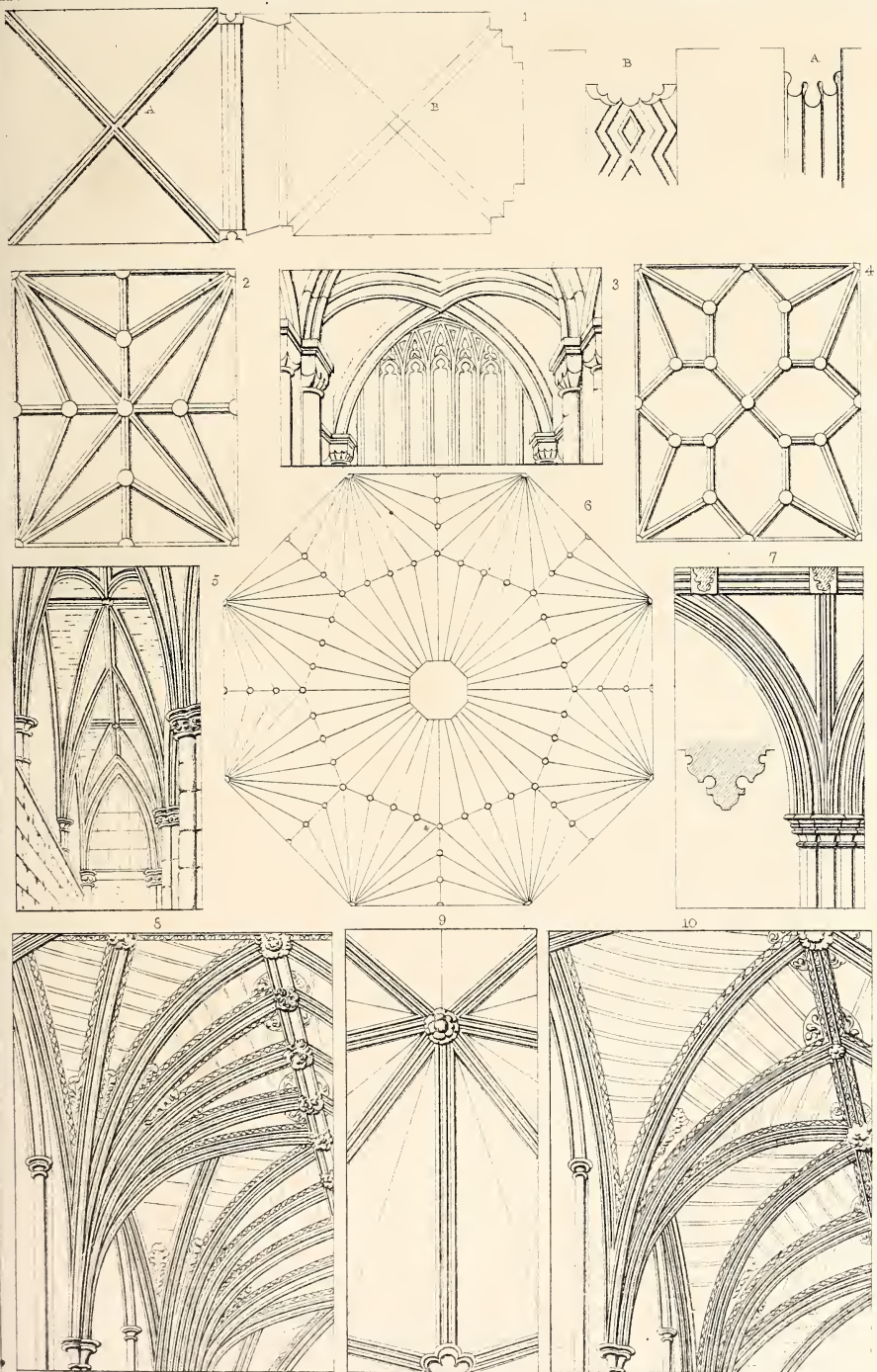
10. Bridekirk Chu: Cumberland.



TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILINGS.

J. L. Woods

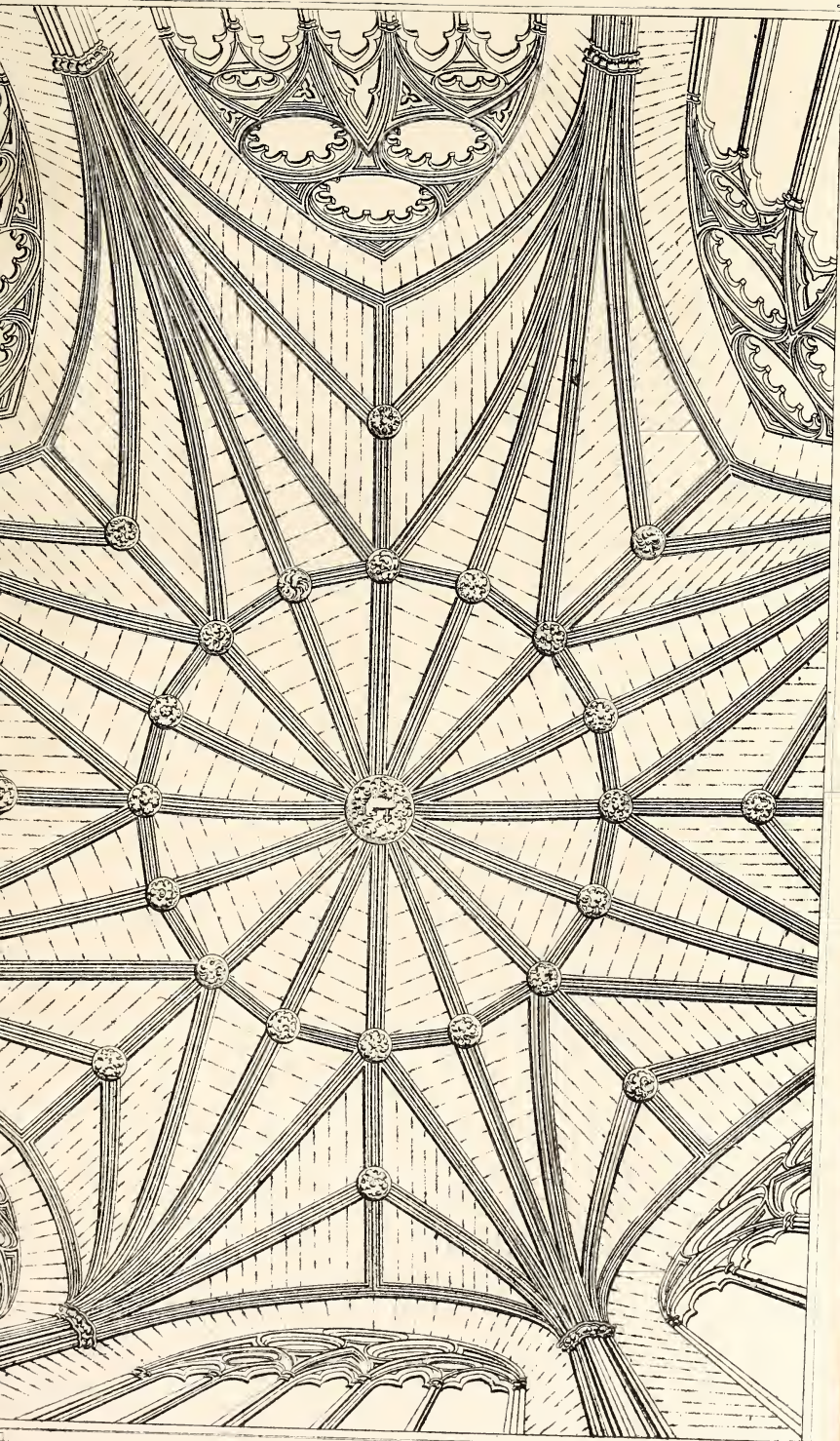
1. Iffley Chu. Oxfordshire. 2. Norwich Cath: Cloisters. 3. Peterborough Cath: S. Aisle.
 4. Wells Cath: Aisle of the Choir. 5. Melrose Abbey Chu. 6. Wells Cathedral. Chapter House.
 7. Norwich Cath: Cloisters. 8, 9, 10. Westminster Abbey Chu.



TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILINGS.

The Herald

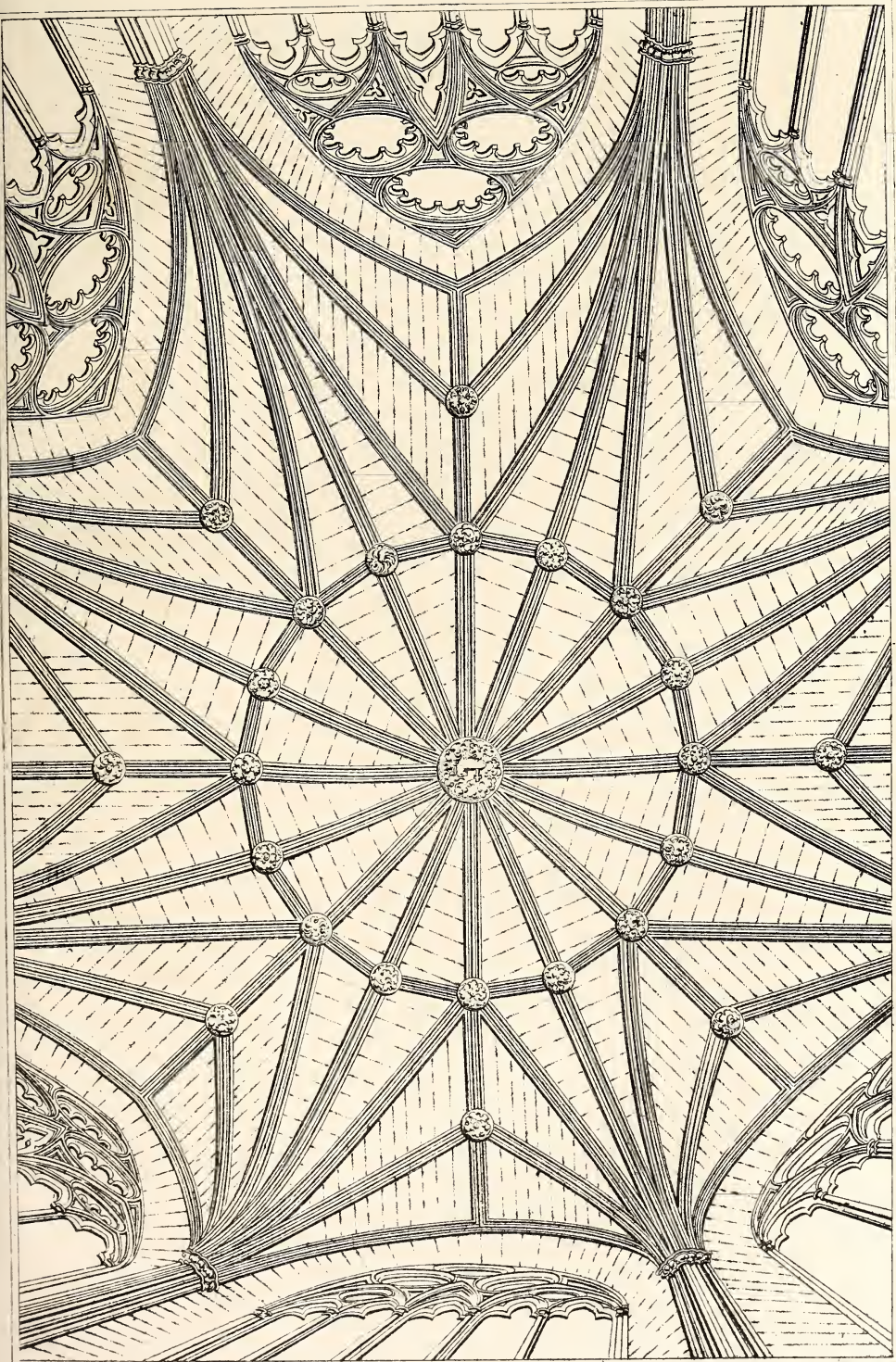
1. Iffley Chu. Oxfordshire. 2. Norwich Cath: Cloisters. 3. Peterborough Cath: S. Aile.
 4. Wells Cath: Aile of the Choir. 5. Melrose Abbey Chu. 6. Wells Cathedral: Chapter House.
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TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILING.

Chapter House, York Cathedral

J. Le Beau. Sc.

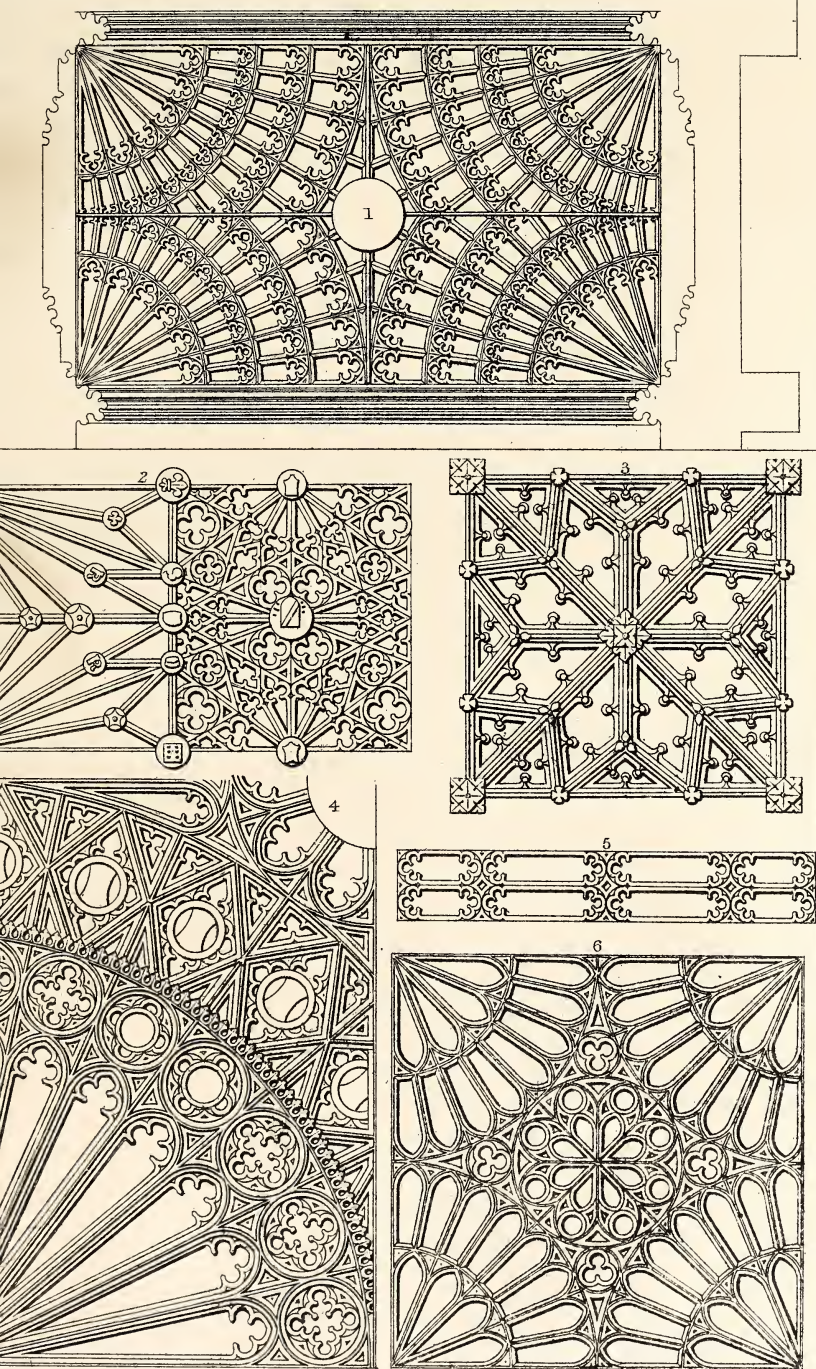


From Sir James Hall.

TRACERY OF VAULTED CEILING.

Chapter House. York Cathedral

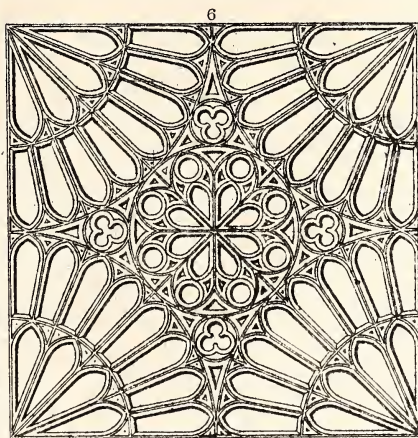
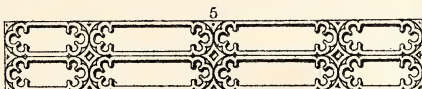
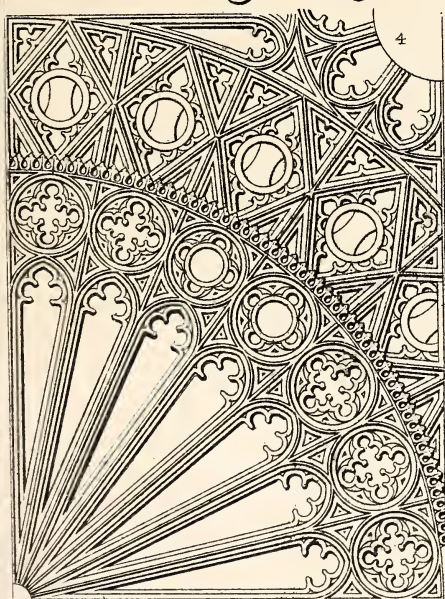
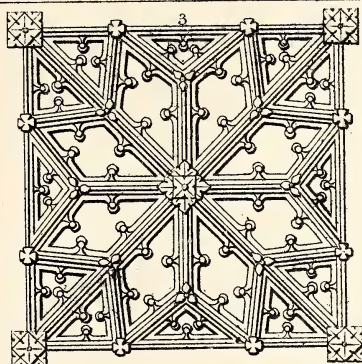
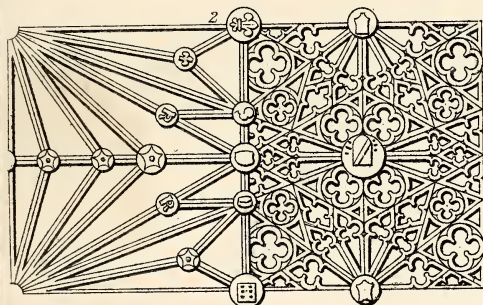
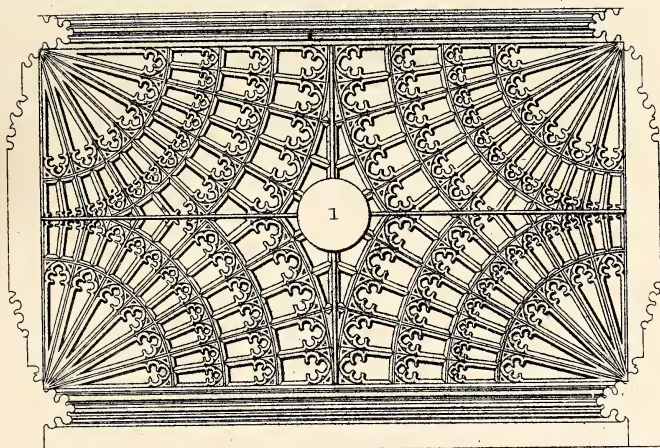
J. Le Noir. Sc.



TRACERY OF VAULTED CIELINGS.

1. Kings Coll. Chap: Cambridge. 2 4 5. St George's Chap: Windsor.
 3. Chapter House. Canterbury Cath: 6. Deans Chap: D^o

J. Le Roux sc.



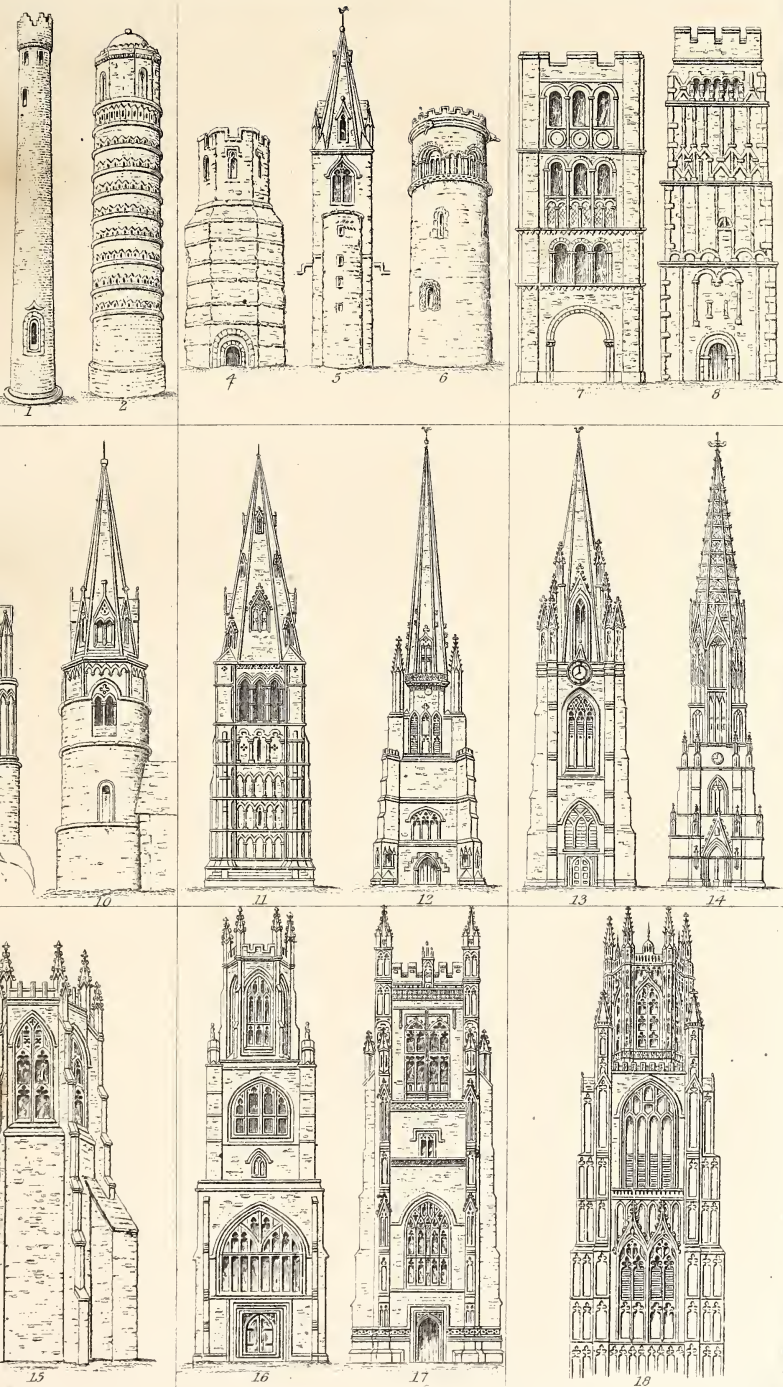
TRACERY OF VAULTED CIELINGS.

1. Kings Coll Chap: Cambridge.

2. 4. 5. St George's Chap: Windsor.

3. Chapter House Canterbury Cath:

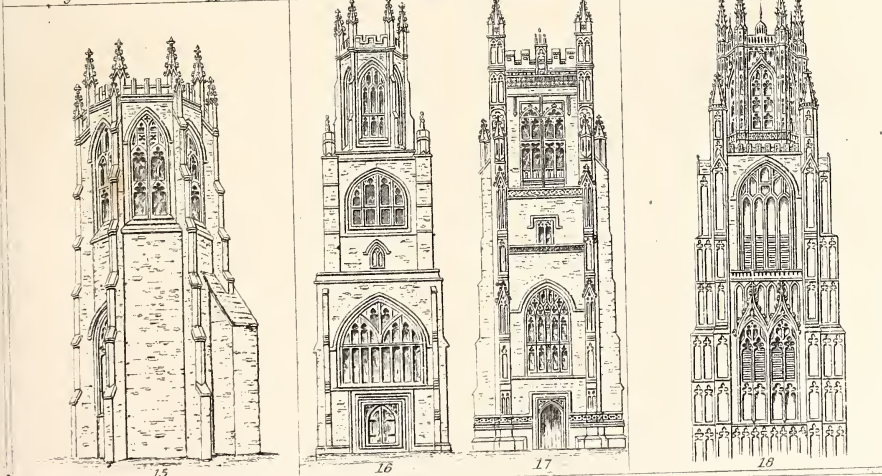
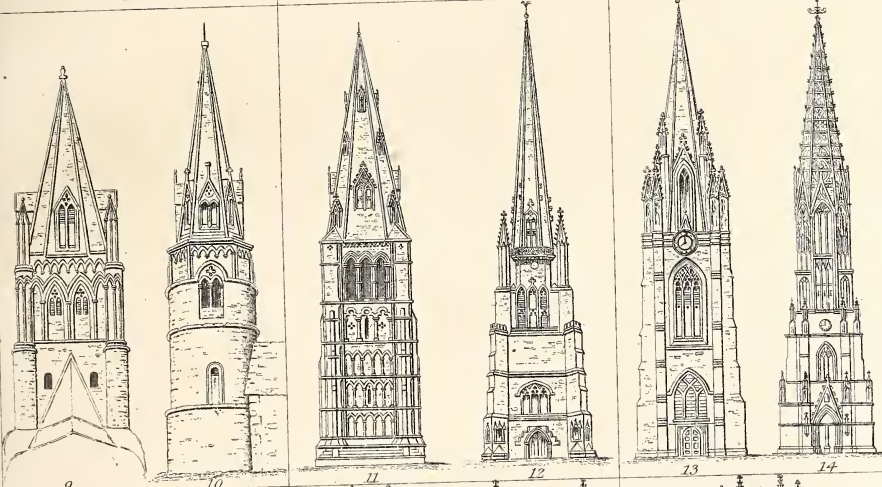
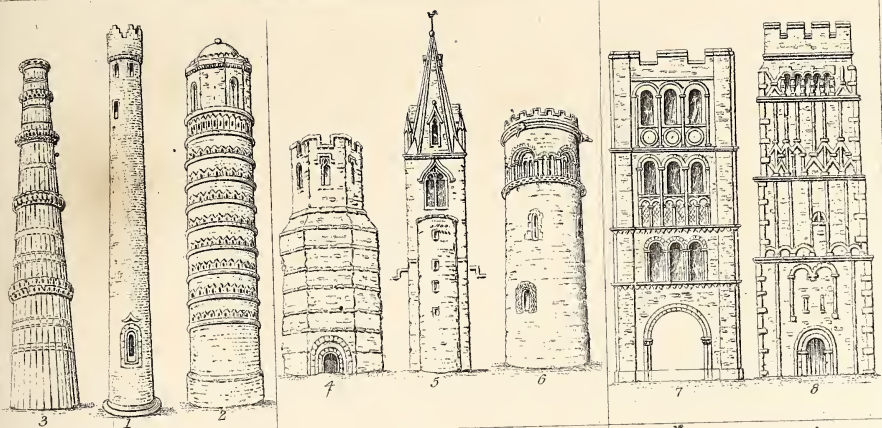
6. Deans Chap: D^o



J. Le Kew. Sc.

TOWERS AND SPIRES.

(See the articles Spire Steeple Tower &c.)



J. Clayton del.

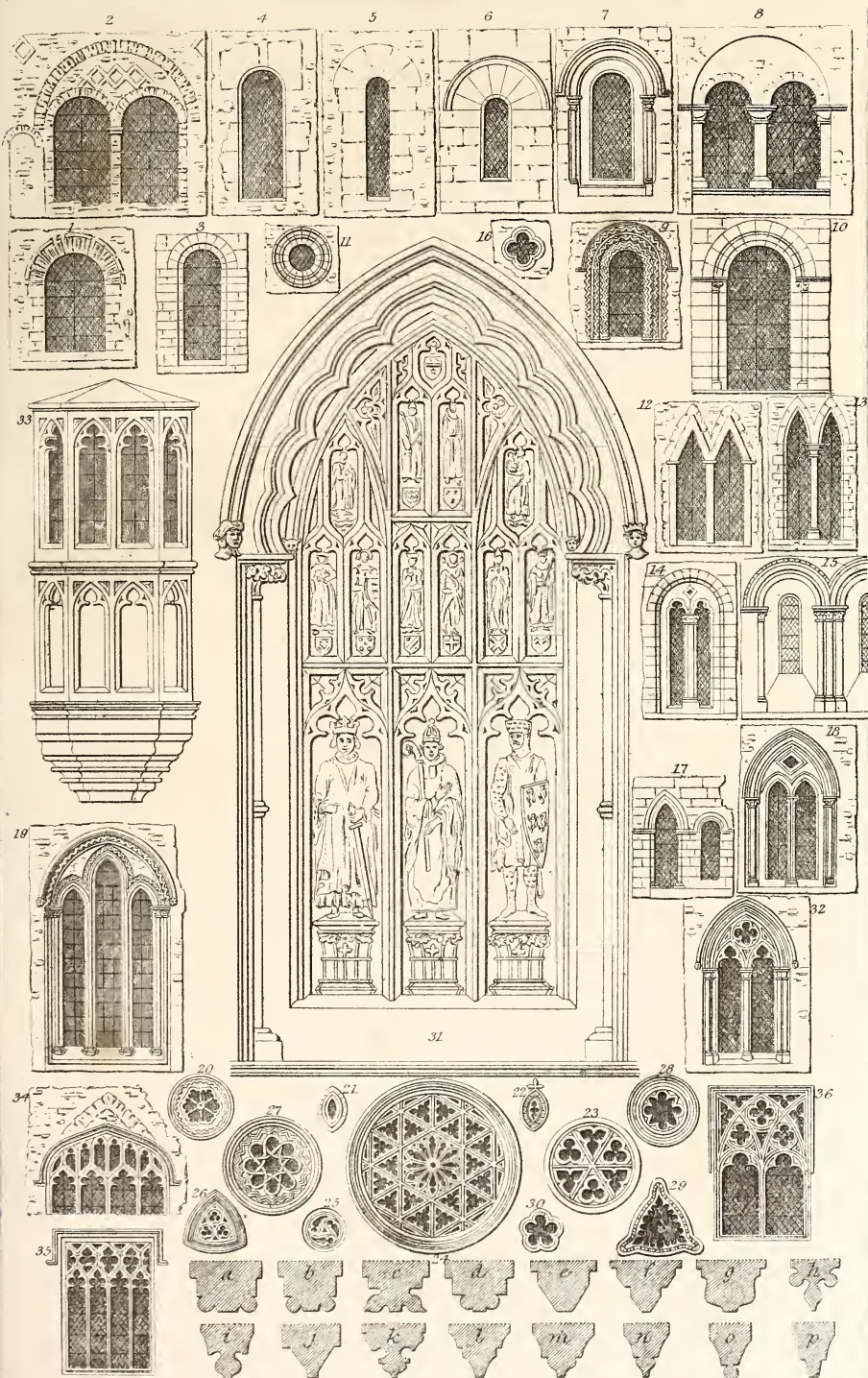
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TOWERS AND SPIRES.

(See the articles Spire, Steeple, Tower &c.)



J Le Roux sc.



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